

PĀLI LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

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AUTHORISED ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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PREFACE

The following English version of Professor Geiger's "Pāli Literatur und Sprache" offers more than the German original, for much new material, supplied by Professor Geiger himself, has been incorporated into it. Professor Geiger also secured the permission of the German Publishers.

I distinctly remember that at the first lecture on Pāli I attended at the Munich University I was taught the Law of Mora, the cornerstone of Pāli Phonology. My astonishment, therefore, can be well imagined when I discovered that many of the Czars of Pāli in India have never even *heard* of this law! It is all the more remarkable, because Professor Geiger's work is well known in our University and is in fact one of the text-books prescribed for M.A. students in Pāli. On account of the language difficulty, however, our students have not hitherto been able to make full use of it. There was thus a clear case for translating Professor Geiger's work into English.

The translation was completed on 29th June, 1937. But the Calcutta University Press, always busy with a thousand things, could not pay undivided attention to printing it. Hence the inordinate delay in bringing out this translation, which at least some students of Pāli are anxiously waiting for.

In references to Prose texts, line too has been given throughout; thus A.I.2³ = Aṅguttara-Nikāya, vol. I, p. 2, l. 3.

My thanks are due first of all to Professor Geiger, my honoured teacher and my teacher's teacher. I am grateful also to Professors Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Prabodh Chandra Bagchi, Sailendra Nath Mitra and Beni Madhab Barua for the interest they evinced in this translation.

31st December, 1942.

BATAKRISHNA GHOSH

ABBREVIATIONS

A.	denotes	Aṅguttara-Nikāya, ed. by Morris and Hardy, 5 vols.
AbhKM.	"	Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.
AbhP.	"	Abhidhamma-Piṭaka.
AIC.	"	E. Müller, Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon, London 1883.
Ak.	"	Aṭṭhakathā.
AMāg.	"	Ardha-Māgadhi.
Ap.	"	Apabhraṃśa.
BB.	"	Beiträge zur Kunde der Indogermanischen Sprachen, ed. by Bezzenberger.
Beitr.	"	E. Kuhn, Beiträge zur Pāli-Grammatik.
Bodh.	"	Mahābodhiṃsa, ed. by Strong.
BR.	"	Sanskrit-Wörterbuch von O. Böhtlingk und R. Roth, 7 vols., St. Petersburg 1855 ff.
Bu.	"	Buddhavaṃsa, ed. by Morris.
Catal.	"	Catalogue.
Co.	"	Commentary.
Cp.	"	Cariyāpiṭaka, ed. by Morris.
CV.	"	Cullavagga.
D.	"	Dīgha-Nikāya, ed. by Rhys Davids and Carpenter, 3 vols. Parts translated by R. O. Franke.
DCo.	"	Sumaṅgala-Vilāsinī, Comm. on D., I, ed. by Rhys Davids and Carpenter.
Dh.	"	Dhammapada, ed. by Fausböll.
DhCo.	"	The Commentary on the Dhammapada (Dhammapadaṭṭhakathā), ed. by Norman, 4 vols.
Dhk.	"	Dhātukathā, ed. by Gooneratne.
Dhs.	"	Dhammasaṅgani, ed. by E. Müller.—Trans. by Mrs. Rhys Davids.
DhsCo.	"	Atthasālinī, Comm. on Dhs., ed. by E. Müller.
Dial.	"	Dialogues of the Buddha, Trans. by Mr. and Mrs. Rhys Davids, 2 vols. (SBB. II, III).
Dpvs.	"	Dīpavaṃsa, ed. and trans. by Oldenberg.
D. und M.	"	Geiger, Dīpavaṃsa und Mahāvaṃsa.
Gdhvs.	"	Gandhavaṃsa, ed. by Minayeff.

ABBREVIATIONS

xiv		
GGA.	denotes	Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen.
GN.	"	Nachrichten der Kgl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen.
IA.	"	Indian Antiquary.
IF.	"	Indogermanische Forschungen, ed. by Streitberg.
Iv.	"	Itivuttaka, ed. by Windisch.—Trans. by Moore.
Jā.	"	Jātaka (quotations from the Canonical Gāthās).
JāCo.	"	Jātaka Commentary (quotations from the prose parts of the Jātakatthavannanā, ed. by Fausböll, 7 vols.)
JAs.	"	Journal Asiatique.
JMāh.	"	Jaina-Māhārāṣṭrī.
JPTS.	"	Journal of the Pāli Text Society.
JRAS.	"	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.
Kacc.	"	Kaccāyana, ed. and trans. by Senart.
Kh.	"	Khuddakapāṭha, ed. by Childers.—Trans. by Seidenstücker.
Kvu.	"	Kathāvatthupakkaraṇa, ed. by Taylor.
KZ.	"	Kuhns Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung.
LSprS.	"	Geiger, Literatur und Sprache der Singhalesen, Strassburg 1900.
M.	"	Majjhima-Nikāya, ed. by Trenckner and Chalmers, 3 vols.
Māg.	"	Māgadhi.
Māh.	"	Māhārāṣṭrī.
Mhvs.	"	Mahāvamsa, ed. by Geiger.—Trans. by Geiger.
Milp.	"	Milindapañha, ed. by Trenckner.—Trans. by Rhys Davids, 2 vols. (= SBE. XXXV, XXXVI).
MV.	"	Mahāvagga.
Nām.	"	Subhūti, Nāma-mālā.
Nett.	"	Nettipakkaraṇa, ed. by Hardy.
Notes	"	Trenckner, Notes to the Milindapañha (JPTS. 1908, 102 ff.).
OB.	"	Orientalische Bibliographie.
P.	"	Pāli.
Paiś.	"	Paiśācī.
PD.	"	Childers, Dictionary of the Pāli Language.
PGL	"	Andersen, Pāli Reader, II. Pāli Glossary.

ABBREVIATIONS

xv

PGr.	denotes	Pāli Grammar; 1. Minayeff, Pāli Grammar; 2. E. Müller, Simplified Grammar of the Pāli Language; 3. R. O. Franke, Gesch. und Krit. der einheim. Pāli-Grammatik.
Pkr.	"	Prākṛit.
PkrGr.	"	Pischel, Gramm. der Prākṛit-Sprachen, Strassburg 1900.
PLB.	"	Bode, Pāli Literature of Burma.
PR.	"	Andersen, Pāli Reader.
Ps.	"	Paṭisambhidāmagga, ed. by Taylor.
PTS.	"	Pāli Text Society.
Pu.	"	Puggalapaññatti, ed. by Morris.
Pv.	"	Petavatthu, ed. by Minayeff.
PvCo.	"	Paramatthadīpanī III., Co. on Pv., ed. by Hardy.
Rasav.	"	Rasavāhinī, ed. by Saranātissa.
S.	"	Samyutta-Nikāya, ed. by Feer, 5 vols.
S.	"	Saurasenī.
Sāras.	"	Sārasaṅgaha, ed. by Somananda.
Sāsvs.	"	Sāsanavamsa, ed. by Bode.
SBB.	"	Sacred Books of the Buddhists, ed. by Rhys Davids.
SBE.	"	Sacred Books of the East, ed. by Max Müller.
Sdhs.	"	Saddhammasaṅgaha, ed. by Saddhānanda.
Skr.	"	Sanskrit.
Smp.	"	The Historical Introduction to Buddhaghosa's Samanta Pāsādikā, ed. by Oldenberg in Vin. III. 283 ff.
Sn.	"	Sutta-Nipāta, ed. by Andersen and Smith.
SP.	"	Sutta-Piṭaka.
SV.	"	Sutta-Vibhaṅga.
Th1.	"	Theragāthā, ed. by Oldenberg.
Th2.	"	Therīgāthā, ed. by Pischel.
Th2Co.	"	Paramatthadīpanī, Co. on Th2., ed. by J. E. Müller.
Ti.	"	Tikā.
Ud.	"	Udāna, ed. by Steinthal.—Trans. by Strong.
Vbh.	"	Vibhaṅga, ed. by Mrs. Rhys Davids.
Vin.	"	Vinaya-Piṭakam, ed. by Oldenberg, 5 vols.
VP.	"	Vinaya-Piṭaka.
-vs.	"	-vamsa.
VT.	"	Vinaya Texts, trans. by Rhys Davids and Oldenberg, 3 vols. (= SBE. XIII. XVII. XX.),

Vv.	denotes	Vimānavatthu, ed. by Gooneratne.
VvCo.	"	Paramatthadipani IV, Co. on Vv., ed. by Hardy.
WZKM.	"	Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.
ZDMG.	"	Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

PĀLI LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION

I. By Pāli is understood the language in which is composed the Tipiṭaka, the sacred scriptures of Ceylon and Hinter India, and its ancillary literature. The word *Pāli* however signifies only "text," "sacred text."¹ If we use this word to designate the language, it is merely a convenient abbreviation for *pālibhāsā*. Synonymous with *pālibhāsā* is *tantibhāsā*.

Pāli is an archaic Prākṛit, a Middle-Indian idiom, which is characterised by the same peculiarities which distinguish the Middle-Indian from the Old-Indian.² Pāli however cannot be directly derived from Sanskrit; for it shows a number of characteristic features which suggest its closer relation to Vedic. Thus the g.r. in *-tvāna* (beside *-tvā*), the forms *tehi*, *yehi*=Ved. *tebhis*, *yebhis* (as opposed to Skr. *tais*, *yais*), etc. This has always to be borne in mind when in the following Pāli forms are compared with Sanskrit forms. The former cannot be derived from the latter but stand beside them as later formations.

II. Pāli is not a homogeneous language. Numerous double forms reveal it to be a mixed dialect. Dialectical particularisms are found in it in large numbers. Yet, however, stages of development associated with periods following one after another can be clearly distinguished in the history of the Pāli language. Four different stages can be distinguished:

1. The language of the Gāthās, i.e., the metrical pieces. It is of a very heterogeneous character. On the one hand, it contains many archaic speech-forms which are distinguished from the Old-Indian forms only phonologically; on the other hand, there are also used in it in large numbers such new formations as are wholly characteristic of Pāli, and they are often crossed by the archaic forms

¹ Cf. the expression *iti pi pāli*, e.g., Th2Co. 61⁸, where *pāli*=*pāṭho*. Further, *pāli* "sacred text" as distinct from *aṭṭhakathā*, Dps. 20. 20; Mhvs. 33. 100; Sdhs. JPTS. 1890, p. 53⁵.

² R. O. Franke, Strassburg 1902, Pāli und Sanskrit, p. 90 ff.

which may occur side by side with them, not seldom even in one and the same verse. In some cases the exigencies of metre might have determined the choice of the forms to be used. Particularly in those cases where verses out of an older language were translated into a later one, the use of archaic forms was liberal, because it afforded a closer approximation to the original.

2. The language of the canonical prose. It is more homogeneous and uniform than the language of the Gāthās. The archaic forms diminish more and more in number and partly disappear altogether. The use of new formations is no longer accidental or arbitrary as in the oldest period of the language, but is governed by more rigid rules.

3. The later prose of the post-canonical literature, as of the Milinda-book, the great commentaries, etc. It is based on the canonical prose and reflects its artificial and erudite usage. The difference between the first and the second period is therefore much greater than that between the second and the third. The latter is further characterised by a still more restricted use of the archaic forms.

4. The language of later artificial poetry, which no longer possesses a homogeneous character. The authors derived their knowledge of the language and borrowed the speech-forms indiscriminately from older and later literature, and their propensity to archaism and Sanskritism is more pronounced or less in different cases.

III. There is now on the whole a consensus of opinion that Pāli bears the clear stamp of a "Kunstsprache," i.e., it is a compromise of various dialects. This has been most emphatically declared by H. Kern.¹ Minayeff's² opinion stands close to his. But already E. Kuhn³ rightly pointed out that the problem is not solved merely by defining Pāli as an artificial language—its solution is only deferred by it. "Even an artificial and literary language, which on occasions draws materials from all possible dialects, must have had as its foundation a particular dialect." For Pāli now arises the question, which region of India was the home of that language which was the basis of Pāli.

¹ Over de Jaartelling der zuidelijke Buddhisten en de Gedenkstukken van Aśoka den Buddhist, Amsterdam 1878, p. 13.

² Pāli Grammar, p. XLII.

³ Beiträge zur Pāli-Grammatik, Berlin 1875, p. 9.

IV. According to the tradition current in Ceylon, Pāli is Māgadhi, Māgadhanirutti, Māgadhiabhāsā, that is to say, the language of the region in which Buddhism had arisen. This is very important, for strengthened by this argument the Buddhistic tradition makes the further claim that the Pāli-Tiṭṭhaka is composed in the language used by Buddha himself¹ and therefore in contrast to all other collections it alone represents the original canon. For this reason Māgadhi is also called Mūlabhāsā² as the basic language in which the words of Buddha were originally fixed, whereas the other versions are regarded as secondary variations.

V. Weighty arguments have however been urged against the view that Pāli is a dialectical form of Māgadhi or is based on it. Precisely the chief distinguishing features of Māgadhi, as we know them from the grammarians and from the inscriptions and the dramas, are unknown to Pāli. These features are: 1. the mutation of every *r* into *l* and every *s* into *ś*, and 2. the ending *-e* in N. Sg. Masc. and Neut. of *a*-stems and of consonantal stems inflected like them. Pāli however retains the *r* (its change into *l* is indeed frequent but not the rule), and possesses no *ś* at all, but only *s*, and the nominal forms mentioned above end in it with *-o*, or *-am*. For this reason already Burnouf and Lassen³ contested the theory that Pāli is a Magadha-dialect.

VI. Westergaard,⁴ and after him E. Kuhn,⁵ consider Pāli to be the dialect of Ujjayinī, because it stands closest to the language of the Aśoka-inscriptions of Girnar (Guzerat), and also because the dialect of Ujjayinī is said to have been the mother-tongue of Mahinda who preached Buddhism in Ceylon. R. O. Franke reached a similar conclusion by altogether different means.⁶ In his attempt to locate Pāli by eliminating all those Indian popular dialects which on account of their peculiar linguistic features cannot be regarded as the source of Pāli, he finally reached the conclusion that its original home was "a territory,

¹ Cf. Buddhaghosa: *ettha sakā nirutti nāma sammāsambuddhena vuttappakāro Māgadhiro roḥāro*, comm. to Culla-Vagga V. 33. 1. See Samantapāsādikā, ed. Saya u Pye, IV. 416¹⁰.

² Sdha., JPTS. 1890, pp. 55²³, 56²¹, 57¹⁹.

³ Essai sur le Pāli, Paris 1826.

⁴ Über den ältesten Zeitraum der indischen Geschichte, p. 87.

⁵ Beitr., p. 6 ff. Cf. Muir, Original Sanskrit Texts, II², p. 356.

⁶ Pāli und Sanskrit, p. 131 ff. By Pāli I of course always understand what has been called "literary Pāli" by Franke.

which could not have been too narrow, situated about the region from the middle to the western Vindhya ranges." Thus it is not improbable that Ujjayinī was the centre of its region of expansion. Sten Konow¹ too has decided in favour of the Vindhya region as the home of Pāli. In his opinion there is a closer relationship between Pāli and Paisāci, and differing from his predecessors in the field, particularly from Grierson,² he seeks the original home of Paisāci not in North-West India but in the region of Ujjayinī.

VII. Oldenberg³ considers Pāli to be the language of the Kalinga country. He considers the legend of Mahinda and his mission to be unhistorical. In his opinion Buddhism, and with it the Tipiṭaka, was introduced into Ceylon rather in course of an intercourse between the island and the neighbouring continent extending over a long period. As regards the character of the language, he compares it above all with that of the inscription of Khandagiri, which in his opinion agrees with Pāli on essential points. Also E. Müller⁴ considers the Kalinga country to be the home of Pāli. He bases his conclusion on the observation that the oldest settlements in Ceylon could have been founded only from the opposite mainland and not by people from Bengal or thereabout.

VIII. A consensus of opinion regarding the home of the dialect on which Pāli is based has therefore not been achieved.⁵ Windisch⁶ therefore falls back on the old tradition—and I am also inclined to do the same—according to which Pāli should be regarded as a form of Māgadhi, the language in which Buddha himself had preached. This language of Buddha was however surely no purely popular dialect, but a language of the higher and cultured classes which had been brought into being already in pre-Buddhist times through the needs of inter-

¹ The home of Paisāci, ZDMG, 64, 95 ff., particularly 103 f., 114 f., 118.

² The Paisāci Languages of North-Western India, Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. VIII, 1906; Pischel, Gramm. der Prākṛit-Sprachen, § 27.

³ The Vinaya Piṭaka I, London 1879, p. L ff.

⁴ Simplified Grammar of the Pāli language, London 1884, p. III.

⁵ I refer particularly to H. Lüders, Bruchstücke buddhistischer Dramen, Berlin 1911, p. 40 ff.; A. Berriedale Keith, Pāli, the Language of the Southern Buddhists, Ind. Hist. Qu. I, 1925, p. 501 ff.; P. V. Bapat, The Relation between Pāli and Ardha-māgadhi, Ibid., IV, 1928, p. 23 ff.

⁶ Über den sprachlichen Charakter des Pāli, in the Actes du XIV^e Congrès International des Orientalistes, Algèr 1905, prem. partie, Paris 1906, p. 252 ff. Windisch's opinion is similar to that of Winternitz, A History of Indian Literature, Vol. II, p. 18.

communication in India.¹ Such a *lingua franca* naturally contained elements of all the dialects, but was surely free from the most obtrusive dialectical characteristics. It was surely not altogether homogeneous. A man from the Magadha country must have spoken it in one way, and a man from the districts of Kosala and Avanti in another, just as in Germany the high German of a cultured person from Württemberg, Saxony or Hamburg shows in each case peculiar characteristic features. Now, as Buddha, although he was no Magadhan himself, displayed his activities mainly in Magadha and the neighbouring countries, the Māgadhi dialect might have imprinted on his language its own characteristic stamp. This language could have therefore been well called Māgadhi even if it avoided the grossest dialectal peculiarities of this language. As Windisch has rightly pointed out, after the death of the master, a new artificial language must have been evolved out of the language of Buddha. Attempts were made to retain the teachings of Buddha in authentic form, and to impose this form also upon those portions which, although derived from the monastic organisations of the various provinces, were gradually incorporated into the canon. In connection with the designation of the canonical language as Māgadhi, Windisch also refers to the Ārṣa, the language of the Jaina-suttas. It is called Ardha-Māgadhi, i.e., "half-Māgadhi." Now it is surely significant that the Ardha-Māgadhi differs from Māgadhi proper on similar points as Pāli.² For Ardha-Māgadhi too does not change the *r* into *l*, and in the noun inflexion it shows the ending -o instead of Māgadhi -e at least in many metrical pieces. On the other hand, as I believe to have myself observed, there are many remarkable analogies precisely between Ārṣa and Pāli in vocabulary and morphology. Pāli therefore might be regarded as a kind of Ardha-Māgadhi. I am unable to endorse the view, which has apparently gained much currency at present, that the Pāli canon is translated from some other dialect (according to Lüders, from old Ardha-Māgadhi). The peculiarities of its language may be fully explained on the hypothesis of (a) a gradual development and integration of various elements from different parts of India, (b) a long oral tradition extending over several centuries, and (c) the fact that the texts were written down in a different country.

IX. I consider it wiser not to hastily reject the tradition altogether but rather to understand it to mean that Pāli was

¹ For a graphic description, see Rhys Davids, Buddhist India, p. 140 ff.

² Pischel, Gramm. d. Pkr. Spr., p. 15.

indeed no pure Māgadhi, but was yet a form of the popular speech which was based on Māgadhi and which was used by Buddha himself. It would appear therefore that the Pāli canon represents an effort¹ to reflect the *Buddhavacanam* in its original form. This theory would have been refuted if it could be proved that the Pāli canon must have been translated from some other dialect. Sylvain Lévi² has tried to prove this. He points out a number of termini such as *ekodi*, *saṃghādisesa*, etc., in which a sonant appears in the place of a surd. From these data he infers the existence of a pre-canonical language in which the softening of intervocalic surds was the rule. I do not consider Lévi's arguments to be convincing. Firstly, because all these etymologies given by Lévi are uncertain. Secondly, because the softening of surds takes place not only in the "termini" but also in a large number of other words.³ Moreover, in my opinion, no special case should be made out of this phonological phenomenon. For they merely represent one of the various dialectical peculiarities which are met with in Pāli. Thus, for instance, we find equally frequent cases of the opposite process (hardening of a sonant) as well as various other features which considered together prove the mixed character of the Pāli language.

X. If Pāli is the form of the Māgadhi used by Buddha, then the Pāli canon would have to be regarded as the most authentic form of the *Buddhavacanam*, even though the teachings of the master might have been preached and learnt from the very beginning in the various provinces of India in the respective local dialects. This conclusion has been drawn—wrongly, in my opinion—from Cullavagga V. 33.1=Vin. II.139. Here it is related, how two Bhikkhus complained to the master that the members of the order were of various origins, and that they distorted the words of Buddha by their own dialect (*sakāya niruttiyā*). They therefore proposed that the words of Buddha should be translated into Sanskrit verses (*chandaso*). Buddha however refused to grant the request and added: *anujānāmi*

¹ I say this intentionally; for, as the Pāli canon is the result of a long development extending over more than one century, it would naturally contain much that is unauthentic. It may have also lost much that is authentic and is preserved in other canons.

² Journal Asiatique, sér. 10, t. XX, p. 495 ff.

³ Cf. below, § 38 f.

bhikkhave sakāya niruttiyā buddhavacanam pariyāpunitum. Rhys Davids and Oldenberg¹ translate this passage by "I allow you,² oh brethren, to learn the words of the Buddhas each in his own dialect." This interpretation however is not in harmony with that of Buddhaghosa, according to whom it has to be translated by "I ordain the words of Buddha to be learnt in his own language (i.e., in Māgadhi, the language used by Buddha himself)."³ After repeated examinations of this passage I have come to the conclusion that we have to stick to the explanation given by Buddhaghosa. Neither the two monks nor Buddha himself could have thought of preaching in different dialects in different cases. Here the question is merely whether the words of Buddha might be translated into Sanskrit or not. This is however clearly forbidden by the Master, at first negatively and then positively by the injunction beginning with *anujānāmi*. The real meaning of this injunction is, as is also best in consonance with Indian spirit, that there can be no other form of the words of Buddha than in which the Master himself had preached. Thus even in the life-time of Buddha people were concerned about the way in which his teaching might be handed down as accurately as possible, both in form and in content. How much more must have been the anxiety of the disciples after his death! The external form was however Māgadhi, though according to tradition it is Pāli.⁴

¹ Vinaya Texts III= Sacred Books of the East, XX, p. 151.

² In the text there is no *vo*! But I think this word was indispensable for the interpretation given by the English translators in order to get something with which to connect *sakāya niruttiyā*. According to the actual text *saka* may be connected only with *buddhavacanam*. For the meaning "ordains, decides" for *anujānāti*, cf. Vin., I. 45²⁵, 83³¹, 85^{19,24}, 94¹³, etc.

³ Cf. above, p. 3, f.-n. 1.

⁴ See Fr. Weller, Zeitschr. für Buddhismus, 1922, pp. 211-13 and my reply, Ibid., pp. 213-14.

PART I

PALI LITERATURE

Preliminary notice. 1. Previous works: J. d' Alwis, *A descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit, Pāli, and Sinhalese Literary Works of Ceylon*, Colombo 1870.—H. Oldenberg, *Catalogue of Pāli MSS. in the India Office Library*, London 1882 (App. to JPTS. 1882).—L. de Zoysa, *A Catalogue of Pāli, Sinhalese and Sanskrit MSS. in the Temple Libraries of Ceylon*, Colombo 1885.—*Catalogues of MSS.*: JPTS. 1882, 50 ff.; 1883, 133 ff.; 1885, 1 ff.; 1888, 108 ff. Also Fausböll, *Catal. of the Mandalay MSS. in the Ind. Off. Libr.*, JPTS. 1896 1 ff.

2. Short surveys and descriptions of particular aspects: H. Kern, *Manual of Indian Buddhism*, Strassburg 1896, pp. 1-11.—Rhys Davids, *Buddhism*, London 1910, p. 18 ff.; *Buddhist India*, London 1903, p. 140 ff.—E. Hardy, *Der Buddhismus*, Münster i. W. 1890, p. 159 f.—Winternitz, *Die Religionen Indiens; Der Buddhismus in Bertholet's Religionsgeschichtliches Lesebuch*, 1911, p. 214 ff. Wickremasinghe, *Catal. of the Sinhalese MSS. in the Brit. Mus.*, London 1900, Introd.—M. Bode, *The Pāli Literature of Burma*, London 1909.—S. Z. Aung, *Abhidhamma Literature in Burma*, JPTS. 1910-12, p. 112 ff.

3. Comprehensive treatment in Winternitz, *A History of Indian Literature*, Vol. II, pp. 1-423, Calcutta 1933.—G. P. Malalasekera, *The Pāli Literature of Ceylon*, London 1928.—B. C. Law, *History of Pāli Literature*, 2 vols., London 1933. In view of these special treatises it is permissible for me to be very brief with the contents and the historical importance of the chief works. They are therefore a necessary supplement to the present work.

An important source book is the *Gandhavamsa*, edited by Minayeff, JPTS. 1886, p. 54 ff. Index to it by M. Bode, *Ibid.* 1896, p. 53 ff.

I. THE CANONICAL LITERATURE

1. Origin and Authenticity of the Canon

1. The Pāli canon is known under the name *Tipiṭaka* (Skr. *Tripiṭaka*), i.e., "Threefold basket," because it consists of three main parts: *Vinaya-Piṭaka*, *Sutta-Piṭaka* and *Abhidhamma-Piṭaka*. It is the canon of the Theravāda school which itself belongs to the *Vibhajjavādins*.¹ According to tradition, which on essential points is probably quite dependable,² its compilation began immediately after the death of Buddha about 483 B.C.,³ at the council of Rājagaha. It was further developed a hundred years later at the council of Vesālī, the chief cause of which was the cropping up of certain wrong views which were threatening to undermine monastic discipline. At the third council under king Asoka (264 to 227 B.C.)⁴ the canon in all its essential parts seems to have been brought to a formal completion.

¹ On the relation between the two designations, see Oldenberg, *Vin. I*, p. XLI ff.; Geiger, *Mahāvamsa transl.*, App. B, 14b.

² The history of the councils is based mainly on CV. XI, LII = *Vin. II*, 284 ff.; *Dps.* Chap. 4-5, 54, 734 ff.; *Mhvs.* Chap. 3-5. Also Buddhaghosa's *Samantapāsādikā*, Introd. (Oldenberg, *Vin. III*, 283 ff.) and *Sumaṅgalavilāsinī* (ed. Rhys Davids and Carpenter, *PTS.* 1886 p. 2 ff.). Further Geiger, *Mhvs. transl.*, p. LI ff. For the history of the Pāli canon, cf. Oldenberg, *Vin. I*, p. XL ff.; *Buddhistische Studien*, ZDMG. 52, 1898, p. 613 ff.; Buddha⁶, p. 84 ff.; Oldenberg and Rhys Davids, *Vin. Texts I = SBE. XIII*, Introd.; Rhys Davids, *Dialogues of the Buddha I = SBB. II*, Preface; Winternitz, *A History of Indian Literature*, Vol. II, 1 ff. (cf. literature given under f.-n. 1). More sceptical about the tradition are Minayeff, *Recherches sur le Bouddhisme*, trad. par Pompignan, Paris 1894; L. de La Vallée Poussin, *Conciles Bouddhiques I*, Le Muséon N. S. 6, 1905, p. 213 ff. (cf. I.A. 37, 1 ff., 81 ff.); Barth, *Rev. de l'hist. des religions* 5, 1882, p. 237 ff.; 28, 1893, p. 277 ff.; 42, 1900, p. 74 ff.; Sylv. Lévi, *Les saintes écritures du Bouddhisme*, Paris 1909. and particularly R. O. Franke, *The Buddhist Councils*, JPTS. 1908, p. 1 ff.; *Dīghanikāya transl.*, 1913, p. XLII ff.

³ For the sake of brevity I only refer to Winternitz, *Ibid.*, p. 4, as well as the data given by me in *Mhvs. transl.*, p. XXII ff.

⁴ Kashi-Prasad Jayaswal (*Journ. As. Soc. Bengal*, N.S. IX, Nr. 8 and 9, p. 317 ff.) has calculated the year of Asoka's accession to the throne to be 276 B.C., and his coronation at 272 B.C..

This council is specially associated with the formation of the Abhidhamma, for according to tradition, the Thera Tissa Moggaliputta is said to have recited at it the Kathāvatthupakkaraṇa. This book contains the refutation of 252 different wrong teachings and is included among the works of Abhidhamma.¹ The third council was also of importance on account of the resolution to send missions to neighbouring countries. The tradition is here supported in an interesting manner by epigraphical discoveries.² Mahinda (Skr. Mahendra), the son of king Asoka,³ went to Ceylon as the messenger of the teachings of Buddha. He brought to Ceylon the canon in its Theravāda form.

2. The gradual formation of the canon may be imagined to have come about in the way, that in particular monastic orders the memories of the speeches and dialogues of the master were kept alive so far as they were known at all. Hence the introductory words *evam me sutam* "so have I heard." At larger gatherings, as at the councils, these particular contributions were examined and given monastic sanction in favourable cases. In this way the material grew up continually and was classified into particular collections. Such an origin of the canon renders it understandable that already at the beginning there was given the possibility of the formation of different schools.⁴ On the occasion of the second council, therefore, there arose in the church the schism of the Theravādins and the Mahāsāṃghikas. The main body of the canon therefore should have been collected in the first two centuries after the death of Buddha. Titles such as *dharmakathika*, *peṭakin*, *suttantika*, *pañcanekāyika*⁵ occurring in inscriptions of the 3rd century B.C. prove that already at that time the canon must have been divided in the same manner as in later days. Of the seven texts which were specially recommended for study by king Asoka in Bhabra edict, four or five may be traced in the

¹ Mhvs. 5.278.

² Cf. Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, p. 299 ff.; Geiger, *Mhvs. transl.*, p. XIX f.

³ According to the tradition recorded by Hsüen-tsang in the *Si-yu-ki*, Mahinda was Asoka's brother. Cf. St. Julien, *Mém. sur les Contrées Occidentales par Hsüen-tsang* II. 140.

⁴ The story of Purāṇa in CV.XI. 1. 11 (= Vin. II, 289 f.) is very important in this respect. Purāṇa comes to Rājagaha where Buddha's disciples had assembled after his death. He is asked to take part in the council but he courteously declines saying that he would prefer to adhere to what he had himself heard from the Master's lips.

⁵ Cf. Hultzsch, *ZDMG.* 40.58; Bühler, *Epigraphia Indica* II. 93; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, p. 167 f.; Winternitz, *op. cit.*, p. 13 ff.

Pāli canon with tolerable certainty.¹ It is also very remarkable that the name of Asoka, who is so much praised in all Buddhist orders, has never been mentioned in the canon. The assumption is justified therefore that in Asoka's time the formation of the canon had been practically completed. In the first few centuries however the canon used to be handed down orally. The Tipiṭaka along with its commentary *Aṭṭhakathā* was fixed in writing, according to a notice in *Dpv.* and *Mhvs.*, which gives the impression of being quite trustworthy, only under king Vaṭṭagāmaṇi, i.e., a few decades before the beginning of the Christian era.²

3. Many peculiarities of the Pāli canon may be understood only if the way in which it came about is kept in view and it is remembered that it was handed down orally for nearly four hundred years. As the contributions to the canon came from different places at different times various contradictions could not be avoided, as has been pointed out by R. O. Franke.³ We can thus also understand the schematic character of the canon and the numerous repetitions occurring in it. It is in the nature of an oral tradition that events and situations of common occurrence should be described in stereotyped form in the same words.⁴ Much of what repeatedly occurs in the text was without doubt compulsory for the monks to learn. I consider as such the continually repeated synonymous expressions, the discussions in question and answer which almost look like formularies for the examinations which the monks had to pass,⁵ the parables and similes, and the mnemonic verses. It has to be pointed out however that apparently even from the beginning the sacred texts were used for purposes of preaching.⁶ Under such circumstances it was unavoidable

¹ E.g., *Ariyavāsā* = D. III. 269 ff., *Anāgatabhayāni* = A. III. 105-108, *Munigāthā* = Sn. 207-221 (ed. D. Anderson and H. Smith), *Moneyyasutta* = A. I. 273, *Lāghulovāda* = M. I. 414-420. For literature on this point, see Winternitz, *op. cit.* p. 16 ff.

² *Dpv.* 20.20-21; *Mhvs.* 33.100-101.

³ *JPTS.* 1908, p. 2 ff.; *WZKM.* 24.17 ff.; *Dīghanikāya transl.*, p. XLIX.

⁴ Thus, for instance, the greetings (M. I. 16¹⁶, 40¹²; D. I. 159³, 161³, etc.), the concluding words after a religious instruction (Vin. I. 16³¹, D. I. 85⁷, M. II. 39¹², S. I. 70⁶, etc.), or the description of the various stages of the *jhāna* (Childers, *P. Dict.*, *sub voce*), etc.

⁵ Cf., for instance, the series *taṃ kiṃ maññatha, cakkhū niccam vā aniccam vā ?* etc. M. III. 271 ff., 277 ff.; S. IV. 105 ff., etc.

⁶ Recitation of such particular pieces is regarded as something self-evident in *Dpv.* 8.6 ff., 12.84 ff., 13.7 ff.; *Mhvs.* 12.29 ff., 14.58 and 63, 15.4 ff. (the *Bālepaṇḍita-*

that those texts which were familiar to every Bhikkhu should again and again thrust themselves into the sacred tradition. Of particular importance is the fact that not at all very seldom in one and the same collection two or more pieces follow each other having absolutely the same contents and wording, distinguished merely by the names of persons and places.¹ It is clear that in these cases we have to do with differences in tradition dating from the very beginning. When the collection of individual pieces began, the redactors quite naïvely arranged the variants one after another without trying to solve the problem of their authenticity. And finally, also the influence of purely literary activity might not have been quite negligible when the collections were compiled and written down. It is clear that the main tendency was to offer the material in as full a form as possible. It is not at all surprising therefore that from collections which were already existing whole pieces were taken into new collections whenever there seemed to be a sufficient reason to do so.² It however remains unknown which of the various forces was most potent in any particular case, and it is not at all unlikely that this question will never be solved satisfactorily.

4. It will be clear from what has been said above, in what sense we can speak of the authenticity of the canon. None will claim to-day that all that is contained in it is derived from Buddha himself. But without doubt it contains a mass of utterances, speeches and teachings of the Master, as they were impressed on the memory of the disciples in their more or less accurate form. It is however impossible to read, e.g., the Mahāparinibbāsaṭṭa,³ without getting the impression that here we are confronted with the actual reminiscences of the last days of the Master. Other texts, on the other hand, might be imitations of existing types, which were at least impregnated with the spirit of Buddha. Others again are purely monastic fiction. Such is the case, for instance, when in the Vinaya all the individual regulations about

suttanta mentioned in Mhvs. 15.4=Dpvs. 13.13=M.III. 163 ff.; wrongly Mhvs. trans. (p. 97, f.-n. 2). Cf. further, DhCo. I. 129 ff.

¹ Thus, for instance, Sutta 124, 125, 126 in S. IV. 109 f.; also Sutta 191, 192=S. IV. 132 ff. Cf. further S.I. 220-222 with 224, etc.

² Cf. the Sāmaññaphalasuttanta in D. I. 71 ff. with the Mahāassapura and the Mahāsekuludāyī-suttanta in M.I. 274 ff., II. 15 ff. The Selasuttanta occurs in Sn., p. 102 ff. and M. II. 146—in the latter perhaps interpolated later, for the preceding Suttanta deals with the same subject.

³ D. II. 72 ff.

monastic discipline are attributed to the Master. Here too the formulated laws were modelled after certain types. But, on the other hand, we should not be too sceptical. The main body of the canon had at all events come into being in the first two centuries after the death of Buddha—at a time when the memory of the master might have been still fresh.¹ And we have indeed no reason to doubt the honest intention of the Bhikkhus. If we always keep in view the fundamental difference between the Greek and the Indian mode of thought, then it may perhaps yet be said that the picture of Buddha stands out of the Pāli canon in the same way as that of Socrates out of the writings of Xenophon and Plato.

2. Classification of the Pāli Canon, Editions, Translations

5. Beside the division of the canon into three Piṭakas "baskets"² the tradition of southern Buddhism knows also other divisions of the canon.³ Thus 1. the division into five Nikāyas consisting of the first four Nikāyas of the Sutta-Piṭaka (D., M., S., A.), as well as the Khuddaka-Nikāya which in this connection comprehends also Vinaya and Abhidhamma.—2. The division into nine Aṅgas⁴ is only formal. They are Sutta, Geyya, Veyyākaraṇa, Gāthā, Udāna, Itivuttaka, Jātaka, Abbhutadhamma and Vedalla.⁵ By "Sutta" is meant all the dialogues of Buddha along with some pieces out of the Suttanipāta. All pieces composed in mixed prose and verse are called "Geyya." The "Veyyākaraṇa" includes the

¹ Sometimes the canonical works themselves betray the fact that they were composed long after Buddha. Thus, already in the Theragāthās, when Pārāpariya (v. 920-948) complains about the degeneration of discipline within the monastic order. In Petavatthu IV. 3.1 is mentioned a King of Surattā, named Piṅgalaka. According to the commentary (PvCo. p. 244) he should have lived two hundred years after the death of Buddha. This should give us however the lowest time limit, excepting of course occasional later additions.

² For the meaning of the word Piṭaka, see Winternitz, *op. cit.*, p. 8, f.-n. 3.

³ DCo. I. 22 ff.; DhCo., p. 25 ff.; Sārasaṅgaha, ed. Somananda, p. 36 ff.; Dpvs. 4.15; Gdhvs., JPTS. 1886, p. 55 ff. The nine Aṅgas are mentioned also in the canon itself: M.I. 183²⁴, A. II. 72, 103¹⁰, 108⁴, Vin. III. 87, Pu. 43²⁹.

⁴ According to the records of northern Buddhism there are twelve Aṅgas. Wassilieff, *der Buddhismus I*, p. 109; Burnouf, *Introd. sur le Bouddhisme*, p. 51 ff.; Kern, *Manual of Ind. Buddhism*, p. 7.

⁵ Childers, PD. under these words.

Abhidhamma and some other texts. "Gāthās" are pieces composed solely in verse. The titles "Udāna," "Itivuttaka" and "Jātaka" will come up again for discussion below as parts of the Khuddaka-Nikāya. The Suttas which deal with supernatural conditions and powers are called "Abbhutadhamma." The meaning of the title "Vedalla"¹ is not clear.—Finally, from quite a mechanical point of view, the canon is divided into 84,000 Dhammakhandhas,² i.e., individual pieces or lectures.

6. Editions: 1. The edition in Siamese script printed in Bangkok at the cost of King Chulalongkorn in 39 vols. in which are still wanting the Jātakas, Avadāna, Vimāna- and Petavatthu, Thera- and Therīgāthā, Buddhavaṃsa, Cariyāpiṭaka. A monumental new edition of the whole Tipiṭaka in 45 vols. was executed by the late King of Siam (in Siamese script, printed in Bangkok).

2. The Rangoon Edition of the "Hanthawaddy Printing Works" in Burmese script (not available to me), 20 vols., containing Vinaya- and Abhidhamma-Piṭaka, as well as the Dīgha-Nikāya of the Sutta-Piṭaka.³

3. Editions of individual texts, printed in Sinhalese script in Ceylon: Dīgha-Nikāya published by W. A. Samarasekara, Colombo 1904 ff. (see JPTS. 1912, p. 142); Majjhima-Nikāya, Colombo 1895 ff. (JPTS. 1912, p. 147); Samyutta-Nikāya, ed. B. Amarasingha, Welitara 1898 ff. (JPTS. 1912, p. 150); Aṅguttara-Nikāya, ed. Devamitta, Colombo 1893 ff. (JPTS. 1912, p. 137).

4. Individual texts published by the Pali Text Society in Roman characters comprehending most of the texts of the Sutta and Abhidhamma Piṭaka. See below. Oldenberg's edition of the Vinaya, Fausböll's edition of the Jātakas are special supplements.

Translations of individual texts by Rhys Davids, Oldenberg, Franke, K. E. Neumann, Dutoit, etc., have been mentioned below. There are moreover: T. W. Rhys Davids, Buddhist Suttas I, SBE. XI.—K. E. Neumann, Buddhistische Anthologie, Texte a. d. Pāli-

¹ In the list of Aṅgas in northern Buddhism, Vaipulya corresponds to Vedalla. But there is also a northern Buddhist work Vaidalya. Schiefner, Tāranātha's Gesch. des Buddhismus in Indien, p. 302.

² Childers, PD. under the word.

³ Lanman, Pali Book Titles, Proc. Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sciences, XLIV, No. 24, 1909, p. 667.

Kanon übers., Leiden 1892.—Warren, Buddhism in Translations (also non-canonical texts), Harvard Or. Ser. III, Cambridge Mass. 1896.—Dutoit, Leben des Buddha, eine Zusammenstellung aller Ber. a. d. kanon. Schriften der südl. Buddhisten, Leipzig 1906.—Winternitz, Die Religionen der Inder: der Buddhismus (Bertholet's Religionsgeschichtl. Lesebuch, separate edition), Tübingen 1911.—H. Oldenberg, Reden des Buddha, München 1922—K. Seidenstücker, Pāli Buddhismus in Übersetzungen, München-Neubiberg 1923.

3. Vinaya-Piṭaka

7. The Vinaya-Piṭaka¹ contains the monastic rules of the order of Buddhist monks. It consists of the following parts:

1. Suttavibhaṅga: (a) Pārājika, (b) Pācittiya;
2. Khandhaka: (a) Mahāvagga, (b) Cullavagga.
3. Parivāra.

1. The Suttavibhaṅga is based on the Pātimokkha.² This is very probably one of the oldest texts, containing the formulary for the ceremony of confession, as it was performed on Uposatha-days in the monastic orders. The SV. is a commentary on this text. The individual transgressions are divided into categories in the order of their seriousness: *pārājikā dhammā* entailing excommunication from the order, *saṃghādisesā dh.*, *aniyatā dh.*, then *pācittiyā dhammā*, *pāṭidesaniyā dh.*, *sekhiyā dh.* In SV. a story is always given at first stating when the particular transgression was committed for the first time. Then follows in the words of the Pātimokkha the respective regulation for the expiation of the transgression, as well as a philological explanation of it and a casuistic discussion of individual cases and possibilities. To the Mahāvibhaṅga meant for the monks there is added at the end of the SV. also a Bhikkhunīvibhaṅga of similar

¹ The Vinaya-Piṭakam, one of the principal Buddhist holy Scriptures in the Pāli Language, ed. H. Oldenberg, 5 vols., London 1879-83.—Vinaya Texts, transl. by T. W. Rhys Davids and H. Oldenberg, part I, II, III (=SBE. XIII, XVII, XX), London 1881-85.—For the Gāthās occurring in the Vin. see R. O. Franke, WZKM. 24, 1 ff. On the whole problem, see Winternitz, *op. cit.*, pp. 21 ff.

² Minayeff, Prātimoksha Sūtra, St. Petersburg, Akad. 1869; Dickson, The Pātimokkha, JRAS. 1875, p. 1 ff. Translation in Rhys Davids and Oldenberg, VT. I. 1 ff. Cf. *Ibid.*, p. X ff., as well as the discussions about the relation between the Pāt. and SV. in Oldenberg, Vin. I, p. XV ff.

character.—2. The Khandhakas represent the positive counterpart to the SV. They contain the regulations which determine the course of life within the monastic order. The Mahāvagga consists of the first ten Khandhakas. Its introductory chapter gives a history of the time, from the Sambodhi to the founding of the first Saṅgha in Benares. The Cullavagga is but the continuation of the MV. At its end are added two supplementary Khandhakas (XI and XII) which contain the story of the first two Councils. Closely connected with the Khandhakas are the *kammavācā*, which are formularies for the various acts of the Church to be undertaken by the order. Seven such formularies are known, of which the *upasampadā-kammavācā*, the formulary for the ceremony of the initiation of a member into the order, is still much used among the southern Buddhists.¹ All the *kammavācā* known to us agree with the corresponding regulations of the Khandhakas, which are themselves only a collection of such formularies with more detailed explanation and justification.—3. The Parivāra, consisting of nineteen sections, is of later origin. In all probability it was originated only in Ceylon. This is certain of the introductory verses.² It is a manual of instruction about the contents of the Vinaya—a *mātikā* (table of contents) without any value of its own.

4. Sutta-Piṭaka

8. To the Sutta-Piṭaka belong firstly the first four Nikāyas—Dīgha-, Majjhima-, Saṃyutta and Aṅguttara-Nikāya. They are the "collections" of Suttas or Suttantas, i.e., of speeches and dialogues of Buddha, or occasionally of his first disciples with their followers. Their form is prose sprinkled with verses. The individual Suttas vary according to the place and time of their origin. Instead of *nikāya* also the term *āgama*³ is used: Dīghāgama, etc. This is the expression universally used in northern Buddhist literature. The Sutta-Piṭaka

¹ F. Spiegel, *Kammavakya*, Palice et Latine ed. Cf. further Dickson, JRAS. VII, N. Ser., p. 1 ff.; Baynes, JRAS. 1892, p. 68 ff.; Bowden, JRAS. 1893, p. 159 ff. Seven *Kammavācās* have been printed by Frankfurter, *Handbook of Pāli*, p. 141 ff. and Takakusu, *Pāli Chrestomathy*, p. 40 ff. Cf. also Rhys Davids (and Clauson), JPTS. 1907, 1 ff.

² It is said in it of Mahinda and the other messengers that they came "hereto" (*idha* i.e., to Ceylon), and then a number of famous Theras of the island are mentioned, including even Ariṭṭha, the nephew of king Devānampiyatissa, Mhvs. 19.66.

³ Childers, PD., *sub voce*.

is the chief source of our knowledge of the dhamma. It is therefore often directly called *dhamma* as opposed to *vinaya*.¹

9. 1. The Dīgha-Nikāya "long collection" contains the longest Suttas.² As a collection it was complete already at a very early time, the Brahmajālasutta of D. is quoted in Saṃyutta-Nikāya IV. 286¹². R. O. Franke³ wanted to prove that the D. is a "homogeneously conceived literary work" and "a ho is work of some literatus." This is certainly wrong.⁴ Such a w militates against the fact that also inside the D. there are four con adictions just as in the canon taken as a whole. The external relations which Franke⁵ has proved to exist between individual Suttas only explain why a particular Sutta came to occupy a particular place in the collection. Nothing more can be inferred from them. A peculiar importance attaches to the 16. Sutta of the D., the Mahāparinibbāna-sutta,⁶ a running description of the events of the last weeks of the life of Buddha.—The number of Suttas in D. is 34; it is divided into three parts (Vagga): Silakkhandhavagga (1-13), Mahāvagga (14-23), Pāṭikavagga (24-34).

2. The Majjhima-Nikāya "middle collection" contains Suttas of middle length.⁷ Their value is very unequal; some (e.g., Nr. 82,

¹ On the importance of the SP., cf. Rhys Davids, *Buddhism* (Amer. Lect. on the Hist. of Religions), p. 59.

² The Dīgha-Nikāya, ed. Rhys Davids and Carpenter, 3 vols., London, PTS. 1890, 1903, 1911.—Translations: T. W. Rhys Davids and C. A. F. Rhys Davids, *Dialogues of the Buddha*, transl., Parts I, II. London 1899, 1910. = SBB. II, III (Suttas 1-23); K. E. Neumann, *Reden Gotamo Buddho's*, aus der längeren Sammlung Dīghanikāyo des Pāli-Kanons übers. Bd I, II, München 1907, 1912; R. O. Franke, *Dīghanikāya*, das Buch der langen Texte des Buddh. Kanons in Ausw. übers., Göttingen und Leipzig 1913.—On the Gāthās in D., cf. R. O. Franke, JPTS. 1909, pp. 311-384.

³ D. übers., pp. XXX, XLII. Cf. also by the same author: *Das einheitliche Thema des Dīghanikāya*, WZKM. 27. 198 ff.

⁴ Franke's theory has been rejected not only by me (D. Literaturztg. 1914, No. 26, col. 1637 f.) but also by C. A. F. Rhys Davids (JRAS. 1914, p. 467), as well as by H. Oldenberg (Archiv f. Religionswissenschaft. 17.627).

⁵ ZDMG. 67.409 ff.

⁶ Translated by Rhys Davids, SBE. XI, p. 1 ff., SBB. III, p. 71 ff.; Dutoit, *Leben des Buddha*, p. 221 ff.; K. E. Neumann, *Die letzten Tage Gotamo Buddho's*, München 1911; R. O. Franke, D. übers., p. 179 ff. On the relations between this Sutta and the Avadānaśataka of the Nepalese tradition, see Speyer, ZDMG. 53. 121 ff.

⁷ The Majjhima-Nikāya, Vol. I ed. Trenckner, Vols. II, III ed. Chalmers, London, PTS. 1886, 1898, 1899.—Translation: K. E. Neumann, *Reden Gotamo Buddho's* aus der mittl. Samml. Majjhimanikāyo des Pāli-Kanons übers., 3 vols., Leipzig 1896-1902.—On the Gāthās in M., cf. R. O. Franke, WZKM. 26. 171 ff.

83, 93) belong to the most beautiful pieces in the canon.—The number of Suttas in M. is 152, divided into three groups of fifty (paññāsa): Mūlapaññāsa (1-50), Majjhimapaññāsa (51-100), Uparipaññāsa (101-152). As in the case of D., in M. too R. O. Franke would recognise no collection but an artificial literary work (schriftstellerisch verfasstes Werk), to which the Suttanipāta stands in relation of dependence.¹

10. The third and fourth Nikāyas are more pronouncedly later and supplementary collections. In extent they considerably exceed D. and M.—3. The Samyutta-Nikāya² gets its designation from the fact that its Suttas are grouped together (samyutta) according to their contents. The Sakka-Samyutta, for instance, contains those Suttas in which the god Sakka plays a rôle, the Bojjhaṅga-Samyutta is composed of those pieces in which the seven “elements of the highest knowledge” are discussed,³ etc. The most famous Sutta in S. is the Dhammacakkappavattanasutta, which contains the first sermon of Buddha with which he began his career as a world teacher.⁴—The number of Samyuttas is 56, and that of the Suttas 2,889; the whole is divided into 5 parts (vagga).

4. The Aṅguttara-Nikāya (literally: “by-one-limb-more-collection”)⁵ is divided into 11 sections (nipāta). They are called Eka-Nipāta “section of one,” Duka-Nipāta “section of two,” etc., up to Ekādasa-Nipāta “section of eleven.” Every section contains Suttas dealing with subjects which are in some way or other connected with the number of the corresponding section. The first Sutta in the Eka-Nipāta, for instance, deals with the *one*, which more than anything else darkens the mind of man, that is, woman. The section of five begins with Suttas⁶ which deal with the *pañca sekhabālāni*, etc. Various

¹ R. O. Franke, Die Zusammenhänge der Majjhimanikāya-Suttas, ZDMG. 68. 473 ff.; Majjhimanikāya und Suttanipāta, WZKM. 28. 261 ff.

² The Samyutta-Nikāya of the Sutta-Piṭaka, ed. L. Feer, 5 vols., London, PTS. 1884-98; Vol. VI Indexes by Mrs. Rhys Davids, 1904.—German translation by Wilhelm Geiger, München-Neubiberg, I, 1930; II, 1925.—The Book of the Kindred Sayings (Samyutta N.) trans. by Mrs. Rhys Davids and F. Woodward, 5 vols., London 1917-30.

³ S. I. 216 ff.; V. 63 ff.

⁴ S. V. 420 ff. = Vin. I. 10 ff.

⁵ The Aṅguttara-Nikāya, Vols. I, II, ed. Morris, London, PTS. 1885, 1888; Vols. III-V, ed. E. Hardy, Ibid., 1896-1900; Vol. VI, Indexes by M. Hunt, 1910. Cf. Leumann, GGA. 1899. Nr. 8, p. 585 ff.—Translations: B. Nyānatiloka, Reden des Buddha, a. d. Aṅguttara-Nikāya, übers. und erl., 5 vols., München-Neubiberg 1923 ff.

⁶ A. III. 1 ff.

combinations are resorted to in the Nipātas of higher designations for which no corresponding subject could be found. Thus Sutta 28 of the “section of nine” is made of 5+4, Sutta 11 of the “section of eleven” of 3+3+3+2, etc.¹ In this scholastic method of grouping of subjects the A. resembles the Abhidhamma.—The number of Suttas is at least 2,308; the Nipātas are divided into *vaggas* containing as a rule 10 Suttas each. The largest number of Suttas contained in a *vagga* is 262; the lowest number is 7.

11. The 5th Nikāya of the Sutta-Piṭaka is the Khuddaka-Nikāya “the collection of short pieces.” It contains texts of the most diverse characters, and it is significant that among the Buddhists of Ceylon, Burma and Siam there is no complete agreement as to the pieces belonging to it. In Ceylon Khuddaka-Nikāya is considered to consist of: 1. the Khuddakapāṭha,² a collection composed of only 9 short Sutta-like pieces. It is clearly a prayer book of daily use. Three of the Suttas (Nrs. 5, 6, 9) occur also in Suttanipāta. Quite popular in character is the Tirokuḍḍasutta (Nr. 7) which deals with the Petas, the departed souls. It bears the character of a magic hymn. Particular verses out of it are still recited in Ceylon and Siam on the occasion of the cremation of dead bodies, as is reported by Seidenstücker.—2. The Dhammapada³ is a collection of 423 memorial verses—a famous anthology of Indian Spruchweisheit. According to contents it is divided into 26 parts (vagga). Sometimes several consecutive verses form one close group—a small poem in itself. More than half the verses may be found also in other canonical texts. The compiler of the Dh. however certainly did not depend solely on these canonical texts but also made use of the great mass of pithy sayings which formed a vast floating literature in India.—3. The Udāna⁴ is a collection of solemn sayings of Buddha, mostly in metrical form. Accompanying stories in prose give the occasions on which they

¹ A. IV. 407, V. 326.

² Khuddaka Pāṭha, by R. A. Childers, JRAS., N.S. IV, 1870, p. 309 ff.; Khuddaka-Pāṭha, Kurze Texte ... übers. u. erl. von Seidenstücker, Breslau 1910. Cf. 17.

³ Dhammapadam ... Palice ed., Latine vert. ... V. Fausbøll, 1855; new edition by same, London 1900. Of translations I mention the English one by M. Müller (SBE. X, Part I, Oxford 1881, new edition 1898) and the German ones by L. von Schroeder (“Worte der Wahrheit”), Leipzig 1892, and Dhamma-Worte, verdeutscht von R. O. Franke, Jena 1923. Further literature in Winternitz, pp. 80-84.

⁴ Udānam, ed. P. Steinthal, London PTS. 1885. The Udāna ... transl. by Strong, London 1903. Udāna, German translation by K. Seidenstücker, Augsburg 1920.

were uttered. Altogether we have 82 stories divided into 8 parts (vagga).—4. The Itivuttaka¹ "Thus-has-been-said" closely resembles the Udāna. It contains the Master's sayings on morality. The number of the individual pieces, which are composed in a mixture of prose and verse, is 112. They are called Suttas and they either repeat the same thoughts at first in prose and then in verse, or in such a manner that the portions in prose and verse supplement each other. Like A, the Iv. is divided into Nipātas (Eka-, Duka-, Tika-, Catukka-Nipāta), and the latter are again divided into vaggas.

12. 5. The Suttanipāta² of the Khuddaka-Nikāya is very archaic in character. Its first four parts (vagga) consist of 54 pieces; the 5th, called Pārāyanavagga, is a running poem in 18 sub-sections, and it contains the questions which the 16 disciples of Bāvarī ask Buddha, as well as their answers. Some pieces of the Sn. are like Ākhyāna-poems in character. Narrative stanzas sometimes alternate in them with dialogue-stanzas, as for instance in the Nālakasutta (III. 11), or, as in the Selasutta (III. 7), the speeches are in verse and the introductory or connecting portions in prose.—6. Vimānavatthu³ and 7. Petavatthu⁴ belong to the later and the least happy parts of the canon. Their later origin—perhaps a short time before the third council—is proved less by their contents than by their language which is not always impeccable, the mention of Piṅgalaka,⁵ etc. The Vimānavatthu describes the grandeur of celestial palaces, in which the Devas live in reward of some good act performed in lifetime. It consists of 83 stories in seven parts (vagga). The Petavatthu consists of 51 stories in four vaggas, and it describes the sorrowful fate of the spirits or restless souls (peta), which have to expiate for the sins committed in lifetime.

¹ Iti-Vuttaka, ed. E. Windisch, London, PTS. 1889; Sayings of the Buddha, the Iti-Vuttaka, transl. by J. H. Moore, New-York 1908; Itivuttaka, German translation by K. Saldenstücker, Leipzig 1921. On the text, cf. Moore, JPTS. 1906-7, p. 176 ff.

² The Sutta-Nipāta, ed. V. Fausbøll, I. Text, II. Glossary. London; The Sutta-Nipāta, new ed. by D. Andersen and H. Smith, London, PTS. 1913. Translation by V. Fausbøll, The Sutta-Nipāta transl., SBE. X, Part 2, Oxford 1881. A concordance of the Gāthās of Sn. by R. O. Franke, ZDMG. 63. 1 ff., 255 ff., 64. 1 ff.

³ The Vimāna-Vatthu, ed. Gooneratne, London, PTS. 1886 (uncritical). On the commentary on Vv., see below, 25. 3.

⁴ Petavatthu, ed. Minayeff, London, PTS. 1888. W. Stede, Die Gespenstergeschichten des Peta Vatthu, Leipzig 1914.

⁵ Cf. above, p. 13, f.-n. 1.

13. Like Vv. and Pv. also 8. the Theragāthā and 9. Therīgāthā¹ are metrical in form. These are collections of strophes which are attributed to renowned monks (Thera) and nuns (Therī). Often several strophes together form short poems. There is no doubt that these strophes contain much that belongs to the authentic Buddhist literature of the earliest times. Many verses however might have been fabricated by the collectors or the redactors on the basis of fragmentary reminiscences. As for the authors, the ascription of verses to a particular monk or a particular nun might in most cases be quite arbitrary. It is however not impossible that in some cases the ascription of verses to these authors is based on a dependable tradition. The Thera- and the Therīgāthās can on no account be regarded as a "homogeneous work of a single intellect," even if due concession is made in this respect for the notorious utilisation of existing Gāthās.² The number of Theragāthās is 1,279, and that of Therīgāthās 522; the former are divided into 21 and the latter into 16 Nipātas, called Eka-, Dukanipāta, etc., according as they contain one strophe or more attributed to one and the same author.—10. The Jātakas³ are a collection of strophes which from the beginning presuppose accompanying prose narratives. Each of the latter contains the story of the Buddha in one of his earlier existences. Only the verses however were regarded as canonical; the prose narrative was left more or less to the discretion of the reciters. The strophes are very different in character. Sometimes they give the morals of the story, sometimes the questions and answers of the characters in the story form the subject of the verses, and sometimes the verses represent both the dialogue and the narrative. In the later Jātakas the narrative verses are predominant and they often combine to form ballads or epic poems. In the face of such diversity I cannot understand how "the mass of the Jātaka-Gāthās as a whole" may be regarded as "the personal product of a single author."⁴ The Jātaka-verses are doubtless a "collection." This is suggested also by its quite

¹ The Thera- and Therī-Gāthā, ed. H. Oldenberg and R. Fischel, London, PTS. 1883.—Translations: K. E. Neumann, Die Lieder der Mönche und Nonnen Gotamo Buddho's, Berlin 1899; Mrs. Rhys Davids, Psalms of the Early Buddhists, I, II, London PTS., 1909, 1913.

² R. O. Franke, ZDMG. 63. 1611.

³ Cf. below in 23 for literature.

⁴ R. O. Franke, WZKM. 20. 318. For the contrary view, cf. Winternitz, *op. cit.*, pp. 122-23. Moreover, Franke himself modifies his statement to such an extent that it is quite doubtful whether in his own opinion too the expression "author" should not be replaced by "redactor."

artificial division into Nipātas as in the case of Thera- and Therīgāthās. The "section of ones" (Ekanipāta) consists of verses of which only one at a time belongs to a particular story; in the "section of twos" two verses belong to each story, etc.

14. The last pieces of the Kh. N. are 11. the Niddesa, a commentary to a part of the Suttanipāta, traditionally ascribed to Sāriputta. This text has not yet been edited.—12. The Paṭisambhidāmagga,¹ dealing with the knowledge attained by the Arahant, belongs rather to the Abhidhamma literature both in form and contents.—13. The Apadāna,² most parts of which are still unedited, is a collection of legends in verse, in which are glorified the noble deeds (Apadāna) of Buddhistic saints in previous existences. This work is certainly one of the youngest in the canon, but hardly younger than the Avadānas of the Sanskrit Buddhist literature.—14. The Buddhavaṃsa³ is also metrical in form; in 28 cantos it delineates the story of 24 former Buddhas as well as of Gotama Buddha, recited by the latter himself.—15. The Cariyāpiṭaka⁴ is a selection of 25 metrical Jātakas. Buddha himself explains in them how in previous existences he had fulfilled the ten Pāramitās "perfections," which are the pre-condition of Buddhahood. In the first four Nikāyas the doctrine of the Pāramitās is still unknown. Winterintz⁵ rightly characterises the Cp. as the artificial production of "an excellent monk who was anything but a poet" and who manufactured edifying stories for the elucidation of the doctrine on the basis of the existing Jātakas. There were various recensions of the Cp.⁵ One of them is mentioned in the Nilānakathā of the Jātaka-book, but only two-thirds of the stories agree with ours.

5. Abhidhamma-Piṭaka

15. The Abhidhamma is not a systematic philosophy, but merely a supplement to the dhamma.⁶ The works belonging to it mostly

¹ Paṭisambhidāmagga, ed. A. C. Taylor I, II, London, PTS. 1905, 1907. Index by M. Hunt, JPTS. 1908, p. 152 ff.

² Texts out of the Apadāna in E. Müller's edition of Th2Co. See below, 25.2. Cf. further, E. Müller, Verhandlungen des X. Orientalisten-Kongr. in Genf, 1894, I. 165 ff.; L. Feer, JAs. 1883, s. 8, t. I, p. 403, 433 ff.

³ The Buddhavaṃsa and the Cariyāpiṭaka, ed. R. Morris, London, PTS. 1882.

⁴ Buddh. Lit., p. 164.

⁵ Charpentier, Zur Gesch. des Cp., WZKM. 24, 1910, p. 351 ff.

⁶ Rhys Davids, Buddhism (Amer. Lect.), p. 62.

contain merely detailed elucidations of various topics dealing with ethics, psychology or theory of knowledge which are mentioned in the canon. Its form is throughout scholastic. The themes are schematically classified; they are not properly defined but rather described by multiplying synonyms, and they are brought into all possible combinations considered as they are from the most different points of view. The Abhidhamma is highly venerated particularly in Burma. The first suggestions of the Abhidhamma are found already in the dry and schematic enumerations in the Aṅguttara-Nikāya of the Sutta-Piṭaka, the last two Suttantas of the Dīgha-Nikāya¹ and similar pieces.

16. The following seven works belong to the Abhidhamma: 1. Dhammasaṅgaṇi² "enumeration of psychical phenomena,"—a psychological work.—2. Vibhaṅga³ "differentiation," a supplement and continuation of the preceding.—3. Kathāvatthu,⁴ which has been already referred to in 1. It is perhaps historically the most important book in the Abhidhamma. I consider the tradition about its origin to be quite trustworthy.—4. The Puggalapaññatti⁵ "description of individuals" deals with the various personalities and characters in the form of questions and answers.—5. The Dhātukathā or the Dhātukathāpakaraṇa⁶ "discussion of the elements" deals with the various psychic phenomena and their relation to the categories.—6. The Yamaka⁷ "book of pairs" is a work on applied logic, and it derives its name apparently from the fact that all psychic phenomena are considered in it in the light of a particular thesis and its opposite antithesis.—7. The Paṭṭhānappakarāṇa or Mahāpaṭṭhāna⁸ is a voluminous work. It deals with causality, but is very difficult to understand. The best European expert in the Abhidhamma, Mrs. Rhys Davids, says of this

¹ The Saṃgīti- and the Dasuttarasuttanta D. III. 207 ff., 272 ff.

² The Dhammasaṅgaṇi, ed. E. Müller, London, PTS. 1885; C. Rhys Davids, A Buddhist Manual of Psychological Ethics, being a translation of the Dhammasaṅgaṇi, London 1900.

³ The Vibhaṅga, ed. Mrs. Rhys Davids, London, PTS. 1901.

⁴ Kathāvatthu, ed. A. C. Taylor I, II, London, PTS. 1894, 1897.

⁵ The Puggala-Paññatti, ed. R. Morris, London, PTS. 1883; Nvānatiloka, Puggala Paññatti, das Buch der Charaktere übers., Breslau 1910.

⁶ The Dhātu Kathā Pakaraṇa and its commentary, ed. E. R. Gooneratne, London, PTS. 1892.

⁷ The Yamaka, ed. C. Rhys Davids I, II, London, PTS. 1911, 1913.

⁸ Only the first part of the Dukapāṭṭhāna has been edited by Mrs. Rhys Davids London, PTS. 1906. Cf. JPTS. 1896, 33-34.

work¹: "the text remains very difficult and obscure to the uninitiated Western mind, and I am far from pretending to solve any one of its problems."

Supplement : The Paritta

17. The Paritta or Mahāparitta² is a collection of canonical texts for popular magical use. In Ceylon such Paritta-ceremonies (Sgh. *pirit*) are still in vogue. As Seidenstücker says, such ceremonies are performed on various occasions, such as the building of a new house, death, illness, etc.³ On these occasions the texts collected in the Paritta are recited. There are altogether 28 pieces, of which 7 are taken from the Khuddakapāṭha (cf. 11. 1), which seems to have been a predecessor of the Paritta. Also in Burma the Paritta is held in high esteem by the laity. It is not known when the present Paritta was compiled. Magical rites are, however, known in Buddhism from the earliest times. It is said of Buddha himself,⁴ that he taught a "snake charm" to his disciples: it is significant that the purpose of the charm is to completely envelop the snakes with one's own spirit of benevolence (*mettena cittena pharitum*), so that it may not do any harm to anybody. It is also said in the book of Milinda that the *parittā* were taught by Buddha.⁵ Of the six texts which are then cited as examples, five are found in our Paritta. The commentary of the Dhammapada relates⁶ of a great exorcism, which was performed by Ānanda during the life-time of Buddha by means of the Ratanasutta of the Suttanipāta.

¹ Duka Pth. I, Preface, p. XIV.

² The text in Frankfurter, Handbook of Pali, pp. 81-139. Cf. Seidenstücker, Khuddaka-Pāṭha, p. 29 ff. M. Bode, Pali Lit. of Burma, p. 3 f. The word *parittā* signifies "Protection (from evil spirits)"; *parittāsutta* "magical cord (tied round the wrist as an amulet)" JāCo. I, 396¹³ (here also *parittāvālikā*), Mhvs. 7.14; *parittam karoti* "performs a magical ceremony," JāCo. II. 34¹⁶.

³ Cf. also JRAS., Ceylon Branch, VII, Nr. 23, p. 38; VIII, Nr. 29, p. 321 ff.

⁴ Vin. II. 109-110; A. II. 72.

⁵ Milp. p. 150f. Cf. M. Bode, *ibid.*

⁶ DhCo. III. 441 ff.

II. THE NON-CANONICAL LITERATURE

I Period

From the Completion of the Canon to the 5th Century A.D.

18. According to the Indian tradition it was Mahinda who brought to Ceylon along with the canon also an Aṭṭhakathā, a commentary on it. The authenticity of this tradition however cannot be proved. It is at all events certain that in Ceylon already at an early time there was a commentary literature of considerable magnitude and multifarious contents. On this commentary literature is based not only the later commentaries such as those of Buddhaghosa, but also the historical literature beginning with the Dipavaṃsa. This Aṭṭhakathā of Ceylon seems to have been still existing and accessible even in the 12th century.¹ In the opening verses of his Vinaya-commentary, the Samantapāsādikā, Buddhaghosa mentions the Aṭṭhakathā as the source of his own work.² Buddhaghosa says that the Aṭṭhakathā was composed in the (old) Sinhalese language. In order to make it accessible to the Bhikkhus, and at the suggestion of the Thera Buddhāsiri, he translated it into Pāli. The chief source was the Mahā-Aṭṭhakathā; but he turned into account also the materials of other commentaries, such as the Mahāpaccarī and the Kurundī-Aṭṭhakathā. The two Tīkāś on Smp., the Vajirabuddhi and the Sāratthadīpanī,³ mention moreover the Cullapaccarī, the Andhaṭṭhakathā the Paṇṇavāra, and the Saṃkhepaṭṭhakathā. According to the Saddhammasaṃgaha (14th century) the Mahā-Aṭṭhakathā was the commentary on the Sutta-Piṭaka, the Mahāpaccarī on the Abhidhamma, and the Kurundī on Vinaya.⁴ Also the Gandhavaṃsa⁵ mentions the same three Aṭṭha-

¹ This is quite evident from the data of the Mahāvaṃsa-Tīkā, ZDMG. 63. 549-550. R. O. Franke's objection (D. XLV³⁵) may be met simply by consulting the contents of the passages of the Mhvs. Tī. quoted by me.

² Edited by Saya U Pye I. 2¹ ff. Cf. also the introductions to the Sumaṅgalavilāsinī, Manorathapūraṇī, etc.

³ In Minayeff, Prātimoksha, p. VII, note 10. Look there for the meaning of the title.

⁴ Sdhs., JPTS. 1890, p. 55f. Cf. also Minayeff, Recherches sur le Bouddhisme, p. 284. It is however remarkable that Buddhaghosa does not mention the Kurundī as the chief source of his Smp.

⁵ Gnvs., JPTS. 1886, pp. 59 and 68.

kathās, and in fact the *Atthakathā* par excellence (i.e., the *Mahā-A.*) is ascribed to the *Porāṇācariyā*, and the two others are regarded as works of the *Gandhācariyā*—which clearly shows that they are later. Nothing has been directly preserved of all these old Ceylonese *Atthakathās*.

19. There are preserved from the time before Buddhaghosa: 1. The *Nettipakaraṇa* "book of guidance," also called simply *Netti*, and 2. the *Peṭakopadesa* "instruction on the *Piṭaka*" or the *Peṭaka*.¹ In Burma these two works are regarded as canonical.² As the titles show, they serve as introduction to the teachings of Buddhism. According to tradition they were composed by *Mahākaccāyana*, one of the most prominent disciples of Buddha.³ This is however certainly not true. The author was probably *Kaccāyana* by name and was hence identified with the renowned disciple of Buddha. The same was the case also with the grammarian *Kaccāyana*. The problem of the time of origin of these two works has been discussed by E. Hardy⁴ in the light of both internal and external evidences. He assigns to them a date about the beginning of the Christian era. In connection with the *Netti* and the *Peṭaka* let us also mention 3. the *Suttasamgaha*⁵ "collection of the Suttas." It is the only comprehensive anthology of Suttas as well as of texts such as *Vimānavatthu*, etc. We know nothing about the time of its origin or about its author. This work has however to be mentioned here because, along with *Netti*, *Peṭaka* and the book of *Milinda*, it is considered in Burma to belong to the "canonical" *Khuddaka-Nikāya*.⁶

20. The *Milindapañhā*⁷ "Questions of *Milinda*," contains in the style of Suttas a dialogue between King *Milinda* and the Thera *Nāgasena* about the most important problems of Buddhism.⁸ In contents

¹ The *Netti-Pakarana* with extracts from *Dhammapāla's* commentary, ed. E. Hardy, London, PTS. 1902 (Cf. J. d'Alwis, *Catal.*, p. 70 ff.); *Specimen des Peṭakopadesa* (Dissertation) by R. Fuchs, Berlin 1908.

² M. Bode, *Pali Lit. of Burma*, p. 4 f.

³ *Gnvs.* p. 49. The authorship of *Mahākaccāyana* is claimed for the *Netti* both in the introductory verses and at the end.

⁴ *Netti*, *Introd.*, p. VIII ff.

⁵ Oldenberg, *Catal.*, p. 80, Nr. 44; Fausböll, *JPTS.* 1896, p. 31, Nr. 92.

⁶ Cf. f.-n. 2.

⁷ This is probably the correct title.

⁸ The *Milindapañhā*...ed. V. Trenckner, London 1880.—Translations: Rhys Davids, *The Questions of King Milinda*, transl., I, II=SBE XXXV, XXXVI, London 1890, 1894. Cf. R. Garbe, *ein histor. Roman aus Altindien*. *Rodenbergs Deutsche Rundschau*,

the book represents the orthodox point of view of the Theravādins. As the quotations occurring in it show, the canon known to the author does not differ in anything from the Pāli canon.¹ *Milinda* is the Indian form of the name of the Graeco-Bactrian king Menander (end of the 2nd century B.C.), who was evidently well disposed towards Buddhism, but of whom it remains unknown whether he actually became a Buddhist.² Our *Milindapañhā* is very probably based on a Buddhist Sanskrit work, composed in North-West India about the beginning of the Christian era.³ The translation into Pāli took place in Ceylon, already before Buddhaghosa who quotes it repeatedly. The original work was much shorter as the Chinese translations show.⁴ The real contents of the work ended with Chapter 2, at the end of which we find in our Pāli text the remark: *Nāgasena-Milindarājapañhā niṭṭhitā*. Its introduction too was much shorter in the original than in the Pāli version. It was considerably extended in Ceylon by various additions after existing models.⁵ It is not improbable that there were various versions of it in Pāli; also the fragments of a metrical version are found in the Pāli text.

21. To the works of the age before Buddhaghosa belong also the *Dīpavaṃsa* "the island chronicle,"⁶ a history of Ceylon up to the end of the reign of *Mahāsena* (325-352 A.D.). As Buddhaghosa knows the *Dpvs.*, it must have been composed between 352 and about 450 A.D. Regarded from the literary point of view it is certainly a very weak performance. The author possessed only a very imperfect knowledge of Pāli and in language he is wholly dependent on his sources by

Vol. 112, p. 261 ff., 1902; F. O. Schrader, *Die Fragen des Königs Menandros I.*, Berlin 1907; Winternitz, *Buddhist Lit.*, p. 174 ff. A translation of the *Milp* was begun also by Nyānatiloka, fascicles 1-3, Leipzig 1914.

¹ Rhys Davids, *Questions I*, p. XIV ff.

² See Rhys Davids, *Questions I*, p. XIX ff.; V. Smith, *Early History of India*, pp. 187, 226; von Gutschmid, *Gesch. Irans*, p. 104 ff.

³ Rhys Davids, *Questions I*, p. XLV ff.

⁴ B. Nanjio, *Catal. of the Buddhist Tripitaka*, Nr. 1358; E. Specht, *Deux Traductions Chinoises du Milindapañho* (with Introduction by Sylv. Lévi), *Transact. IXth Congress of Or.*, London 1893, p. 520; Takakusu, *JRAS.* 1896, p. 1 ff.; E. Specht, *JAs. sér.* 9, t. VII, 1896, p. 155.

⁵ Thus, as Rhys Davids, *Ibid.*, I, p. 8, f.-n. 2 has noticed, the story of the dispute with *Purāṇa-Kassapa* and *Makkhali-Gosāla* is only an echo of the introduction to the *Sāmaññaphalasuttanta*, D.I. 47. The story of *Nāgasena's* relation with *Robana* (*Milp.* 8¹⁹ ff.) corresponds, as I have to point out, exactly to the story related in *Mhvs.* 5. 131 ff.

⁶ The *Dīpavaṃsa*...ed. and transl. H. Oldenberg, London 1879; W. Geiger, *Dīpavaṃsa und Mahāvaṃsa*, Leipzig 1905. Cf. *IA.* 35, 1906, p. 153 ff.

studying which he collected his materials. R. O. Franke was quite right in all this.¹ But he is quite wrong when, confusing form with contents, he refuses to recognise in Dpvs. any historical value. In contents the Chronicle is based on the historical portions of the old *Aṭṭhakathā*. That the informations given in it are not quite imaginary² is proved by its frequent agreement with the tradition current in continental India. The Dpvs. is therefore the vehicle of an old historical tradition, and it is the duty of historical criticism to examine it minutely and assess its worth.

II Period

From the 5th to the 11th Century

22. The beginning of the 2nd period is characterised by commentaries which were composed on the *Tipiṭaka* and which are based on the Ceylonese *Aṭṭhakathā*. Buddhaghosa is the greatest figure in this commentary literature. He was born in a Brahmin family of Northern India and came to Ceylon during the reign of king Mahānāma (458-480). He studied the *Tipiṭaka* and the *Aṭṭhakathā* in the Mahāvihāra of Anurādhapura and afterwards showed a very fruitful literary activity. The details about his life as handed down by tradition are probably nothing but legends.³ The commentaries composed by him on the *Tipiṭaka* are the following⁴:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| I. Vin. 1. Samantapāsādikā ⁵ | =Co. on Vinaya-Piṭaka |
| 2. Kaṅkhāvitaranī ⁶ | =Co. on Pātimokkha |

¹ WZKM. 21. 203 ff., 317 ff. My reply in ZDMG. 63. 540 ff., and again Franke, D., Introduction, p. XLIV f. Winternitz, *Buddh. Lit.*, p. 210 ff. has accepted my view.

² When Franke, JPTS. 1908, p. 1 says "that in the absence of any sources, the last-named work—namely, precisely this same Dpvs.—must be considered as standing unsupported on its own tottering feet," he is expressing as clearly as possible that the author of the Chronicle had freely invented his data! Who can however say that seriously?

³ Buddhaghosuppatti, ed. Gray; Mhvs. 37. 165 ff. (Colombo edition); Sdhs. 51 ff.; Sāsvs. 28 ff. Cf. Minayeff, *Recherches sur le Bouddhisme*, p. 189 ff.; Winternitz, *Buddh. Lit.*, p. 190 ff. Cf. B. C. Law, *The Life and Work of Buddhaghosa*, Calcutta and Simla 1923. Of the commentaries on the *Tipiṭaka*, many have been published in Bangkok (Siamese script), Rangoon (Burmese script), Colombo (S. Hewavitama Request, 1917 ff., Ceylonese script). The editions of the PTS. are given in the regular reports of the Society. Edition of the *Visuddhimagga* by C. A. F. Rhys Davids, 2 vols., PTS. 1920-21.

⁴ Gnvs., p. 59; de Zoysa, *Catal.*, p. 2-3.

⁵ Edited in Burmese script by Saya u Pye, 4 vols., Rangoon 1902, 1903. The historical Introduction in Oldenberg, *Vin. Piṭ.* III, 283 ff. For a Chinese version of it, see Takakusu, JPTS. 1896, p. 415 ff.

⁶ Unpublished.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| II. SP. 3. Sumaṅgalavilāsini ¹ | =Co. on Digha-Nikāya |
| 4. Papañcasūdanī ² | = „ „ Majjhima-Nikāya |
| 5. Sāratthapakāsinī ³ | = „ „ Saṃyutta-Nikāya |
| 6. Manorathapūraṇī ⁴ | = „ „ Aṅguttara-Nikāya |
| 7. Paramatthajotikā | = „ „ Khuddaka-Nikāya, Nr. 1, 5 |
| III. Abh P. 8. Atthasālinī ⁵ | = „ „ Dhammasaṅgaṇi |
| 9. Sammohavinodanī ⁶ | = „ „ Vibhaṅga |
| 10. Pañcappakaraṇaṭṭhakathā ⁷ | = „ „ AbhP., Nr. 5, 4, 3, 6, 7. |

The commentaries of the Abhidhamma seem to have borne the general designation *Paramatthakathā*⁸. Also the commentaries on the *Jātaka* and the *Dhammapada* are ascribed to Buddhaghosa, about which further below. Also the *Apadānas* are said to have been commented upon by him.⁹ While still in India he is said to have composed a work called *Nāṇodaya*, as well as an *Atthasālinī*¹⁰ which was probably a first sketch of the later commentary on *Dhammasaṅgaṇi*.

Along with the commentaries of Buddhaghosa should be mentioned also his *Visuddhimagga* "Path of purification."¹¹ It is a kind

¹ Edited by Saya u Pye, 3 vols., Rangoon 1903. Further the *Sumaṅgala-Vilāsini*, Part I, ed. Rhys Davids and Carpenter, London, PTS., 1886. Of a Sinhalese edition (by Saranaṅkara) in Ceylon 3 parts only have appeared.

² 5 fascicles have appeared of a Sinhalese edition from Colombo (1898-1911).

³ Colombo edition, Parts 1-7 (1900-11).

⁴ Edition by Dharmārāma (Singh. script), Peliyagoda 1893-1907; second edition 1904-13.

⁵ *Atthasālinī*, ed. E. Müller, London, PTS., 1897. Further edition by Saya u Pye, Rangoon 1902.

⁶ Edition by Saya u Pye, Rangoon 1902.

⁷ Edition by Saya u Pye, Rangoon 1902. The commentary on *Kyu.* was edited by Minayeff, JPTS. 1889, p. 1 ff.; that on *Dhk.* by Gooneratne as appendix to the edition of this text, London, PTS., 1892, p. 114 ff.; that on *Yam.* by Mrs. Rhys Davids, JPTS. 1912, p. 51 ff.

⁸ Gnvs. 5925.

⁹ Gnvs. 5927-30. Cf. de Zoysa, *Catal.*, p. 2. Nr. 18; Fausböll, JPTS. 1896, p. 31, Nr. 91.

¹⁰ Sāsvs. 315-6.

¹¹ *Visuddhi-Magga* with Sinhalese paraphrase, Colombo 1890 ff. (JPTS. 1912, p. 154). Cf. de Zoysa, *Catal.*, p. 16. An analysis of the *Vism.* by Warren, JPTS. 1893, p. 76 ff. Translations by same, *Buddhism in Translations*, pp. 145, 150, 155, etc. Cf. also Carpenter, JPTS. 1890, p. 14 ff.

of encyclopaedia of Buddhist doctrines divided into three parts: *sīla*, *samādhi*, *paññā*. The origin of this work, which is held in high esteem by the Southern Buddhists of the present day, is shrouded in legends of all kinds.¹

23. Whether the *Jātakatthavaṇṇanā*,² the commentary on the *Jātaka*-verses mentioned above in 13 under Nr. 10, was also composed by Buddhaghosa, is not certain. The *Jātaka*-commentary³ as it appears in Fausböll's edition, contains in all 547 stories, which are referred to former births of the Buddha and which are therefore called *Jātakas* "birth stories." Every story consists of four parts: 1. the canonical *Gāthās*; 2. the *Atītavatthūni*, "the stories of the past," i.e., the prose narratives belonging to the *Gāthās*; 3. the *Paccuppannavatthūni* "stories of the present," in which is described the occasion on which the particular *Jātaka* was told, along with the appended *samodhānāni*, in which is mentioned what characters have been assumed at present by the persons in the *Jātaka*; 4. the *Veyyākaraṇāni*, the "commentaries," in which the verses are explained word by word.⁴ The whole work is preceded

¹ Cf. Mhvs. 87, 181 ff. (Colombo edition), Sāsvs. 306, 311¹³.

² The *Jātaka* together with its Commentary...ed. by V. Fausböll, 6 vols., London 1877-96 (7th vol. contains the indices by D. Andersen). Preliminary to this edition the author published the following three studies: (a) Five *Jātakas*, Copenhagen 1861, (b) The *Dasaratha-Jātaka*, Copenhagen 1871, (c) Ten *Jātakas*, Copenhagen 1872.—Translations: Rhys Davids, *Buddhist Birth Stories or Jātaka Tales I*, London 1880; The *Jātaka*, transl. by various scholars under the editorship of E. B. Cowell, 7 vols., Cambridge 1895-1913; Dutoit, *Jātakam, das Buch der Erzählungen aus früheren Existenzen Buddhas*, übers., Leipzig 1908 ff.

³ See L. Feer, *JAs.*, sér. 7, t. V, 357 ff. and VI, 243 ff. (1875); sér. 9, t. V, 31 ff., 189 ff. and t. IX, 288 ff. (1895, 1897). See von Oldenburg, *JRAS.* 1893, p. 301 ff.; L. Feer, *Proceedings of the XI Oriental Congress, Paris 1899*, Sect. 1, p. 151 ff.; R. O. Franke, *BB.* 23, 289 ff. (1897), as well as *WZKM.* 20, 317 ff. (1906); T. W. Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, pp. 189 ff. (1903); H. Oldenberg, *Lit. des a. Ind.*, p. 103 ff. (1903); Charpentier, *ZDMG.* 66, 38 ff., particularly p. 41, f.-n. 2 (1912). An excellent treatment of the subject is given by Winternitz, *Buddh. Lit.*, pp. 113-56 (1933). I am inclined to attach more importance to the *Jātakas* as a source of knowledge about Indian culture about Buddha's time than Winternitz is prepared to do. I agree with the judgment given by Bühler, *Indian Studies III* (*Sitzungsber. d. Wiener A. d. W.*, phil.-hist. Cl., Vol. CXXXII), p. 18 ff.

⁴ The various portions are not as sharply divided as may be suggested by the typographical contrivances in Fausböll's edition. The hand of the redactor may be perceived often and again in the relations between them. Thus, e.g., in II, 295¹³, as Franke has pointed out, the phrase *tam eva udapānam* of the *Atītavatthu* belongs to the *Paccuppannavatthu*.

by an introduction called the *Nidānakathā*, which contains the story of the Buddha in his earlier existences and in his last birth up to the dedication of the *Jetabanāvihāra* in *Sāvatthi*.

In external form the *Jātaka*-commentary is in my opinion the work of a priest of Ceylon,¹ be he Buddhaghosa² or some other scholar not far from him in time. But the author has taken his material from the old *Aṭṭhakathā*.³ The *Aṭṭhakathā* again is based on oral tradition. There is no doubt that from the very beginning the *Gāthās* were handed down together with the stories—without the latter the former often give no sense at all. But the two portions have been handed down in different manners. The verse portion was fixed and unchangeable; but the prose portion containing the story was left more or less to the discretion of the rhapsodists. This also explains the contradictions which are sometimes found between the verses and the prose, and which was certainly present already in the *Aṭṭhakathā*.⁴ In short, the *Jātakas* are of the type of *Ākhyānas*,⁵ but it is far from the truth that all the *Jātakas* are of this type. Also stories without any verse were incorporated into the collection. Such are, for instance, the *Jātakas* with the *Abhisambuddhagāthās*,⁶ in which the *Gāthās* are not placed in the story itself but are fathered on Buddha at the end in the *samodhāna*. On the other hand, particularly in the *Jātakas* of the last books, in which the connecting prose shrinks almost into nothing in comparison with the verses, we see how the epic poetry is being gradually developed out of the older *Ākhyānas*. The *Jātakas* were utilised at a very early time for the purpose of didactic sermons. This explains their extraordinary popularity from the early days of the Buddhist church⁷ to the

¹ Cf. *JāCo.* IV, 490²⁰, V, 254¹.

² According to E. Müller, *Gurupūjākaumudī*, p. 54 ff., Buddhaghosa himself was the author.

³ The *Aṭṭhakathā* is often mentioned also in the *Jātaka* Thesaurus, and that in contradistinction from Pāli, the canonical text consisting of the *Gāthās*, *JāCo.* II, 294³, 9; 299⁴, 5; VI, 279²⁹ etc.

⁴ Cf. H. Lüders, *NGGW.* 1897, p. 40 ff.; Hertel, *ZDMG.* 60, 399 ff. (also 68, 64 ff.); Charpentier, *ZDMG.* 62, 725 ff.; Winternitz, *Ibid.*, p. 119, f.-n. 2.

⁵ Oldenberg, *JPTS.* 1912, p. 19 ff. against A. B. Keith, *JRAS.*, 1911, p. 985.

⁶ Senart, *JAs.*, sér. 9, t. XVII, 385 ff.

⁷ Hence pictures of scenes out of the *Jātakas* already in the Indian art of the 3rd century B.C.; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, p. 198 ff. See, von Oldenburg, *JAm-Or. Soc.* XVIII, 1897, p. 183 ff.; Hultzsch, *JRAS.* 1912, p. 406; A. Foucher, *L'art gréco-bouddhique du Gandhāra*, I, 1905, p. 270 ff.

present day. The contents of the Jātakas are not however specifically Buddhistic, but the common property of the Indian people as is proved, *inter alia*, by the numerous points of similarity and agreement between the Jātakas and the epics.¹ But the Buddhists have adapted these folk-tales and drawn them into their own sphere. Examples are not wanting which show how such folk-tales became Jātakas.² The process of incorporation takes place in the Paccuppannavatthūni. They are therefore later elements than the Atītavatthūni, although I believe that they too belonged to the Atthakathā. The differences between the scenes of action is very striking.³ The "stories of the past" are mostly referred to Western and Northern India (Gandhārarattha, etc.), but the "stories of the present" to the East (Kosalarattha, Magadharattha, etc.).

24. The Dhammapadaṭṭhakathā⁴ is later than the Jātaka-Commentary. According to the introductory verses, which are however quite stereotyped, it is the Pāli translation of an original Singhalese Atthakathā. In my opinion it is quite improbable that Buddhaghosa⁵ himself was the author of this commentary. But it is quite probable that this later work was greatly influenced by older prototypes. The Dhammapadaṭṭhakathā gives to every Gāthā or every group of Gāthās of the Dh. a particular story supposed to be a sermon (Dhammadesanā) of Buddha himself, at the end of which he recites the respective verses. These stories are more specifically Buddhistic than the Jātakas. Buddhistic priests and saints are the main characters in them. Not infrequently even Jātakas proper, the Atītavatthūni, are introduced: legends of a previous birth of one of the characters in the main story. Several of these interpolated stories may be traced in the Jātaka-Commentary,⁶ and, on the other hand,

¹ Cf. Winternitz, *Buddh. Lit.*, p. 122, f.-n. 3.

² Thus, for instance, the story of the quail in S. V. 146 ff. had become the Jātaka II. 59 f., the story of Dīghāvu in Vin. I. 342 ff. has become Jāt. III. 211 ff.; Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*, p. 194; Winternitz, *Ibid.*, p. 115. On the other hand the Sutta in M. II. 45 ff. is a true Jātaka although it is not contained in our collection; Rhys Davids, p. 196.

³ Fausbøll, *Jāt. VII*, postscript, p. VI ff.

⁴ The Commentary of the Dhammapada, ed. H. C. Norman, London, PTS., 4 vols. 1906-14; Dhammapadaṭṭhakathā, ed. Nāṇissara, Colombo 1891-1906.

⁵ Gnvs., p. 59²⁷, 88²⁷.

⁶ Cf., e.g., DhCo. I. 265 ff. with JāCo. I. 199 ff.; DhCo. III. 124 ff. with JāCo. II. 165 ff.; DhCo. III. 141 ff. with JāCo. III. 333 ff.

many of its main stories correspond to the Paccuppannavatthūni of the Jātakas.¹ The literary style is largely influenced by the numerous quotations from the Jātakas, the Nikāyas, from Vimāna- and Peta-vatthu, and from Suttanipāta and Vinaya.² The numerous cases of agreement in contents between the DhCo. and other works³ can naturally be explained also on the hypothesis of common borrowing from a third source.

25. Along with Buddhaghosa should be mentioned:—1. Buddhadatta, who was his contemporary according to tradition.⁴ He is reputed to be the author of the *Madhuratthavilāsinī* (or *Madhuratthapakāsanī*), a commentary on the Buddhavaṃsa, as well as of the *Vinayavinicchaya*, a compendium of the Vinaya in Pāli verse, the *Uttaravinicchaya* of similar contents,⁵ the *Abhidhammāvatāra*,⁶ a handbook of Buddhist metaphysics, as well as a *Jinālamkāra*, which is certainly not the work of the same name which will be described below (34.3). With the possible exception of the first named work, everything is problematic about them. There might have been a scholar named Buddhadatta at the time of Buddhaghosa, but it appears to me that the tradition has ascribed to him also the work of a namesake of his who lived at a later age.—2. Ananda, of continental India,⁷ is the author of the *Mūlaṭīkā* or *Abhidhamma-Mūlaṭīkā*,⁸ the oldest sub-commentary to the Atthakathās of Abhidhamma. He is said to have composed it at the instance of Buddhamitta, who moved also Buddhaghosa to write his *Papañcasūdanī*.⁹ If that is true, then

¹ Compare, e.g., DhCo. I. 239 ff. with JāCo. I. 114 ff.; DhCo. III. 178 ff. with JāCo. IV. 187 ff.

² Cf. the indices in Norman's edition.

³ Thus the stories DhCo. III. 104 ff. and 290 ff. = VvCo. 75 ff. and 220 ff.; the story II. 112 ff. occurs in Buddhaghosa's *Manorathapūraṇī*; the motif of the story I. 129 ff. reappears in Mhvs. 32.63 ff.

⁴ Sāsvs. 292⁸, 733¹; Gnvs. 66²⁷. Of the works attributed to Buddhadatta there have now been edited *Abhidhammāvatāra*, *Rūpārūpavibhāga*, *Vinayavinicchaya*, and *Uttaravinicchaya* by A. P. Buddhadatta, PTS. 1915 and 1927.

⁵ Gnvs. 593¹, 695 ff.; de Zoysa, *Catal.*, p. 2; Fausbøll, *JPTS.* 1896, p. 18. Nr. 31. For the last two works, see below, p. 40, f.-n. 1.

⁶ Sdhs. IX. 13 (*JPTS.* 1890, p. 62); de Zoysa, p. 5; Fausbøll, p. 35; S. Z. Aung, *JPTS.* 1910-12, p. 123.

⁷ Gnvs. 66²⁷.

⁸ De Zoysa, p. 3; S. Z. Aung, p. 120 f.; Gnvs. 603; Sāsvs. 331⁶.

⁹ Gnvs. 681³, 30, 691⁸; Sāsvs. 331⁶.

Ānanda and Buddhaghosa were contemporaries.—8. Dhammapāla of Padaratiṭṭha¹ composed a commentary called *Paramatthadīpanī*² on those parts of the Khuddaka-Nikāya, which had not been commented upon by Buddhaghosa: Udāna, Itivuttaka, Vimāna- and Petavatthu, Thera- and Therīgāthā and Cariyāpiṭaka. Moreover he is supposed to be the author of a commentary on the Visuddhimagga called *Mahāṭikā* or *Paramatthamañjūsā* as well as a commentary on the Netti, the *Nettipakaraṇassa Atthasaṃvaṇṇanā*, a *Tikā* to this his own work, called *Linatthavaṇṇanā*, and also a *Tikā Linatthapakāsani* on the Aṭṭhakathās of the first four Nikāyas, a *Tikā* on the Jātakatthakathā as well as on Buddhaddatta's *Madhurattavilāsinī*, and finally an *Anuṭikā* on the *Tikā* of Abhidhammatthakathā.³ The four last named works seem to be lost to-day. It seems that in this case too the tradition has fathered on Dhammapāla, who might have been a younger contemporary of Buddhaghosa,⁴ the works of various Theras⁵ of the same name, as he had made it his life's task to supplement the commentaries of Buddhaghosa. Dhammapāla's date would be one century later if he is identical with the Dhammapāla of the Nālandā-Monastery who was Hsüen-t'sang's teacher's teacher.⁶ Yet however, like E. Hardy,⁷ I consider this identity to be yet unproved.

26. The number of the old commentators may be completed by adding the following names: 1. Culla-Dhammapāla, a pupil of Ānanda, author of *Saccasaṃkhepa* "Elements of Truth;"⁸ 2. Upasena,

¹ Sāsvs. 33¹¹.

² De Zoysa, p. 2; Fausböll, p. 29 f., Nr. 87, 88. The commentary on the Therīgāthās has been edited by E. Müller and that on Peta- and Vimānavatthu by E. Hardy. London, PTS., 1893, 1894, 1901.

³ Gnvs. 60. On the Netti-commentary and its *Tikā*, cf. Fausböll, p. 41 f., Nr. 182, 183.

⁴ The (Sinhalese) *Nikāyasamgraha* (ed. Wickremasinghe), p. 24 mentions one after another Buddhaghosa, Buddhaddatta, Dhammapāla. Similarly Gnvs. 60, Sāsvs. 33.

⁵ The Gnvs. knows four different Dhammapālas. See E. Hardy, *Netti*, *Introd.*, p. XII.

⁶ Thus according to Steinthal, *Udāna*, *pref.* p. VII; Rhys Davids and Carpenter, *DCo I*, *pref.* p. VIII. On the traditions about Dhammapāla recorded by Hsüen-t'sang in *Si-yu-ki*, see St. Julien, *Mém. sur les Contrées Occidentales I*. 287 ff., 452 ff., II, 119 f.; see further Schiefner, *Tāranātha*, p. 160 ff.; Takakusu, *I-tsing*, p. LVII, 179, 181; B. Nanjio, *Catal. of the Chinese Tripitaka*, App. I, p. 347, Nr. 16.

⁷ ZDMG. 51. 103 ff.

⁸ Gnvs. 60³⁰; Sāsvs. 34², Sdhs. IX. 16. De Zoysa, *Catal.*, p. 11; Fausböll, *JPTS.* 1896, p. 35, Nr. 120; S.Z. Aung, *ibid.*, 1910-12, p. 123.

author of a commentary on the Niddesa¹ called the *Saddhammappa-jotikā* or *Saddhammatthitika*; 3. Mahānāma, author of the *Saddhammappakāsini*, a commentary on the Paṭisambhidāmagga²; 4. Kassapa, author of *Mohavicchedanī* and *Vimaticchedanī*³; 5. Vajirabuddhi, author of the *Vajirabuddhi*, a *Tikā* on the Samantapāsādikā.⁴ In Gnvs. a Mahā- and a Culla-Vajirabuddhi are distinguished, both from Jambudīpa, the continental India. The former is reputed to have written a work called *Vinayagaṇḍhi*. 6. Khema, author of the *Khemappakaraṇa*,⁵ who is mentioned with Culla Dhammapāla, as well as with 7. Anuruddha, the author of the *Abhidhammattha-saṅgaha*, the most read handbook on Abhidhamma,⁶ on which the greatest theras of the 12th century have written *Tikās*. Anuruddha is also the author of two other works in the field of Abhidhamma, namely, *Paramatthavinicchaya* and *Nāmarūpapariccheda*. There are two *Tikās* on each of them.⁷

27. Two other short but important texts have still to be mentioned, which belong to the Vinaya: the *Khuddasikkhā* of Dhammasiri and the *Mūlasikkhā* of Mahāsāmin.⁸ They are short compendiums on monastic discipline, for the most part in verse and evidently meant to be learnt by heart. There are various commentaries on them, as well as Singhalese translations. Judging by

¹ Gnvs. 61¹¹, 70²³; Sāsvs. 33¹⁵. De Zoysa, p. 2, Nr. 11.

² Gnvs. 61³, 70¹⁶, Sāsvs. 33¹⁴. De Zoysa, p. 2, Nr. 12. Wickremasinghe (*Catal. of Singh. MSS.*, p. XII) would identify Mahānāma with the author of the *Mahāvamsa*. In Gnvs. both are however clearly distinguished and in 61³ the latter is called Nava-Mahānāma.

³ Gnvs. 60-61, Sāsvs. 33³⁴. The first work is mentioned in S.Z. Aung, *JPTS.* 1910-12, p. 124, and the second work is perhaps identical with the *Vimativinodanī*, a *Tikā* on Smgs., de Zoysa, p. 3; Fausböll, p. 13, Nr. 17.

⁴ Gnvs. 60²¹, 25, 66²⁸, 29. Fausböll, p. 19, Nr. 35.

⁵ Gnvs. 61²⁸; Sāsvs. 34³; Sdhs. IX. 17; *Nikāyasamgraha* 24¹⁷. De Zoysa, pp. 7-8 (where Vāciassara has been mentioned as author); Fausböll, p. 36, Nr. 120.

⁶ *Abhidhammattha-Saṅgaha* (ed. Rhys Davids), *JPTS.* 1884, p. 1 ff. On Ceylon editions, see de Silva, *JPTS.* 1912, p. 136; *Compendium of Philosophy*, being a translation of the *Abhidhammattha-Saṅgaha* by S.Z. Aung, ed. by Mrs. Rhys Davids, London, PTS., 1910.

⁷ Gnvs. 61²⁴; Sāsvs. 34¹, Sdhs. IX. 14. De Zoysa, pp. 9, 10; Fausböll, p. 36, Nr. 120; M. Bode, *Pali Lit. in Burma*, p. 104 with foot-notes 5, 6; S. Z. Aung, *JPTS.* 1910-12, p. 123.

⁸ *Khuddasikkhā* and *Mūlasikkhā*, ed. E. Müller, *JPTS.* 1883, p. 86 ff. De Zoysa, *Catal.*, pp. 8, 9; Sāsvs. 33³⁸, Sdhs. IX. 12. On their use in Burma, see M. Bode, *PLB.*, p. 6.

their language, they can be hardly placed before the 11th century. A lower limit is furnished by their mention in the Galvihāra-inscription of king Parakkamabāhu I (second half of the 12th century) in Polonnaruwa.¹ These texts were held in high esteem already at that time.

28. The chronicle-literature of Ceylon owes to the second period its most important work, the *Mahāvamsa* of Mahānāma.² It covers the same period of history as the *Dipavamsa* in almost the same order. The dry Chronicle has been here made into an artificial epic poem by drawing much new material from the *Aṭṭhakathā*. The kings Devānampiyatissa (247-207 B.C.) and Duṭṭhagāmaṇi (101-77 B.C.) are the central figures of the first and the second parts respectively of the *Mahāvamsa*.³ According to Indian notions the *Mahāvamsa* is a commentary on *Dipavamsa*. For this reason the commentary of the former is called *Tikā*. I think Fleet⁴ was right when he connected the passage Mhvs. 38.59 with the origin of our poem. In that case the date of its composition would fall in the beginning of the 6th century A.D. (under king Dhātusena). The original *Mahāvamsa* ends abruptly in 37.50 with the words *Mahāvamsa nitṭhito*. The later continuers have evidently destroyed the final portion in order to be able to impose their additions.

29. To the Buddha-legend belong—1. the *Anāgatavamsa* of Kassapa,⁵ a prophecy on the future Buddha Metteyya in metrical form fathered on Gotama Buddha. According to tradition⁶ the author is identical with Thera mentioned in 26.4.—2. the *Boddhivamsa* or *Mahāboddhivamsa* of Upatissa,⁷ a story of the sacred tree in Anurādhapura with a long introduction reaching back to the Buddha Dipamkara. The work is composed in prose and presents, with the

¹ E. Müller, AIC., pp. 88, 122.

² The *Mahāvamsa* in Roman characters with the trans. subjoined... Vol. I, by G. Turnour, Ceylon 1837; The *Mahāvamsa*... rev. and ed. by H. Sumangala and DAdS Batuwantudawa, Colombo 1883; The *Mahāvamsa*, ed. by W. Geiger, London, PTS., 1908.—Translation: The *Mahāvamsa*, or the Great Chronicle of Ceylon, transl. by W. Geiger, assist. by M. Bode, London, PTS., 1912.

³ For details, see Geiger, *Dipavamsa und Mahāvamsa*. Cf. above, 21.

⁴ JRAS. 1909, p. 5, f. n. 1.

⁵ *Anāgata-vamsa*, ed. Minayeff, JPTS. 1886, p. 33 ff.

⁶ Gns. 60-61.

⁷ The *Mahāboddhivamsa*, ed. S. A. Strong, London, PTS., 1891; *Mahāboddhivamsa* by Upatissa... rev. by Sarananda, Colombo 1891.

exception of a few independent notices, a compilation out of older sources such as *Nidānakathā*, *Mahāvamsa*, etc. As I have tried to prove,¹ it was composed probably in the first half of the 11th century.

30. The grammarian Kaccāyana belongs to the age posterior to Buddhaghosa. His work *Kaccāyanavyākaraṇa* or *Kaccāyanagandha*² is considered to be the oldest Pāli grammar. R. O. Franke³ has, however, shown that even before Buddhaghosa and Dhammapāla there must have been a fixed grammatical system, which was different from that of Kaccāyana and was perhaps based on the grammar of Bodhisatta.⁴ The chief weakness of Kaccāyana's system lies in the fact that it ignores the historical relation of Pāli with Sanskrit. He gives an exposition of Pāli wholly out of itself. Moreover it does not at all give an exhaustive treatment of the linguistic material. Kaccāyana has naturally nothing to do with Mahākaccāyana, the disciple of Buddha.⁵ He is also different from the Kātyāyana who in the 3rd century B.C. wrote the *Vārttikas* on Pāṇini's grammar. He is moreover to be distinguished from the author of the *Netti* and the *Peṭaka*. Without doubt he is later than Buddhaghosa, for otherwise the latter would have followed him in his grammatical terminology as the author of the classical Pāli grammar. A higher limit for the date of Kaccāyana may be obtained from the fact that he utilised, besides the *Kātantra* of Śarvavarman and Pāṇini along with his commentators, also the *Kāśikā* (7th century).⁶ Besides this *magnum*

¹ *Dipavamsa und Mahāvamsa*, p. 84 ff.; Wickremasinghe, Catal. of Sinh. MSS., p. XIV. The view of Strong, that Upatissa was a contemporary of Buddhaghosa, is of course untenable.

² d' Alwis, An Introduction to Kaccāyana's Grammar of the Pāli Language, Colombo 1863; d' Alwis, Catal., p. 39 ff.; Kaccāyana's Pāli Grammar... by Fr. Mason, Tونغoo, 1868-70; *Kaccāyanappakaraṇam*... par E. Senart, JAs., sér. 6, t. XVII, 1871, p. 193-544; *Kaccāyana*, ed. and transl. by Vidyabhusana, Calcutta 1891; E. Kuhn, *Kaccāyanappakaraṇae Specimen*, Halle, 1869, and *Specimen alterum*, 1871. On the whole problem of Kaccāyana's grammar, see R. O. Franke, *Gesch. und Krit. der einheim. Pāli-Grammatik und-Lexikographie*, Strassburg 1902; Subhūti, *Nāma-mālā*, p. V ff.

³ PGr., p. 3. Cf. d' Alwis, Catal., p. 67 ff.

⁴ Franke, PGr., p. 2.

⁵ It is doubted also in Ceylon. See de Zoysa, Catal., p. 23; Subhūti, *Nām.*, p. VI.

⁶ Franke, PGr., p. 18. Already Windisch, *Ber. d. K. Sächs. Ges. d. W.* 1893, p. 244 f. pointed out that K.'s Grammar must at all events be later than the 4th century.

opus two other grammatical works, *Mahāniruttigandha* and *Cullāniruttigandha*, are ascribed to him.¹ Out of the numerous commentaries on Kaccāyana I mention here only the *Nyāsa* of Vimalabuddhi, which is also called *Mukhamattadipani*.² He seems to belong to the period we are dealing with because already towards the end of the 12th century Chapada wrote a commentary on it called *Nyāsapradīpa*.³

III Period

From the 12th Century to the Modern Age

31. There was a great upward swing in the of literary activity of Ceylon during the glorious reign of Parakkamabāhu I (1153-1186). Under his auspices the Thera Mahākassapa is said to have held a council⁴ with the purpose of providing *Tikās* in the Magadha-language to the *Aṭṭhakathās*, particularly of Buddhaghosa. The following is the list of the *Tikās*:

1. Sāratthadīpanī	Ti. on Samantapāsādikā (Vin.)
2. Pathama-Sāratthamañjūsā	„ „ Sumaṅgalavilāsini (D.)
3. Duttiya-Sāratthamañjūsā	„ „ Papañcasūdani (M.)
4. Tatiya-Sāratthamañjūsā	„ „ Sāratthappakāsini (S.)
5. Catuttha-Sāratthamañjūsā	„ „ Manorathapūraṇi (A.)
6. Pathama-Paramatthappakāsini	„ „ Atthasālini (Dhs.)
7. Duttiya-Paramatthappakāsini	„ „ Sammohavinodani (Vbh.)
8. Tatiya Paramatthappakāsini	„ „ Pañcappakaraṇaṭṭhakathā (Dhk., etc.).

Of these *Tikās* the *Sāratthadīpanī* by Sāriputta⁵ has been preserved. The same Thera is the author of another *Tikā* on *Papañcasūdani*, named *Linatthapakāsana*.⁶

¹ Gnva. 59¹². De Zoysa, p. 22 mentions a *Cullānirutti*, said to be one of the oldest Pāli-grammars, Subhūti, Nām., p. XXVIII calls their author Yamaka.

² Gnva. 60¹³; Subhūti, p. IX; de Zoysa, p. 25; Franke, p. 22 f. Cf. Fausböll, JPTS. 1896, p. 47, Nr. 149. The *Porāṇa-Kārikā* is said to be still older. It has nothing to do with the *Kārikā* of Dhammasenāpati (Gnva. 68³⁴, 73²¹). Cf. Fausböll, p. 47, Nr. 148, 13; de Zoysa, p. 24; Subhūti, p. LXIX.

³ A very late commentary on the *Nyāsa* is the *Niruttisāramañjūsā* of the Burmese monk Dāṭhānāga (middle of the 17th century). Cf. Subhūti, p. X; de Zoysa, p. 26; Franke, p. 23; M. Bode, PLB., p. 55.

⁴ Sdha. VIII (JPTS. 1890, p. 58 ff.). That the council had been actually convened is epigraphically attested, E. Müller, AIC., pp. 87, 120 ff. Cf. Mhva. 78, 34.

⁵ De Zoysa, Catal., p. 3; Fausböll, JPTS. 1896, p. 12, Nr. 14, 15, 16.

⁶ Fausböll, p. 28 f., Nr. 83, 84.

The account of the council of Mahākassapa closely follows the stories of older councils. It is probable that the council gave the impetus for the composition of such *Tikās* and therewith initiated an era of remarkable literary activity, carried on mainly by Sāriputta and his pupils. As a work of Sāriputta is mentioned, beside the two already referred to above, the *Vinayasamgaha* "Compendium of the Vinaya."¹ According to the Gnvs. he is said to have composed also the *Sāratthamañjūsā* on the *Manorathapūraṇi*.²

32. Of Sāriputta's pupils are to be mentioned: 1. Samgharakkhita as the author of a *Khuddasikkhā-Tikā* (see 27). It is called "new *Tikā*," and was therefore probably later than the *Porāṇa-Tikā* attributed to Mahāyasa. Both the *Tikās* have been preserved in MSS.³— 2. Buddhanāga, the author of a *Tikā* on the *Kaṅkhāvitarāṇi* (22, Nr. 2) called *Vinayatthamañjūsā*⁴ which likewise exists only in manuscript.— 3. The Gnvs. (62, 66) mentions 18 works of Vāciṣsara. The following commentary-works of this author still exist in manuscript: (a) *Mūlasikkhā-Abhinava-Tikā* (see 27), which is evidently later than the *Porāṇa-Tikā* of Vimalasāra.⁵ (b) *Simālamkārasamgaha*, belonging to the sphere of Vinaya, on the boundaries of sacred districts,—the monks living in them had to jointly perform the ecclesiastical duties.⁶ (c) *Khemappakaraṇa-Tikā* on the work mentioned in 26.6.⁷ (d) *Nāmarūpapariccheda-Tikā* on the work of Anuruddha⁸ mentioned in 26.7. (e) *Saccasamkhepa-Tikā* (26.1), older than Sumaṅgala's *Tikā* on the same work.⁹ (f) *Abhidhammāvatāra-Tikā*¹⁰ on the well-known work of Buddhadatta (25.1). (g) *Rūpārūpavibhāga*,¹¹ like the works from c to f, belonging to the

¹ Fausböll, p. 17, Nr. 30; Subhūti, Nām., p. 7 f. The work was also called *Pālimuttakavinayasamgaha* or *Mahāvinayasamgahappakaraṇa*. Cf. the works mentioned in de Zoysa, pp. 11 and 15. Cf. 43. 1.

² Gnvs. 61³⁰⁻³⁴, 71¹⁰⁻¹⁴. A grammatical work of Sāriputta will be mentioned below.

³ De Zoysa, Catal., p. 8; Wickremasinghe, Catal., p. XVI. Cf. also 46.2, 53.1.

⁴ Gnva. 61-62; Fausböll, JPTS. 1896, p. 17, Nr. 28. Cf. de Zoysa, p. 15, where however no author is mentioned.

⁵ De Zoysa, p. 9.

⁶ De Zoysa, p. 13. Also other works on the same subject are mentioned here.

⁷ De Zoysa, p. 8.

⁸ De Zoysa, p. 9.

⁹ De Zoysa, p. 12; Fausböll, p. 37, Nr. 121.

¹⁰ De Zoysa, p. 5.

¹¹ De Zoysa, p. 11 (without mentioning the author); Fausböll, p. 36, Nr. 120.

Abhidhamma. There are mentioned, besides, *Vinayavinicchaya-Tikā* and an *Uttaravinicchaya-Tikā* (25.1)¹; a *Tikā* called *Sumaṅgala-ppasādanī* on the *Khuddasikkhā*; a *Yogavinicchaya*, a *Paccayasamgaha* etc. It is quite possible that these works were composed by different Theras of the same name. There were at all events several *Vācissaras*²—4. *Sumaṅgala* composed a *Tikā* on *Anuruddha's* *Abhidhammatthasamgaha* (26.7) which was titled *Abhidhammatthavibhāvanī*³ and another *Tikā* on the *Abhidhammāvatāra* (25.1) called the *Abhidhammatthavikāsanī*,⁴ as well as a *Saccasamkhepa-Tikā*,⁵ which is also called the *Abhinavaṭikā* (cf. above 3 e). All the three works exist in MSS.

33. *Saddhammajotipāla* or *Chapada*⁶ belongs to the circle of *Sāriputta's* disciples. He was a native of Burma, but he received his education in Ceylon, where he stayed from 1170 to 1180 according to tradition. Of his works (cf. also 30) the following belong to the sphere of *Vinaya*: (a) *Vinayasamutthānadīpanī*, (b) *Pātimokkhaṭṭhānī*,⁷ (c) *Vinayagūḥhatthadīpanī*,⁸ in which the difficult passages of the *Vinaya* have been discussed, as well as (d) *Simālaṅkārasamgaha-Tikā*⁹ on 32.3 b. To the *Abhidhamma* belong (e) *Mātikatthadīpanī*, (f) *Paṭṭhānagaṇanānaya*, (g) *Nāmacārādīpa*,¹⁰ as well as his best-known work (h) *Abhidhammatthasamgahasamkhepa-Tikā*,¹¹ a commentary on the work of *Anuruddha* mentioned in 26.7. Finally

¹ The *Tikās* mentioned by de Zoysa, p. 15, 14 probably belong hereto. As author of the first work he mentions *Revata*, but he does not mention the name of the author of the second. In Fausböll, p. 19, Nr. 32 and 33 an anonymous *Tikā* on the *Vinayavinicchaya*, called the *Linatthappakāsini*, has been mentioned, which however should not be confounded with the work of the same name referred to in 25.3.

² Should not the *Vācissara* mentioned in *Mhvs.* 81.17 ff. have been the pupil of *Sāriputta*?

³ De Zoysa, p. 5; Oldenberg, *Catal.*, p. 84, Nr. 53; Fausböll, p. 38 f., Nr. 123; cf. also 42.1.

⁴ De Zoysa, p. 5.

⁵ De Zoysa, p. 12.

⁶ *Gnvs.* 64¹³, *Sāsya.* 39, 40, 65, 74. Cf. M. Bode, *PLB.*, p. 17 ff.; S. Z. Aung, *JPTS.* 1912, p. 124 f. Cf. also 46.1.

⁷ De Zoysa, *Catal.*, p. 11.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 9; S. Z. Aung, p. 124.

¹¹ De Zoysa, p. 12; Oldenberg, *Catal.*, p. 85, Nr. 54; Fausböll, *JPTS.* 1896, p. 39, Nr. 123; S. Z. Aung, p. 125. According to the introductory verses the work was composed at the instance of King *Vijayabahu* (1186-87). Not so in *Gnvs.* 74¹⁴.

there is still to mention (i) the *Gandhasāra*, apparently an anthology of sacred texts.—In connection with *Chapada* let us also mention the Burmese monk *Sāriputta* or *Dhammavilāsa*, who died in the year 1246. He received his ordination from *Ananda*, one of the four Theras who accompanied *Chapada* on his journey back to Burma from Ceylon. *Dhammavilāsa* is the author of the oldest Burmese law-book *Dhammavilāsa-Dhammasattha*, which is the basis of the later legal literature of the Burmese.¹

34. The pupils of *Sāriputta* displayed their activity also in the field of Buddhist legends and ecclesiastical history. In this connection are to be mentioned 1. The *Dāṭhāvamsa* of *Dhammakitti*,² who in the concluding verses declares himself to be a pupil of *Sāritanuja*. It is clear from the introductory verses that the poem was composed at the beginning of the 13th century.³ It deals with the story of Buddha's tooth-relic and adds to the tradition recorded in the *Mahāvamsa* a few notices which were very probably culled from the local tradition of Ceylon.—2. The *Thūpavamsa* of *Vācissara*,⁴ who was probably *Sāriputta's* pupil. It is written in prose and is merely a compilation of pieces from *Nidānakathā*, *Samantapāsādikā* and *Mahāvamsa* with its *Tikā*. It was composed in the first half of the 13th century. The later Singhalese version may be ascertained to have been composed between 1250 and 1260.—3. The *Jinālaṅkāra* of *Buddharakkhita*,⁵ a poem composed in a very ornate language and in very artificial metres, which already bears all the signs of the artificial poetry of India.⁶ It describes the life of Buddha till the *Sambodhi*. In the concluding verses (271 ff.) the author gives his own

¹ M. Bode, *PLB.*, p. 31 ff.

² *Dāṭhāvanso*...by *Dhammakitti*...ed. Asappa Tissa, Keleniya 1883. The *Dāṭhāvamsa* (ed. Rhys Davids), *JPTS.* 1884, p. 108 ff. A *Tikā* on *Dāṭhāvs.* is mentioned by Fausböll, *JPTS.* 1896, p. 45, Nr. 142.

³ Geiger, *Dipavamsa und Mahāvamsa*, p. 88 ff. According to Wickremasinghe, *JRAS.* 1896, p. 200 ff., there were five different *Dhammakittis*. The first of them is the author of *Dāṭhāvs.*

⁴ Pāli *Thūpavamsāya* ed. *Dhammaratana*, Ceylon 1896. Cf. Geiger, *ibid.*, p. 92. The *Gnvs.* 70¹⁸ of course mentions the *Thūpavs.*, but not among the works of *Vācissara* and without giving the name of the author.

⁵ *Jinālaṅkāra*...by *Buddharakkhita*, ed. Gray, London 1894. The *Jinālaṅkāra* by *Buddharakkhita*, transl. into Sinh. and ed. by W. Dīpaṅkara and B. Dhammapāla, Galle 1900.

⁶ The author is said to have himself composed a *Tikā* on his work. Cf. also Gray, *Introd.*, p. 8 f.

name and mentions the year 1700 (after Buddha=1156 A.D.) as the time of its composition.¹ With the *Jināṇṇakāra* ascribed to Buddha-datta (25.1) our poem has therefore nothing to do, even if any real value attaches to this datum.—4. The *Jinacarita* of Medhampkara² is likewise a highly artificial poem which in conventional form deals with a subject similar to that of the *Jināṇṇakāra*. The *Gnvs.* 62²⁴, 72⁷ mentions this author immediately after Vācissara,³ Sumaṅgala and Dhammakitti, and thus evidently takes him to be the pupil of Sāriputta. The author says in the concluding verses that he had composed his work in a Pariveṇa erected by King Vijayabāhu. This seems to be a calculated and intentional homage, which however could have a point in it only if the prince was still living. It is therefore permissible to think that Vijayabāhu III (1225-29) is here referred to by the author, and Medhampkara would thus be a contemporary of Vācissara.

35. The *Tikā* on the *Mahāvamsa*⁴ is of great importance for information about the Ceylonese tradition. It is called *Vamsatthappakāsinī*.⁵ Its author is unknown. As for its date, an upper limit is furnished by the reference to Dāṭhapatissa II (about 670 A.D.), and a lower limit by the fact that the *Pāli-Thūpavamsa* (34.2) quotes it profusely. If the *Mahābodhivamsakathā* quoted in it is identical with our *Bodhivamsa* (29.2), then we get a still closer upper limit for it. The *MhvsTi.* is certainly older than the first supplement to the *Mahāvamsa* by Dhammakitti (38), because it breaks off at the same place where the original *Mahāvamsa* (28) ends. It is probable therefore that the *MhvsTi.* was composed in the 12th century. Its importance lies in the fact that it offers a mass of supplementary notices to the *Mahāvamsa* culled from the *Aṭṭhakathā*. In this way it reveals to us the richness of the contents of the *Aṭṭhakathā*, which was still available at the time.⁶ The *MhvsTi.* is therefore a fruitful

¹ See also *Gnvs.* 72⁹; *Sdhs.* IX.21.

² *Jinacarita*, ed. Rouse, JPTS. 1904-05, p. 1 ff. *Jinacarita*...ed and transl. by Ch. Duroiselle, Rangoon 1906. On the various Medhampkaras, see Rouse, p. 2; Wickremasinghe, Catal., p. 21a, 35b, 119a.

³ Rouse has evidently misunderstood the construction: *kārite* in 469 belongs to *pariveṇavare* in 470.

⁴ *Mahāvamsa Tikā* or *Vamsatthappakāsinī*, rev. and ed. by Baṭuwantudāwe and Nāṇissara Bhikṣu, Colombo 1895; *Vamsatthappakāsinī* ed. by G. P. Malalasekera, 2 vols., PTS. 1935.

⁵ On what follows, cf. Geiger, *Dīpavamsa und Mahāvamsa*, p. 34 ff.

⁶ Cf. above, p. 25, f.-n. 1.

source of information about the indigenous tradition, the historicity of which however has naturally to be tested separately in each case.

36. Vedehathera belongs to the 12th century, as has been proved by the researches of d'Alwis and Sten Konow.¹ According to the notices in his works, he belonged to the Brahmin family of Vip̐pagāma. He was a "forest-dweller" and a pupil of Thera Ānanda also called *araññāyatana*. His works are: (a) The *Samantakūṭavannanā* "description of the Adam's Peak."² The poem deals with the story of Buddha's life and particularly the legends of his three visits to the island of Ceylon. On the occasion of his third visit he left on the summit of the Samantakūṭa his *śrīpada*, the print of his left foot. The verses 722-46 give a description of the sacred hill, which has given the name to the whole poem consisting of 796 strophes.—(b) The *Rasavāhinī*,³ a collection of prose stories, which, according to the introductory words, are based on a Ceylonese original. This original was translated into Pāli by Raṭṭhapāla in the Mahāvihāra, and the translation was revised by Vedehathera. Altogether the *Rasav.* contains 103 stories, of which 40 are derived from the Jambudīpa, the continent of India, and 63 from Laṅkādīpa, Ceylon. These are fables, legends, sagas and religious tales. The original work had very probably drawn the material from the *Aṭṭhakathā*. Hence the frequent quotations with *tenāhu porāṇā*. In the present Pāli version the *Mahāvamsa* has been drawn upon profusely; some of the stories are based on the *Apadānas* and the *Jātaka*-book. The *Sahassavatthupparāṇa* "the book of thousand stories" was probably in contents connected with the *Rasav.* and it is said to have been reintroduced into Ceylon from Burma.⁴

¹ D'Alwis, Catal., pp. 221-25; Sten Konow, Vedehathera, *Skrifter udgiven af Videnskabselskabet i Christiania, hist.-filos. Kl.* 1895, Nr. 4.

² *Samanta Kūṭa Vannanā*...transl. into Sinh. and ed. by W. Dhammananda and M. Nāṇissara, Colombo 1890.

³ *Rasavahini*...by Vedeha Maha Thera, ed. Sarapatissa, 2 parts, Colombo 1901 and 1899. Selected pieces have been edited and translated by Spiegel, *Anecdota Palica*, Leipzig 1845, p. 15 ff.; Sten Konow, ZDMG. 43, 1889, p. 297 ff.; D. Andersen, *Studier fra Sprog- og Oldtidsforskning*, Nr. 6, Copenhagen 1891 (not available to me); Pavolini, *Giornale Soc. As. Ital.* VIII, 179 ff., XI, 175 ff. An analysis of the work has been given by Pavolini, *La Materia e la Forma della Rasavāhinī*, *ibid.*, XI, 35 ff.

⁴ De Zoysa, Catal., p. 20. On a *Sahassavatthattakathā* four times mentioned in the *MhvsTi.*, see Geiger, *Dīpavamsa und Mahāvamsa*, p. 52.

37. A contemporary of Vedehathera was Buddhappiya, the author of the *Pajjamadhu*,¹ a poem which in 104 artistic stanzas glorifies the external beauty of Buddha and also his wisdom. In the last stanza but one, the author gives his own name and says that he is a pupil of Ānanda, who is doubtless the same person as Vedehathera's teacher.—The *Attanagaluviḥāravaṃsa*² was composed probably about the same time as the *Pajjamadhu*,—in the second half of the 13th century. It is written in a mixture of prose and verse and gives the story of the death of Sirisaṃghabodhi (Mhvs. 36.91 ff.) and his wife, as well as of the founding of the Attanagalu monastery on the spot where they died. As the anonymous author (v. 3) himself admits, he was induced to compose this poem by the priest Anomadassin, who is probably the person to whom, according to Mhvs. 86.37 f., in the reign of Parakkamabāhu II (1229-1246), was entrusted the Attanagalu monastery, furnished with new buildings by the minister Paṭirāja.

38. The Mahāvaṃsa of Mahānāma (28) was continued under the special title *Uḷavaṃsa* "Short Chronicle" and made into a narrative covering the whole history of Ceylon.³ According to tradition the first author to continue the work was Thera Dhammakitti, who according to Mhvs. 84.12 ff. came to Ceylon from Burma in the reign of Parakkamabāhu II (first half of the 13th century). An evident supplement to the later Mhvs. begins with Chap. 90.104 after the close of the reign of Parakkamabāhu IV which began in the year 1284. The second part of the Mhvs. (Chaps. 37-90) which ends here describes above all the glorious age of Parakkamabāhu I (1153-1186).⁴ In order to round off the concluding portion of the Mhvs., let us mention here that in the second half of the 18th century, according to Mhvs. 99.78 ff., the king Kittisiri had the chronicle extended up to his own time. This third part is made up of the Chapters 90 (from verse 105) to 100. In Chapter 101 are then given notices up to the arrival of the English in Ceylon.

¹ Edited by Gooneratne, JPTS. 1887, pp. 1-16. Also *The Pajja Madhu...* by Buddhappiya, ed. Devamitta, Colombo 1887. Cf. 46.4.

² The Pali Text of the Attanagaluvaṃsa and its ancient translation... by d'Alwis, Colombo 1887. Cf. d'Alwis, Catal., p. 11 ff., particularly 32 f.; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 17.

³ The Mahāvaṃsa, from the thirty-seventh chapter, ed. H. Sumangala and DAdS. Batuwardudawa, Colombo 1877. Translation: *The Mahāvaṃsa, Part II...* transl. by L. C. Wijesinha, Colombo 1889; *Uḷavaṃsa, Text* (2 vols.) and Translation (2 vols.), by Wilhelm Geiger, PTS. 1935.

⁴ Chaps. 67-79. See Copleston, JRAS., Ceylon Branch, Nr. 44, 1893, p. 60 ff.

39. To the transition period from the 13th to the 14th century belongs 1. the *Sārasaṃgaha* of Siddhattha,¹ a work on Buddhism in prose mixed with verses. The author gives his own name in the concluding verses of the work and also says that he was a pupil of Buddhappiya. If thereby the author of the *Pajjamadhu* is meant, then we have for the *Sārasaṃgaha* the date suggested above. A lower limit is at all events furnished by the reference to it in the *Moggallānapañcīkāpadīpa* composed in 1457 A.D. Some idea of the contents of the *Sāras* is furnished by its chapter-headings: the Chaps. 1-3, for instance, deal with *buddhānaṃ abhinīhāra*, *tathāgatassa acchariyāni* and *pañca antaradhānāni*, Chaps. 13-15 with *silāni*, *kammaṭṭhānāni*, *nibbāna*, and Chaps. 30-34 with the *Nāgā*, *Supaṇṇā*, *Peṭā*, *Asurā*, *Devā*²; the last chapter contains a *lokaśaṃṭhiti* (cosmology).—2. Somewhat later is the *Saddhammasaṃgaha* of Dhammakitti Mahāsāmin.³ This is probably the last of the Dhammakittis known to us, who was active towards the end of the 14th century.⁴ In the 9th Chapter various authors and works are enumerated, the latest of them belonging of the 13th century. The *Sdhs.* in 40 chapters gives a history of the Buddhist church (without furnishing much new information) from the Councils in India to the period mentioned just above, and ends with a hymn in praise of the doctrine and a blessing for its study.

40. To the 14th century belongs: 1. the *Lokappadīpasāra*. According to Sāsvs. 48 it was composed by a Burmese monk named Medhampkara, who had prosecuted his studies in Ceylon.⁵ The work deals with various forms of existence in the *saṃkhāraloka*, in the hell, among the *Petas*, in the animal world, in human life, in the *sattaloka*, and in the *okāsalo*. The different topics are further elucidated by various legends. The 5th chapter, for instance, which deals with the forms of human existence, has drawn many stories from the Mahāvaṃsa.—Allied with it in content is 2. the *Pañcagatidīpana*,⁶ a poem in 114 strophes, which describes the five possible

¹ Edited by Somananda, Brendiawatta 1898. Cf. Oldenberg, Catal., p. 125, Nr. 108.

² For the *termini*, see Childers PD.

³ *Saddhamma Saṃgaho*, ed. N. Saddhānanda, JPTS. 1890, p. 21 ff.; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 19 f. Cf. 46.5.

⁴ See above, p. 41, f.-n. 3.

⁵ Oldenberg, Catal., p. 126, Nr. 109; Fausbøll, JPTS. 1896, p. 42, Nr. 134; M. Bode, PLB., p. 35 f.

⁶ Edited by L. Feer, JPTS. 1884, p. 152 ff.

forms of rebirth in hell, as animal, as Peta, as man, or as god. Nothing is known about its author or the time of its origin.—3. The *Buddhaghosupatti*¹ should belong to the 14th century if its author Mahāmaṅgala is the same man as the grammarian Maṅgala (53.2 b). This short work is a biography of Buddhaghosa, and it is referred to also in the Sasvs. 30²⁰, where this famous commentator is dealt with. The author has made use of the data left by the *pubbācariyā* "the former teachers."

41. By way of appendix I would like to mention here two poems of which the authors and the time of origin are unknown: 1. The *Saddhammopāyana*, a collection of 621 (including the concluding verses 629) strophes in 9 chapters in praise of the law of Buddha.² It begins with a description of the 8 *akkhaṇā*, the miseries of the *dasa akusalāni* and the sorrowful lot of the Petas, and then goes over to the conceptions of *puñña* and *phala* and describes the individual meritorious acts (*dāna*, *sīla*, etc.), and ends with *appamāda*.—2. The *Telakaṭṭhagāthā*³ the "oil-cauldron-verses." These 98 strophes are ascribed to a Thera who was condemned to be thrown into a vessel full of boiling oil. He had been falsely accused of indirectly rendering help in an intrigue of the wife of King Tissa of Kalyāṇī. This story belongs to the cycle of sagas centering round Rohaṇa, and it is touched in the Mahāvamsa (22.12 ff.), and is related at greater length in later sources.⁴ The boiling oil cannot injure the Thera and he pronounces those strophes in which certain fundamental conceptions of the teaching of Buddha are elucidated. They deal with death and the thought of death, of transience, of suffering, and of the unreality of the soul, etc.

42. From the 15th century onwards the activity of the Burmese monks comes to the forefront. The special subject of their study is Abhidhamma. I mention here 1. Ariyavamsa,⁵ who lived in Ava during the reign of Narapati (1442-68). He wrote (a) *Maṇisāramañjūsā*, a commentary to Sumaṅgala's *Abhidhammatthavibhāvanī* (32.4); (b) *Maṇidīpa*, *Tikā* on Buddhaghosa's *Atthasālinī* (23.8)⁶; (c) *Jātakavi-*

sodhana, a work on the Jātakas.—2. *Saddhammapālasiri*, a contemporary of the former and author of *Nettibhāvanī*,¹ a *Tikā* on the *Netti* (19).—3. Silavamsa,² somewhat later than the above mentioned writers, was the author of the *Buddhālamkāra*, a poetical version of the story of Sumedha in the *Nidānakathā*.—4. Raṭṭhasāra,³ who versified various Jātakas.—The poem *Kāyaviratigāthā*,⁴ also belonging to the 15th century, is anonymous; it deals with the ways of overcoming sensuality.—To the 16th century⁵ belong 5. *Saddhammālamkāra*, the author of a *Paṭṭhānadīpanī* on the Abhidhamma-work mentioned in 16.7, and 6. Mahānāma, the author of the *Madhusāraṭṭhadīpanī*, a sub-commentary on the *Mūla-Tikā* (25.2).—In the same century, the Wagaru-Dhammasattha composed in the Talaing language was translated into Pāli⁶ by Buddhaghosa under the title *Manusāra* (the original work was composed towards the end of the 13th century, somewhat later than the Dhammavilāsa-Dhammasattha referred to in 33). The *Manusāra* is the basis of the whole legal literature of Burma, composed partly in the native language, and partly both in Burmese and Pāli, as for instance the *Manuvannanā* (18th century) and the *Mohavicchedanī* (19th century).

43. In the 17th century we have to mention 1. *Tipiṭakālamkāra*,⁷ the author of (a) *Viśalivannanā*, a commentary on the 20 introductory verses of the *Atthasālinī* (22.8), and (b) *Yasavaḍḍhanavattthu* and (c) *Vinayālamkāra*, a commentary on Sāriputta's *Vinayasamgaha* (31).—2. Tilokaguru,⁸ author of (a) *Dhātukathā-Tikāvannanā* and (b) *Dhātukathā-Anuṭṭikāvannanā*, the two commentaries on the *Dhātukathā* (16.5), and (c) *Yamakavannanā* and (d) *Paṭṭhānavannanā* on the corresponding books of the Abhidhamma (16.6, 7).—3. Sāradassin,⁹ author of a *Dhātukathāyojanā* (on 16.5).—4. Mahākassapa,¹⁰ author of the *Abhidhammatthagāṇṭhipada* which deals with the difficult termini of the Abhidhamma.—To the 18th century belongs 5. *Nānābhivamsa*,¹¹

¹ S. Z. Aung, JPTS. 1910-12, p. 121.

² M. Bode, p. 43.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 47; S. Z. Aung, p. 122.

⁶ About the literature of Dhammasatthas, see M. Bode, p. 85 ff.

⁷ M. Bode, PLB., p. 53 f.; S. Z. Aung, JPTS. 1910-12, p. 122.

M. Bode, p. 54; S. Z. Aung, p. 122.

⁹ S. Z. Aung, p. 122.

Ibid.

¹¹ M. Bode, p. 78 ff.; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 12; Fausbøll, JPTS. 1896, p. 28, Nr. 82.

¹ *Buddhaghosupatti*...ed. J. Gray, London 1892.

² Edited by R. Morris, JPTS. 1887, p. 35 ff.

³ Edited by E. R. Gooneratne, JPTS. 1884, p. 49 ff.

⁴ Rasav. II. 57 ff.; Rājāvali 2114.

⁵ M. Bode, PLB., p. 42 f.; Gnvs. 651, 755.

⁶ De Zoysa, Catal., pp. 8, 9; Fausbøll, JPTS. 1896, p. 40, Nr. 124.

the Saṃgharāja of Burma, author of (a) *Peṭakālaṃkāra*, a commentary on the Netti (19), (b) the *Sādhuvilāsinī* on a part of the D. (9.1), and (c) of several devotional stories such as *Catusāmaṇeravatthu*, *Rājāvāḍavatthu*. His (d) *Rājādhirājavilāsinī* deserves special mention. It is a prose work devoted to the eulogy of the then king Bodōpayā. It is a masterpiece of learned literary work, full of references to legends and history and teeming with quotations from various provinces of the literature, particularly from the Jātakas.—Somewhat older is the anonymous Buddha-biography *Mālālaṃkāra*,¹ which has become well known through Bigandet's translation.

44. Last of all I shall mention a number of modern works which cannot be dated accurately, or were composed in the 19th century. Both the time and the author of 1. the *Nalāṭadhātuvam̐sa* are unknown. The work gives the story of the frontal bone relic of the Buddha. It is evidently the Pāli counterpart, or perhaps the original, of the Sinhalese Dhātuvam̐sa, which contains exactly the same number of chapters as this work.²—Also 2. the *Chakesadhātuvam̐sa*³ is devoted to the sacred relics. It is the work of a modern Burmese author and it gives in prose the story of six hairs of Buddha, which the latter had distributed as relics among his disciples, and for which Thūpas have been erected at various places.—Two modern works throw interesting sidelight on the relation between Ceylon and Burma: they are 3. the *Samdesakathā*⁴ and 4. the *Simāvivāḍavinic-chayakathā*.⁵ In them are found the dates 2344 and 2345 after Buddha, equal to 1800 and 1801 A.D.

Quite a peculiar importance attaches to 5. the *Gandhavam̐sa*.⁶ This work was composed in Burma. It is a sort of library catalogue, a list of authors and works. After the usual introductory votive verses it begins at first with an analysis of the Tipiṭaka. Then it deals with the *porāṇācariyā*, the Theras of the three councils who compiled the words of the Buddha, with the exception of Mahākaccāyana. The same Theras are also the *aṭṭhakathācariyā*. Mahākaccāyana, who is mentioned in the *Gandhavam̐sa* as the author of the famous grammar,

¹ Bigandet, The life or Legend of Gautama the Buddha, Rangoon 1866.

² Geiger, Dipavamsa und Mahāvamsa, pp. 102-05; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 19.

³ Edited by Minayeff, JPTS. 1885, p. 5 ff.

⁴ Edited by Minayeff, JPTS. 1885, p. 17 ff.

⁵ Edited by Minayeff, JPTS. 1887, p. 17 ff.

⁶ Edited by Minayeff, JPTS. 1886, p. 54 ff. Cf. M. Bode, Index to the Gandhavam̐sa, *ibid.*, 1896, p. 53 ff.

Mahā- and Culla-nirutti, and Netti, Peṭakopadesa and the Vaṇṇanīti, is mentioned as the only example of the *tividhanāmakācariyā*. Then follows the long list of *gandhakācariyā*, headed by the authors of the Kurundī and the Mahāpaccarī, who are followed by Buddhaghosa, Buddhaddatta, Ānanda, Dhammapāla, etc. Last of all are mentioned Ariyavamsa (see 42.1) and Udumbara. Then follows a list of anonymous works. After that the authors are grouped together according as they were active in Laṅkā or Jambudīpa (including Farther India). Last of all is recorded which works were composed at the instance of other persons, and which out of the authors' own initiative (*attano matiyā*).—6. The *Sāsanavamsa* of Pañṇasāmin¹ is dated in the year 1223 of the Burmese era, equal to 1861 A.D. In spite of the very recent origin of this work it is of great importance in various ways, because it is based on older literature. In ten chapters it gives a complete history of the Buddhist church in India till the third council under Asoka, and then in Ceylon and other countries where Buddhist missions had been sent. The history of Buddhism in Aparantaratṭha, i.e., Burma itself, is dealt with very exhaustively in Chap. 6. It has to be mentioned however that in the Burmese tradition, no less than 5 out of the 9 countries, to which missions were sent according to Dpvs. 8.1 ff., Mhvs. 12.1 ff., are assigned to Farther India, namely, Suvannabhūmi, Vanavāsi, Aparanta, Yonaka and Mahāratṭha. The chief sources of the *Sāsanavamsa* are Samantapāsādikā, Dipavamsa, Mahāvamsa, as well as the Burmese chronicles. The *Aṭṭhakathā* too is mentioned, but naturally it could have been utilised only indirectly.

45. There was an extraordinary literary activity both in Ceylon and Burma in the field of philology for which I may rely on the description of indigenous Pāli grammar and lexicography given by R. O. Franke.² W. Subhūti's Introduction to the *Nāmamālā* too is very useful.³

The grammatical works are divided into three groups: 1. Those which belong to the school of Kaccāyana (*Bālāvatāra*, *Rūpasiddhi*); 2. the grammar of Moggallāna with the ancillary works belonging to it, such as *Payogasiddhi*, *Padasādhana*, etc.; 3. Saddanīti with the

¹ *Sāsanavamsa*, ed. M. Bode, PTS., London 1897. The *Sāsanavamsadīpa* which appeared in Ceylon is not available to me.

² Cf. above, p. 37, f.-n. 2.

³ Subhūti, *Nāmamālā* or a Work on Pāli Grammar (Ceylonese), Ceylon 1871, with English foreword.

Cullasaddanīti.¹ To each of these three schools belongs a list of roots—the three lists being the *Dhātumañjūsā*, the *Dhātupāṭha* and the *Dhātuvatthadīpanī*. For dictionary we have the *Abhidhānappadīpikā*. Finally there are also some works on prosody, etc. The value which these works possess as accessories for the study of Pāli has been rightly judged by Franke.² They are not based on the direct knowledge of Pāli as a living and spoken language. The authors have drawn their material from the literature just as we too have to do to-day. Their method also is not based on any homogeneous tradition reaching back to the days when Pāli was actually spoken. Moreover they slavishly imitate the model works of Sanskrit grammar and lexicography and take over their system mechanically into Pāli. Grammatical forms and words of Pāli which are found in the text-books have therefore to be treated with the greatest caution so long as they are not proved actually to occur in literature. In all these cases the possibility is ever there that we have before us merely artificial constructions in imitation of Sanskrit.

46. Of the works belonging to the school of Kaccāyana, the commentary called *Nyāsa* has been already dealt with in 30, for it belongs to the preceding age. The next oldest work is 1. the *Suttaniddesa* of Chapada.³ Subhūti assigns it to the Buddha-year 1715=1181 A.D. This also is a commentary on Kaccāyana. Approximately to the same age belongs 2. the *Sambandhacintā* of Saṃgharakkhita,⁴ who has been mentioned in 32.1. It deals with Pāli syntax and there is an anonymous *Ṭikā* on it.—There is further 3. the *Saddatthabhedacintā* of the Thera Saddhammasiri⁵ from Arimaddana in Burma. This work too is furnished with an anonymous *Ṭikā*.—4. The *Rūpasiddhi* or *Padarūpasiddhi*⁶ is but a reshuffling of Kaccāyana's grammar. In the colophon the author gives his

¹ Subhūti, Preface, p. 10.

² PGr., p. 83.

³ Subhūti, Nām., p. XV; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 29; M. Bode, PLB., p. 17.

⁴ *Sambandha-Cintā*, the grammar of Śrī Saṃgharakkhita, ed. K. Sarānanda, Colombo 1891 (JPTS. 1912, p. 146). Cf. de Zoysa, Catal., p. 27; Fausböll, JPTS. 1896, p. 47, Nr. 148.11 and p. 48, Nr. 152.2.

⁵ *Saddatthabhedacintā*: Grammar by Saddhamma Siri, ed. Sujāta and Nānānanda, Colombo 1901 (JPTS. 1912, p. 149). Cf. de Zoysa, p. 27; Fausböll, p. 47, Nr. 148.12 and p. 48, Nr. 152.3.

⁶ Grünwedel, das sechste Kapitel der *Rūpasiddhi*, Berlin 1883. Cf. Turnour, Mhva., p. XXV f.; d'Alwis, Catal., p. 179 ff.; Subhūti, p. XXI; de Zoysa, p. 26; Fausböll, p. 49, Nr. 155; Franke, PGr., pp. 25-29.

name as Buddhappiya with the surname Dipaṅkara, a pupil of the Thera Ānanda. He is therefore probably the author of the *Pajjamadhu* (see 37), and the *Rūpasiddhi* therefore belongs to the second half of the 13th century. The work is divided into seven chapters, and the arrangement of the material is exactly like that of Kaccāyana, the only difference being that *Kitaka* and *Upādi* have been stuffed in one chapter which is the seventh. There is a *Ṭikā*¹ on the *Rūpasiddhi*, as well as a Sinhalese adaptation (*sannaya*) of it. The latter is mentioned already in Rāhula's *Moggallāyanapañcīkāpadīpa*, a work of the year 1456 A.D.—5. The *Bālāvatāra*² is a handbook very much in use in Burma and Siam. This also is an adaptation of Kaccāyana's grammar, giving the contents of the basic work in a more concise form and a slightly different order. According to tradition its author is Dhammakitti³ who composed also the *Saddhammasaṃgaha* (see 39.2). The *Bālāvatāra* should accordingly have been composed towards the end of the 14th century. In Gnvs. 62⁹, 71²⁶ it is however ascribed to Vācissara, in which case the work would be more than a century older. There is also a *Bālāvatāra-Ṭikā*⁴ by an anonymous author—6. The *Saddasāratthajalīnī*⁵ of the Burmese monk Kaṇṭhakakhipanāgita, usually called simply Nāgita, was composed in 1900 after Buddha (=1356 A.D.), i.e., about the same time as the *Ṭikā* on *Abhidhānappadīpikā*. The arrangement of the material is again very much as in Kaccāyana's grammar. The chapters 3-9 of the former correspond to the chapters 1-7 of the latter.

47. To the school of Kaccāyana further belongs—7. the *Kaccāyanabheda*, a commentary by Thera Mahāyasa⁶ who is supposed to have

¹ Subhūti, p. XXII; de Zoysa, p. 26.

² *Bālāvatāra*: Grammar by Dharmakīrti, ed. DAdS. Batuvantudave, Colombo 1869; *Bālāvatāra*: Pāli Grammar, ed. Sri Dharmārāma, Pāliyagoda 1902; *Bālāvatāra* with *Ṭikā*: Pāli Grammar, ed. H. Sumanāgala, Colombo 1893 (JPTS. 1912, p. 139). The *Bālāvatāra* was edited with English translation by L. Lee in "The Orientalist" II. 1892. Cf. d'Alwis, p. 78 ff.; Subhūti, p. XXIV; de Zoysa, p. 21 f.; Fausböll, p. 45, Nr. 144.2; Franke, PGr., p. 24 f.

³ Subhūti, p. XXV; Wickremasinghe, Catal. of Sinh. MSS., p. XIX.

⁴ Subhūti, p. XXVI; de Zoysa, p. 22.

⁵ *Saddasāratthajalīnī*, a Pāli work compiled by Nāgita, ed. and transl. by Silananda, Colombo 1902. Cf. de Zoysa, p. 27; Fausböll, p. 47, Nr. 148.16 and p. 48, Nr. 152.5.

⁶ M. Bode, PLB., p. 36 f.; Subhūti Nām., p. LXIII f.; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 23; Fausböll, JPTS. 1896, p. 47, Nr. 148.17; p. 48, Nr. 152.1; Franke, PGr., p. 29. In Gnva. 74¹ Dhammānanda is mentioned as the author both of *Kaccābheda* and *Kaccā-sāra*.

lived in the second half of the 14th century. Fausböll however mentions Rassathera as the author of this work. There are two *Tikās*¹ on this work which consists of 400 strophes and is divided into seven chapters. One of them was composed by the Burmese monk Ariyālamkāra about the year 2152 after Buddha (=1608 A.D.), and is titled *Sāratthavikāsinī*. The other is the *Kaccāyanabheda-Mahāṭikā* of Uttamasikkha. Mahāyasa is also the author of a *Kaccāyanasāra*,² on which the author himself is said to have written a *Tikā*. This is perhaps the *Kaccāyanasāra-Purāṇaṭikā*,³ of which however Subhūti expressly says that the author and the time of origin are unknown. A *Kaccāyanasāra-Abhinavaṭikā*, also called *Samṃohavināsinī*, was composed by the Burmese monk Saddhāmmavilāsa of Pagan.—8. The *Saddabindu*,⁴ consisting of 21 strophes, probably belongs to the second half of the 15th century. According to Sāsv. 76²⁵, King Kyacvā of Arimaddana (Burma) was the author of this work. Subhūti gives for it the year 2025 after Buddha (=1481 A.D.). A *Saddabindu-Tikā*⁵ titled *Linatthasūdanī* was composed by Nāṇavilāsa towards the end of the 16th century.—9. Neither the author nor the time of origin of the *Bālappabodhana*⁶ is known. The editor Sudhammalankāra gives the approximate date 2100 after Buddha (=1556 A.D.). It is at all events later than *Kaccāyanabheda* and *Saddatthabhedacintā*. Also the *Tikā* on *Bālappabodhana* is anonymous.—I am unable to give any date for 10. the *Abhinava-Cullanirutti* of Sirisaddhammalankāra.⁷ It deals with the exceptions to the rules of *Kaccāyana*.—11. Finally I shall mention the *Kaccāyanavaṇṇanā* of the Burmese Thera Mahāvijitāvin,⁸ who lived about 1600 A.D. The work is a commentary on the

¹ Subhūti, pp. XLVI and XLIV ; Oldenberg, Catal., p. 90, Nr. 65 ; de Zoysa, pp. 28, 28.

² Subhūti, pp. LXXXIII ; Fausböll, p. 47, Nr. 148, 14 ; M. Bode, de Zoysa, Franke, *Ibid*.

³ Subhūti, p. LXXXIV, LXXXV ; de Zoysa, p. 28.

⁴ De Zoysa, p. 27 ; Subhūti, p. XCI f.

⁵ Subhūti, p. XCII f ; de Zoysa, p. 27.

⁶ *Bālappabodhana*, a Pali grammar ed. with a Sinhalese paraphrase by R. Sudhammalankāra, Colombo 1913. Subhūti, p. XCI ; de Zoysa, p. 21.

⁷ Subhūti, p. XXVIII f. ; de Zoysa, p. 22. The introductory verses show that the *Cūlanirutti* mentioned in Oldenberg, p. 102, Nr. 77 is the same work.

⁸ M. Bode, p. 46 ; Subhūti, p. XVIII ff. ; de Zoysa 24 ; Fausböll, p. 47, Nr. 150 and 151.

saṃdhikappa of *Kaccāyana*. The authors of the most important earlier works, such as *Nyāsa*, *Rūpasiddhi*, *Saddanīti*, etc., are mentioned in the introductory verses. This *Kaccāyanavaṇṇanā* however must not be confused with a much earlier work of the same name, which has been mentioned already in the introductory verses of the *Rūpasiddhi*.¹ Mahāvijitāvin is also the author of the *Vācakopadesa*,² in which—according to Oldenberg—the grammatical categories have been considered from a logical point of view.

48. Besides *Kaccāyana*, the Thera Moggallāna or Moggallāyana³ was the founder of a new grammatical school. His works are 1. the *Moggallāyanavyākaraṇa*, also called *Saddalakkhaṇa*, with the *Vutti* belonging to it, and 2. the *Moggallāyanapañcikā*, which was the author's own commentary on his grammar. This commentary is now lost. For the contents of the grammatical work of Moggallāna I refer to the researches of R. O. Franke. It is doubtless superior to the work of *Kaccāyana*. Moggallāyana's grammar too is of course not free from the defects of indigenous Pāli grammatical literature, but Moggallāna deals with the linguistic material more exhaustively and with greater understanding of the essence and character of Pāli. There are considerable differences in the arrangement and grouping of the rules, as well as in the terminology. Besides the older Pāli grammars, the *Kātantra* and the work of Pāṇini, Moggallāna has drawn most upon Candragomin. As for the age of Moggallāna, he himself says in the concluding verses of the *Vutti* that he composed the work in the reign of Parakkamabhuja. Therewith is surely meant Parakkamabāhu I (1153-1186 A.D.). Moggallāna was an inhabitant of Anurādhapura, where he was a member of the Thūpārāma. According to the Gnvs. 62³, 71²⁶ Vācissara is said to have composed a *Tikā* on his grammar ; but it appears that this Vācissara was not the pupil of Sāriputta mentioned in 32.3. There was evidently a confusion with the Thera Rāhula, the author of the *Moggallāyanapañcikāpadīpa*, who likewise bore the not unusual surname Vācissara.

49. As in the case of *Kaccāyana*'s grammar, an extensive literature belongs also to the grammar of Moggallāna.

¹ See d'Alwis, Catal., p. 179 ; Subhūti, p. XXIII.

² Subhūti, p. LXXXIII ; de Zoysa, p. 29.

³ *Moggallāyana-Vyākaraṇa* : Grammar, ed. H. Devamitta, Colombo 1890 (JPTS. 1912, p. 147). Cf. d'Alwis, Catal., p. 183 ff. ; Subhūti, Nām., p. XXX ; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 24 ; Oldenberg, Catal., p. 91, Nr. 74 ; R. O. Franke, PGr., p. 34 ff.

First of all there is to mention 1. Piyadassin's *Padasādhana*.¹ The author was one of the immediate pupils of Moggallāna, and therefore probably belonged to the end of the 12th century. His work is an abridged version of the grammar of his master. De Zoysa says that the relation between Piyadassin and Moggallāna is analogous to that between Bālāvatūra and Kaccāyana. A commentary called *Padasādhana-ṭikā* or *Buddhippasādani*² on the *Padasādhana* was composed in the year 1472 by the Thera Sri Rāhula of Tittthagāma, with the surname Vācissara, who is well known also in the Sinhalese literature.³—2. The *Payogasiddhi* of Vanaratana Medhamkara⁴ is considered to be one of the best grammars of Moggallāna's school, and, according to de Zoysa, its position with regard to the Moggallāna-vyākaraṇa is similar to that of Rūpasiddhi with regard to Kaccāyana's grammar. The author lived in the reign of Bhuvanekabāhu, the son of Parakkamabāhu. Perhaps it is Bhuvanekabāhu III who is meant, in which case Medhamkara should have lived about 1300. He is different from the two Medhamkaras mentioned in 34.4 and 40.1.—3. The *Moggallāyanapañcikāpadīpa*⁵ is a commentary on the lost Pañcikā of Moggallāna. The author is the same Rāhula who composed also the *Ṭikā* on *Padasādhana*. The Pañcikā-commentary is written partly in Pāli and partly in Sinhalese. De Zoysa considers it to be one of the most learned works on Pāli grammar that we possess. Very rich material has at all events been collected and discussed in it. Subhūti mentions no less than 50 grammatical works which have been referred to in it, including Candra's Sanskrit grammar. The date of the work is given as the year 1379 of Saka era=1457 A.D.

50. Aggavamsa's *Saddanīti*⁶ is of peculiar importance for determining the value of indigenous tradition. The author was a native of Arimaddana in Burma, and his work is the fruit of grammatical

¹ Cf. Subhūti, Nām., p. XXXVIII; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 25 f.; Oldenberg, Catal., p. 99, Nr. 76; R. O. Franke, PGr., p. 44 f. The edition of *Padasādhana* by Dharmānanda and Nāpissara, Colombo 1887, is not known to me.

² *Buddhippasādani*, a commentary on *Padasādhana* by Sri Rāhula, ed. Dhīrananda and Vachissara, Colombo 1908. Cf. Subhūti, p. XLI; de Zoysa, p. 26.

³ Geiger, LSprS., p. 10.

⁴ Subhūti, p. XLIV; de Zoysa, p. 26; Oldenberg, p. 94, Nr. 75; Franke, p. 45.

⁵ *Moggallāna-Pañcakapradīpa*: Grammar, ed. Sri Dharmārāma, Colombo 1896 (JPTS. 1912, p. 147). Cf. Subhūti, p. XXXIV; de Zoysa, p. 24; Franke, p. 44.

⁶ Subhūti, Nām., p. XLVIII ff.; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 27; Fausbøll, JPTS. 1896, p. 49, Nr. 169; R. O. Franke, PGr., p. 45 ff.; *Saddanīti*, la grammaire Pāli d'Aggavamsa, ed. by Helmer Smith, 3 parts, Lund 1923-30.

studies as carried on in that country independently of Ceylon. The news of the erudition of the Burmese monks in the field of grammar is said to have been brought to Ceylon¹ by the mission of Uttarājīva. In order to test the truth of these rumours Ceylonese monks went themselves to Arimaddana. They were shown the *Saddanīti*, and they had to admit that in Ceylon there was no grammatical work which was so good as this. The year 1154 A.D. is given as the date of the *Saddanīti*. Its author Aggavamsa was also called Aggapandita the third and was the nephew of the second Aggapandita, who himself was a pupil of the first Aggapandita. Afterwards Aggavamsa became the teacher of King Narapatisithu (1167-1202).—On the whole, as R. O. Franke has shown, the *Saddanīti* is based on Kaccāyana. From the point of view of contents it is hardly justifiable to separate the *Saddanīti* from the school of Kaccāyana. But Aggavamsa utilised for his work also the Sanskrit grammars such as those of Pāṇini, etc. The work of Moggallāna could have been hardly known to him; it was composed probably after the *Saddanīti*. The *Saddanīti* consists of 27 chapters; the first eighteen are called Mahāsaddanīti and the remaining nine Cullasaddanīti. It is expressly mentioned in the colophon that this work is based on the writings of the Ācariyā, as well as on the canonical literature, from which therefore it has drawn its material.

51. Of the lexicons only one has been handed down to us from olden times, and that is the *Abhidhānappadīpikā* of Moggallāna.² It is generally accepted from the time of d'Alwis that this Moggallāna is not identical with the grammarian of the same name (see 48). As is mentioned in its concluding verses, he was a member of the Jetavana-monastery in Pulatthipura (Polonnaruwa), whereas, as we have seen, the grammarian Moggallāna lived in the Thūpārāma in Anurādhapura. Also in Gnvs. 62³ he is called *Nava-Moggallāna* to distinguish him from the grammarian. The difference in age between the two however could not have been very great. From the manner

¹ Sāsvs. 40, 74. Cf. M. Bode, PLB., p. 16 f.

² *Abhidhānappadīpikā* or Dictionary of the Pāli Language by Moggallāna Thero ... by W. Subhūti, 2nd ed., Colombo 1883. Further: A Complete Index to the *Abhidhānappadīpikā* by W. Subhūti, Colombo 1893 (Pāli-title: *Abhidhānappadīpikā-kāśūci*; *athavā* ... *Pāli-Akārāḍigantho*). Cf. d'Alwis, Catal., p. 1 ff.; de Zoysa, Catal., p. 21; Fausbøll, JPTS. 1896, p. 46, Nr. 147.2, 148.3; p. 51, Nr. 166 (*ibid.*, Nr. 167, as well as de Zoysa, p. 21 where the Abhp.-*Ṭikā*) is mentioned; Oldenberg, Catal., p. 104, Nr. 82, 83 and p. 105, Nr. 85; R. O. Franke, PGr., p. 65 ff.

in which the king Parakkamabhuja (Parakkamabāhu I) has been spoken of in the concluding verses it is clear that the Abhidhānappadīpikā must have been composed shortly after his reign (1153-1186), that is to say, towards the end of the 12th century.—The work is divided into 3 parts: synonyms, homonyms and indeclinables. It consists of 1203 strophes. The model after which this work was composed was the Amarakośa. Large portions, particularly in the part on synonyms, have been taken *in toto* from the Amarakośa, and not infrequently Moggallāna gives as Pāli words straight away those forms which he himself constructed from Sanskrit according to the phonological laws of Pāli. R. O. Franke has shown that beside Amara also another Sanskrit Kośa might have been used. It does not seem to me to be conclusively proved however that another Pāli synonyms-dictionary must have existed before the Abhidhānappadīpikā. A Tīkā on the Abhidhānappadīpikā (see 46.6) was composed about the middle of the 14th century.—We have still to mention the *Ekakkharakośa* of the Burmese monk Saddhammakitti,¹ a metrical list of monosyllabic words closely on the model of similar works in Sanskrit. The date of the work is the year 2009 after Buddha = 1465 A.D.

52. So far as the lists of roots are concerned, 1. *Dhātumañjūsā*² (cf. 45) belongs to the school of Kaccāyana. It is therefore also called Kaccāyana-Dhātumañjūsā. According to the colophon, its author was the Thera Silavaṃsa of the Yakkhaddilena monastery, now Yakd-ssāgala near Kurunāgala. It is metrical and consists of 150 strophes. According to Subhūti, the work is planned after Vopadeva's Kavikalpadruma. Its relation with the school of Kaccāyana is further proved by the agreement which is found in the arrangement of root-classes. According to Franke, Silavaṃsa used both the Pāṇini-Dhātupāṭha and the following work.—2. The *Dhātupāṭha*³ belonging to Moggallāna's system, as indicated by the order of the root-classes, is shorter and not metrical. The author and the time of origin are unknown. Probably however the Dhātupāṭha is older than the Dhātumañjūsā.—3. The

¹ Edited by Subhūti as appendix to his edition of Abhp. Cf. Nām, p. LXXX. Here (p. LXXXI) is also mentioned a Tīkā on it composed by a Burmese monk. On the Sanskrit Ekākṣarakośas, see Zachariae, *die ind. Wörterbücher*, p. 37.

² Subhūti, Nām, XCV (here is also mentioned an edition of the work by Baṭu-wantudāwē); de Zoysa, Catal., p. 23; Oldenberg, Catal., p. 106, Nr. 87; R. O. Franke, PGr., pp. 57 f., 60 ff.

³ Probably the Dhātumañjūsā mentioned in de Zoysa, p. 22. Cf. Oldenberg, p. 106, Nr. 86; Franke, pp. 58, 62 f.

Dhātuvatthadīpanī,¹ according to Franke, "is a versified form of the roots recounted in a particular chapter of the Saddanīti." The order of the root-classes agrees with that of the Saddanīti. The author of the *Dhātuvatthadīpanī* had made use of the Pāṇini-Dhātupāṭha, like the authors of the works discussed above in 1 and 2.

53: 1. Pāli poetics is dealt with in the *Subodhālamkāra* of Saṃgha-rakkhita² who has been mentioned frequently above (32.1, 46.2). There is also a Tīkā on it. The same Thera wrote a work on Pāli prosody of the title *Vuttodaya*³ on which there is likewise a Tīkā named *Vacanaṭṭhajotikā*.—2. Lastly I mention here a number of works of grammatical contents which have been discussed by Subhūti⁴ but which I am not in a position to classify accurately: (a) *Vaccavācaka* of the Sāmaṇera Dhammaḍassin⁵ of Arimaddana in Burma, consisting of 100 strophes, dating probably from the end of the 14th century. A Tīkā on it was composed in the year 2312 after Buddha (= 1768 A.D.) by the monk Saddhammanandin of the Khemāvatāra-monastery in Burma. —(b) *Gandhatṭhi* of Maṅgala,⁶ a work on particles, perhaps belonging to the 14th century, and probably older than the work mentioned next. Cf. 40.3.—(c) *Gandhābharana* of Ariyavaṃsa,⁷ likewise dealing with particles, composed about the year 1980 after Buddha (= 1436 A.D.). A Tīkā on it was composed by Suvannarāsi of Burma (2128 after Buddha = 1584 A.D.).—(d) *Vibhattyatthappakaraṇa*⁸ on the use of cases, in 37 Slokas, is ascribed to a daughter of the King Kyacvā of Burma. Its date is 2025 after Buddha (= 1481 A.D.) according to Subhūti. To it belongs a *Vibhattyattha-Tīkā*, which is perhaps identical with the *Vibhattyatthadīpanī* mentioned by de Zoysa and Fausböll. At least in the introductory verse the Tīkā ascribes to itself the same title. De Zoysa mentions also a *Vibhattikathāvannaṇā*.—(e) *Samvannaṇānaya-dīpanī*⁹ composed by Jambudhaja in 2195 after Buddha (= 1651 A.D.).

¹ De Zoysa, p. 22; Franke, p. 58 f., 63 f. Is the work mentioned in JPTS. 1912, p. 142, Nr. 82 an adaptation of this list of roots?

² Gnvs. 61¹⁵, 70²⁸. De Zoysa, Catal., p. 28; Fausböll, JPTS. 1896, p. 46, Nr. 148.4, p. 48, Nr. 152.7 and p. 51, Nr. 172.2.

³ Gnvs. 70²⁸. De Zoysa, p. 29; Oldenberg, Catal., p. 106, Nr. 88 and p. 107, Nr. 89; Fausböll, p. 46, Nr. 148.5, p. 48, Nr. 152.6 and p. 51, Nr. 170-172.

⁴ See Nām, p. LXXXVII, LXXXVI, LV etc.

⁵ M. Bode, PLB. p. 22; de Zoysa, p. 29; Fausböll, p. 50, Nr. 163 and 164.

⁶ M. Bode, p. 26; de Zoysa, p. 23.

⁷ M. Bode, p. 43; de Zoysa, p. 23; Fausböll, p. 50, Nr. 164.

⁸ Edited by Subhūti as Appendix to the Abhp., p. XIII ff. Cf. de Zoysa, p. 29; Fausböll, p. 50, Nr. 163.

⁹ M. Bode, p. 55.

The same author has written also the *Niruttisaṃgaha* and the *Sarvajñā-nyāyadīpanī*.¹—(f) *Saddavutti* of *Saddhammaguru* ² composed before 2200 after Buddha (= 1656 A.D.), with a *Ṭikā* by the Burmese monk *Sāriputta*.—(g) *Kārapupphamañjarī*,³ composed by *Attara-gama Baṇḍāra Rājaguru* of Kandy, dealing with syntax, was written in the reign of *Kīrtisīri Rājasimha* (1747-1780 A.D.). The same author composed also the work *Sudhīramukhamāṇḍana*⁴ dealing with Pāli compounds.—(h) The *Nayalakkhaṇavibhāvanī* by the Burmese monk *Vicittācāra* ⁵ belongs to the second half of the 18th century.

¹ De Zoysa, p. 25, 28.

² De Zoysa, p. 27 ; Fausböll, p. 47, Nr. 148.15. According to M. Bode, p. 29 *Saddavutti* was composed in the 14th century.

³ De Zoysa, p. 24.

⁴ De Zoysa, p. 28.

⁵ De Zoysa, p. 25.

PART II

Grammar of Pāli

Literature (general, grammars, dictionaries, chrestomathies).

E. Burnouf et Chr. Lassen, *Essai sur le Pāli*. Paris 1826.

E. Burnouf, *Observations grammaticales sur quelques passages de l'Essai sur le Pāli de Burnouf et Lassen*. Paris 1827.

B. Clough, *Compendious Pali Grammar with a copious Vocabulary in the same Language*. Colombo 1824.

J. Alwis, *Lecture on the Buddhist Scriptures and their Language, the Pali* (1861). Reprinted in JPTS. 1883, p. 39 ff.

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A. PHONOLOGY

1. Sound-system and Accent

§ 1. For the writing of Pāli there are used in the Orient various scripts : in Ceylon the Sinhalese, in Burma the Burmese, in Siam the Kamboja script. The Bangkok edition of the Tipiṭaka is printed in Siamese letters.

§ 2. The sound-system of Pāli consists of the following :

1. Vowels : *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o*, as well as the nasal vowels *aṃ, iṃ, uṃ*.

2. Consonants : Gutturals : *k, kh, g, gn, ṇ*.

Palatals : *c, ch, j, jh, ñ*.

Cerebrals : *t, th, d, dh, n*.

Dentals : *t, th, d, dh, n*.

Labials : *p, ph, b, bh, m*.

Liquids : *r, l, ḷ, ḷh*.¹

Semi-vowels : *y, v*.

Sibilant : *s*.

Aspiration : *h*.

Here should be noticed : 1. The vowels *e, o* are of middle length, in closed syllables they are short and in open syllables they are long.—2. The sign of nasalisation (*ṃ*) corresponding to the anusvāra and anunāsika of Sanskrit is called Niggahīta by Pāli grammarians. In Ceylon at present the Niggahīta is pronounced as a guttural nasal.—3. The consonant *ḷ* stands for intervocalic *ḍ*, likewise *ḷh* for *ḍh*. In the MSS. *l* and *ḷ* are always confused. Some spellings seem to be arbitrary. Thus *kāḷa* 'black' is mostly written with *ḷ*, although it is equivalent to Sanskrit *kāla*, probably to distinguish it from *kāla* 'time.' Surely *ḷ* should be written everywhere where an etymological connection with cerebrals is apparent.—4. The *h* is, where it stands alone, a consonant. In combination with *y, r, l, v*, or with the nasals, it appears to have been pronounced in a particular manner. The grammarians in this case call it *orasa* 'spoken in the breast.'²

¹ There is no special sign for this sound. It is usually indicated by the ligature *ḷ+h*.

² Minayeff, P Gr. p. 2.

§ 3. In its sound-system Pāli stands in Prākritic stage when compared with Old Indian. Also Prākṛit has given up the vowels *ṛ*, *ḷ*, as well as the diphthongs *ai*, *au*, in all the dialects, and the vowel *ṛ* in most of the dialects excepting Apabhraṃśa. Moreover Prākṛit like Pāli possesses the cerebral consonant *ḷ* and the middle-length vowels *e*, *o*. Most Prākṛit dialects have like Pāli only the dental *s*; the cerebral *ṣ* is found in none of them, and the palatal *ś* is absent in most.¹

The original diphthongical character of *e*, *o* is brought to light by the circumstance that in Sandhi *a + i* becomes *e* and *a + u* becomes *o*. Cf. *macchassevodoke gatam = macchassa iva udāke g^o* 'like the course of fish in water' Jā. I. 295⁸. There was even a tendency to use them (instead of *ai*, *au*) as vr̥ddhi-vowels. Thus are found forms originated inside Pāli, such as *tepiṭaka* 'devoted to the Tipiṭaka' DhCo. III. 384,¹⁸ Mhvā. 5.84 from *tipiṭaka*, and *opadhika* 'relating to the substratum of existence' Vv. 34.21, 24 = S. I. 233^{15, 21} from *upadhi*. This strengthening into *e*, *o* may take place even in those cases where originally there was no *i*, *u*. Thus *pothujjanika* 'relating to common people' Vin. I. 10¹² from *puthujjana*, where the *u* corresponds to Skr. *ṛ* (*pr̥thagjana*). Cf. *sosānika* 'relating to cemetery' Pu. 69²⁷, DhCo. I. 69⁴ from *susāna = śmaśāna*. In *gelaṇṇa* 'illness' D. II. 99¹⁶, JāCo. II. 31²⁰ from *gilāna = Skr. glāna*, and in *sovatthika* 'bringing prosperity' Vv. 18.7 from *suvatthi = Skr. svasti*, *e* and *o* are the strengthened forms of the svarabhakti-vowels *i*, *u* originated within Pāli. Cf. also *veyyāvacca* 'rendering service' Vin. I. 23²⁰ from **viyāvata = Skr. vyāpṛta*; *veyyākaraṇa* 'answering' D. I. 51⁵ from *viyākaroti = Skr. vyākaroti*.

In the same way *a* has been strengthened into *ā* within Pāli: *sākha-lyā*, *lla* 'friendliness' M. I. 446¹⁹, Jā. IV. 57⁵ from *sakhilā*; *bhākuṭika* 'with frowning eye-brows' Vin. III. 181⁶ from *bhakuṭi = Skr. bhrakuṭi* (or *bhṛkuṭi*).

§ 4. Nothing has been handed down to us about the nature of Pāli accent. It is, however, improbable that the ancient Indian accent was still in force. Rather, as Jacobi has suggested also for Prākṛit,² the Sanskrit accent was the rule in Pāli.³ This is suggested by the

¹ Pischel, PkrGr. § 46.

² Different view of Pischel, KZ. 34.568 ff., 35.40 ff.; PkrGr. § 46. Against him Jacobi, ZDMG. 47.574 ff., KZ. 35.578 ff. Cf. Grierson, ZDMG. 49.395 ff.; Michelson, IF. 23.231.

³ On this cf. Jacobi, ZDMG. 47.574.

changes of vocalism in Pāli, such as the weakening of a vowel after the accented syllable (in the Skr. form) or its strengthening in the main tonic syllable. Cf. § 19 ff.

2. The Law of Mora

§ 5. In Pāli, as generally in Middle Indian,¹ a syllable can contain only one mora or two moras but never more. The syllable is thus either (1) open with short vowel (one mora), or (2) open with long vowel (2 moras), or (3) closed with short vowel (2 moras). Every syllable with a nasal vowel is considered as closed. Long nasal vowels do not occur. Due to this law, where Skr. has long vowel before double-consonance (i.e. in closed syllable), Pāli has there either (a) short vowel before double-consonance² or (b) long vowel before the following double-consonance simplified.

Examples of (a): *jiṇṇa* 'old, exhausted' = *ḥirṇa*. Likewise *maṃsa* 'flesh' = *māṃsa*, and the final in *nadiṃ* 'the river' (acc.) = *nadī*. The vowels *e*, *o* are short in such cases: *sēmha* 'catarrh' = *ślegman*; *ōṭṭha* 'lip' = *oṣṭha*.—Examples of (b): *lākhā* 'lac' = *lākṣā*; *ḍigha* 'long' = *dirgha*. In case of the vowels *e*, *o*, the orthography in the ms. varies not infrequently, such as *apēkkhā* and *apēkhā* 'expectation' = *apekṣā*; *upēkkhā* and *upēkhā* 'indifference' = *upekṣā*; *vimōkkha* and *vimōkha* 'deliverance' D. II. 70²⁸, A. IV. 306¹¹ = *vimokṣa*.

§ 6. The Law of Mora has led to various changes.³ Due to it: 1. there can be in Pāli long vowel before single consonant where Skr. has short vowel before double-consonance: *sāsapa* 'mustard seed' (instead of **sassa*) Dh. 401, S. II. 182¹⁷, DhCo. I. 107³ = *saṣapa*; *vāka* 'bark' (instead of **vakka*) D. I. 167², Vin. III. 34²⁸, JāCo. I. 304² = *valka*; *nīyāti* 'goes away' = *niryāti*.⁴—2. Pāli shows short vowel before double-consonance where originally there was long vowel before a single consonant: *abbahati* 'draws out' Th. I. 162, 1007, Sn. 334, Jā. II. 95⁵ = *ābḥati*; *niḍḍa* (sic!) 'nest' Dh. 148 (AMāg. *nēḍḍa*) = *nīḍa*; *udukkhala* 'mortar and pestle' Vin. III. 6²⁶, D. II. 341⁶, JāCo. I. 502²⁰ (AMāg. *udukkhala* beside *udūhala*) = *udūkhala*; *kubbāra*

¹ R. O. Franke, P. und Skr. p. 90 f.

² In P. *sutti*, therefore, there have coincided, e.g., Skr. *śukti* 'oyster-shell' (Vin. II. 106^{11, 12}) and *sūkti* 'good speech' (Saddhammopāyana 340, 617).

³ For analogous phenomena in Pkr. see Pischel, PkrGr. § 62-65, 90, 74-76.

⁴ Cf. also *svātanāya* 'for next day' (in Buddhistic Skr. *svetanāya* etc.) from Skr. *śvastana*. Johansson, Monde Oriental, 1907-08, p. 106 ff.

'pole of a carriage' Vv. 64.2, A. IV. 191⁶, VvCo. 269⁵=*kūbara*, *kūvara*; *pēttika* 'fatherly' D. II. 232¹⁰, Vin. III. 16³⁵, JāCo. II. 59¹³ for **pētika*=*paitka* (after which has been latterly formed *mettika*). Cf. also *mahabbala*, *mahapphala*=*mahābala*, *mahāphala*.—

3. As the short nasal vowel has two moras like the long, a nasal not infrequently appears in the place of a pure long vowel¹ and vice versa: *maṃkuna* 'bug' JāCo. III. 423¹³ instead of **māk*-, **makk*=*matkuna*; *saṃvari* 'night' D. III. 196²² (verse), Jā. IV. 441⁶ instead of **sāv*-, **sabb*=*śarvari*; *saṃka* 'toll' (AMāg. *ussuṃka*) instead of **sūka*, **sukka*=Skr. *śulka*; *ghaṃsati* 'rubs' instead of **ghās*-, **ghass*=*gharṣati*; *vidamṣenti* 'she who shows' Th2. 74 instead of **vidās*-, **vidass*=*vidarṣayanti*. On the other hand: *viṣati viṣaṃ* 'twenty'=*viṃśati*; *siha* 'lion'=*siṃha*; *sārambha* 'audacity' (beside *saṃrambha* Dāthāvs. 4.34)=*saṃrambha*, and other words with *saṃ*-.

§ 7. Sometimes a long vowel is retained before double-consonance. Thus particularly in contractions, as in *sājja*=*sā ajja* Th2.75, *yathājjhāsayena* 'according to desire' JāCo. IV. 243⁸. Further, in derivatives such as *dussilya* from *dussīla*. Cf. *bālyā* 'stupidity' DhCo. II. 30³, variant reading of *balya*. These are evidently cases of learned orthography. There are also sporadical cases like *dābbi* (name of a plant) Abhp. 586=*dārvī*; *dātta* 'sickle' Abhp. 448=*dātra* (none of these, forms, however, is quotable from texts).² Quite frequent is *svākkhāta* 'well proclaimed' Vin. I. 12²⁴ etc.=*su-ākhyāta*.

§ 8. It is also due to the action of the Law of Mora that even in the case of the separation a consonant-group by a Svarabhakti vowel (§29 ff.) a long vowel preceding the consonant-group is regularly shortened.³ The two one-mora syllables in these cases represent one two-mora syllable: *suriya* 'sun' (instead of **sūyya*)=*sūrya*; but *sūriya* 'heroism' Jā. I.282¹⁷, purposely differentiated from the preceding;

¹ The tendency towards nasalisation is often in evidence in mas.: *naṃgara* instead of *nagara*, *gaṃchi* (*gañchi*) instead of *gacchi* etc. Cf. *uḷumpa* 'raft' D. II. 89¹⁵=*uḷupa*.

² Childers gives also *ājjava* 'straightness' beside *ajjava*. *Sākya* Bodhiv. 22¹², 27²⁰ instead of *Sakya* (according to the Colombo edition), *Sakka* or *Sakiya* is perhaps a wrong reading. The form *Sākiya* also is not quite correct.

³ As a rule it is different in Pkr., cf. AMāg. *sūriya vīriya* etc. But still AMāg., JMāh. *veruliya*=*vaidūrya* (P. *veḷuriya*). In Pāli we have *sīliya*, Jā. III. 7¹ only *metri causa*.

pakiriya gerund of *pakirati* 'loosens (the hair)'=*prakīrya*. In words like *cetiya*=*caitya* and *Moriya*=*Maurya* we have therefore to consider *e* and *o* as short vowels.—The insertion of the svarabhakti-vowel however does not disturb the length of a following vowel: thus *gilāna* 'ill'=*glāna*. Only in the case of the originally monosyllabic words *itthī* 'woman'=*stri*, *sirī* 'fortune'=*śrī* and *hirī* 'modesty'=*hrī* does this law act in some measure.¹ In compounds these words have short vowel²: *itthiratana* 'jewel of a woman' D. I. 89³, *hirimana* 'of modest disposition' D. II. 78³⁴ etc. Also *sirimant*, *hirimant* and occasionally *sassirika*,³ *ahirika* etc.

3. The Vowels ã ĩ ũ

§ 9. Occasionally *e* appears for *a* before double-consonance: *pheggu* 'empty, worthless' M. I. 194²⁵, S. IV. 168² etc.=*phalgu*; *seyyā* 'bed'=*śayyā*.⁴ The word *ettha* 'here' is probably not = *atra*, but = **itra*, Av. *iθra*,⁵ and is therefore to be classed with § 10.2. In the same way *hettha* 'below' is derived not from *adhasthāt*, but from an **adheṣṭhāt*⁶ as is shown by the cerebrals -*ṭṭh*-.

§ 10. 1. The vowels *i*, *u* are lengthened in the flexional endings -*īhi*, -*ūhi* and -*īsu*, -*ūsu* of *i*- and *u*-declensions (§ 82).—2. Not infrequently *i* and *u* become *ě* and *ō* before double-consonance⁷: *Veṇhu* (JMāh. *Viṇhu*) D. II. 259²²=*Viṣṇu*⁸; *nekkha* 'gold ornament' Sn. 689, A. I. 181¹⁵ (beside *nikkha* Vin. I. 38¹⁶)=*niṣka*; *koccha* 'bundle, ball, fleshy part' Vin. II. 149³², 266²³=*kūrca* (cf. §62.1); *oṭṭha* 'camel' M. I. 80¹³, Vin. IV.

¹ On the same words in Pkr. see Pischel, PkrGr. § 98, 147.

² Lengthening takes place only *metri causa*, thus *sirimant* Th1. 94, *siridhara* Mhvs. 5.16.4.

³ *sassirika* JāCo. I.504²⁹. Smp. 300²³, *nissirika* JāCo. VI. 456¹.

⁴ There might have been intermediate forms like **phiggu*, **siyyā* (Pkr. *sejjā* with the frequent variant reading *sijjā*). Cf. *miṃjā* 'marrow' (§6.3)=*majjā*. For Pischel's explanation see PkrGr. § 101. Jacobi, KZ. 35.573 ascribes the *i* in *sijjā* to the influence of the palatal.

⁵ So already Lassen, Instit. Linguae Pracriticae 129. Cf. E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 21. Pischel, § 107 thinks of connection with Ved. *itthā*. I would however like to point out the v. l. *ubhayettha* of *ubhayattha* DhCo. I. 29¹³.

⁶ Pischel § 107. Not so Johansson, IF. 3.218; Monde or. 1907, 93 and Wackernagel, KZ. 43.293.

⁷ Frequently also in Pkr., Pischel, § 119, 122, 125.

⁸ Also in S. I. 52¹⁰ should be read *Veṇhu* instead of *Veṇḍu*.

7¹⁶=*uṣṭra*; *vokkamati* 'gets deranged' D. I. 230¹⁴, M. III. 117²³, JāCo. I. 23²¹=*vyutkramati*; *Okkā-mukha* (proper name)=*Ulkā-mukha*.¹ In words like *rāmaṇeyya* 'charming'=*rāmaṇīya*, *dakkhiṇeyya* 'worthy of veneration'=*dakṣiṇīya*, an intermediate stage with **-iyya* has to be imagined.—The change into *e* takes place even in the case of such *i* as is derived from *ṛ*. Thus in the verb *gheppati* 'grasps,' if it is derived from **ghippati* < **ghṛpyati* like Pkr. *gheppā* as Pischel (PkrGr. § 107) has suggested.—The double-consonance following after *ṣ*, *ḍ* may be secondarily simplified according to the Law of Mora with concomitant protraction of *e*, *o*: *Uruvelā* (place-name) through **-vēllā*, **-villā*=*Uruvilvā*; *ojā* 'strength' D. II. 285¹⁰, M. I. 124³², DhCo. I. 107¹⁶ through **ōjjā*, **ujjā*=*ūrjā*. In *vihesati* 'injures, insults' Ud. 44³⁰, 45⁸ (beside *vihiṃsati*) the intermediate steps **vihisati*, **vihissati* **vihēssati* have to be imagined. Out of original *ṛ* this *i*, *e* has been developed in *paligedha* 'desire' A. I. 66¹⁰, *paligedhin* A. III. 265⁷ through **-gēddha*, **-gēddhin*, **-giddha*, **-giddhin*=*gṛddha*, *gṛddhin*.

§ 11. Intermediate stages with double-consonance have to be imagined where in open syllable *i*, *ū* have become *e*, *o*: *edi*, *edisa* (*erisa*), *edisaka*, *edikkha* (*erikkha*) 'such a one' Sn. 313, Vin. I. 195¹¹, Mhvs. 5.56 (beside *idisa* etc. Mhvs. 5.93) through **iddi*, **ēddi* etc. = *idṛś*, *idṛśā*, *idṛksā*²; *āvelā* 'garland' Vv. 36.2, JāCo. I. 444⁶, 501²⁹ (Pkr. *āmelā*) through **āvēdā*, **āvēḍḍā* **āvidḍā*, =*āpīḍā*³; *gaḷocī* (a plant; Pkr. *gaḷoi*) Abph. 581 through **gaḷōccī*, **gaḷuccī*=*guḍūcī*; *jambonada* 'gold' Dh. 230, Vv. 84. 17 through **ōnnada*, **unnada*=*jambūnada*. *Mahesī* 'queen' from *mahiṣī*⁴ is remarkable.

4. Representation of the Vowels *ṛ*, *ḷ*

§ 12. The vowel *ṛ* is represented by *a*, *i*, *u* in P.—even in initial

¹ But always *ukkā* 'flame, meteor' D. I. 49³¹, JāCo. IV. 290²³; D. I. 10¹⁷=*ulkā*. The name *Okkāka*=*Ikṣvāku*, which is connected by the Buddhists with *ikṣu* 'sugarcane' is in fact derived from **Ukkhāka* (**ukkhā* side-form of *ucchu*). The analogical influence of *Okkā-mukha* was also effective.

² Cf. AMāg. *eddaha* beside *erisa* etc. Pischel, PkrGr. § 121, 122. Pāli has however only *kīdi*, *kīdisa* etc.

³ Pischel, § 122, 248.

⁴ E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 24 suspects influence of *mahesī* 'wise man.' Cf. here also *gahetvā*, *netvā* which have been wrongly explained by Minayeff, PGr. § 16, p.

position, which is not the case in Pkr.¹ The quality of the vowel is largely influenced by the neighbouring sounds (cf. § 16); *u* appears mostly after labials.—1. *a* stands for *ṛ*: *accha* 'bear' Jā. VI. 507⁵, JāCo. VI. 538²¹=*ṛkṣa*; *pasada* 'spotted antelope' Jā. VI. 537³¹=*ṛṣata*; *vaka* 'wolf' Sn. 201, JāCo. I. 336¹⁷ (verse)=*ṛka*; *hadaya* 'heart'=*hṛdaya*.—2. *i* stands for *ṛ*: *ikka* 'bear' Jā. VI. 538¹ (Co.=*accha*)=*ṛkṣa* (cf. § 62.2); *ina* 'debt' (AMāg. *ana*) Sn. 120, D. I. 71³¹, JāCo. I. 321²⁰=*ṛna*; *vicchika* 'scorpion' D. I. 9⁸, Vin. II. 148⁹=*ṛścika*; *sipātīkā* 'seed-house' M. I. 306²=*sṛpātīkā*.—3. *u* stands for *ṛ*: *uju* or *ujju* (Jā. VI. 518⁸) 'straight'=*ṛju*; *usabha* 'bull' Dh. 422, S. I. 75³², JāCo. I. 336²⁰=*ṛsabha* (beside *vasabha*=*ṛṣabha*); *pucchati* 'asks'=*ṛcchati*; *mulāla* JāCo. I. 100⁷ and *mulāli* Jā. VI. 530¹⁶ 'lotus-stalk'=*mṛnāla*; *pāvusa* 'rainy season' Th1. 597 f., Jā. VI. 202²⁷=*prāvṛsa*.—4. Sometimes representation varies: cf. above, beside *accha* the dialectical form *ikka* 'bear'; *ṛddhi* has been differentiated into *vaddhi* 'blessing' and *vuddhi* 'growth'; *mṛga* has been differentiated into *maga* 'animal' Sn. 275, Th1. 958, S. I. 199²¹ and *miga* 'gazelle' passim.² Beside *ina* there is *anana* 'debtless' Th2. 2, M. II. 105¹⁶ and *sāna* (= *sa-ana*) 'indebted' M. III. 127^{7,9}, S. II. 221¹, probably through vowel-assimilation³ (but *sayina* or *saina* Mhvs. 36.39). Beside *kanha* 'black'=*kṛṣṇa* there is found as variant reading *kinha* D. I. 90¹⁵, S. IV. 117⁶. Skr. *pṛthivī* appears as *pathavi*, *paṭhavi*, *puṭhavi*, *puṭhuvī*, *puṭhuvi*; here the region from where the MSS. are derived is to be taken into consideration: *pathavi*, e.g., is the orthography of the Burmese MSS. Moreover cf. *pitughātaka*, *mātughātaka* 'parricide, matricide' Vin. I. 88²⁰ with *pitipakkhato*, *mātipakkhato* 'from paternal side, from maternal side' etc.

§ 13. In some cases the *ṛ*-vowel becomes consonant: *brahant*, *brahā*^o 'big' Th1. 31, Jā. III. 117²³=*bṛhant*; *brūheti* 'devotes himself to a cause' Dh. 285, Ud. 72¹⁷ (verse), JāCo. I. 289¹¹=*bṛmha-yati*, *ṛmḥayati*. *ṛ* becomes *ru* in *rukka* 'tree'=*ṛkṣa*⁴ and in *pāruta*

¹ In Pkr. initial *ṛ* usually becomes *r*+vowel, Pischel PkrGr. § 56. In P. we have only *iruvēda* Dpvs. 5.62. or *irubbedā* DCo. I. 247¹⁹=*ṛvēda*. This word is however an artificial formation.

² The form *miga* is found in its general meaning 'animal' in *sākhāmiga* 'monkey' Jā. III. 98¹⁴, *miḡacakka* 'animal magic' D. I. 9¹⁰, DCo. I. 94⁶.

³ Trenckner, Notes p. 76 (JPTS. 1908, p. 129).

⁴ Pischel, PkrGr. § 320 connects *rukka* with Skr. *rukṣa*. Cf. Wackernagel, Altind. Gr. I, § 184 b. The side-form *rakkha* is found in Jā. III. 144¹⁵.

'covered, concealed' Thl. 153, S. I. 167²⁷, JāCo. I. 347⁸ = *prāvṛta* and *apāvṛta* 'opened up' Vin. I. 7⁴ (verse), D. II. 217¹⁵, JāCo. I. 264⁴ = *apāvṛta*.

§ 14. The vowel *ḷ* is represented by *u*: *kutta*¹ 'clipped' D. I. 105⁹, DCo. I. 274¹⁷ = *kḷpta*.² In the same way also *kuttaka* (a kind of woollen cover) D. I. 7¹⁰, Vin. I. 192⁸, II. 163²⁴, perhaps 'shorn cover'.³ Further *kutta*, *kutti* 'behaviour, procedure' = *kḷpta*, *kḷpti* in *itthikutta*, *purisakutta* A. IV. 57^{6,9}, JāCo. I. 296²¹ etc., *saṃnatavīrakutti* Jā. V. 215¹⁸ where *kutta* = *kappana*, just as *mata* = *marāṇa*. In DhCo. 321¹¹ it is explained by *kiriya*.

5. Diphthongs and their Representation

§ 15. The diphthongs *e*, *o* are as a rule preserved; *ai* and *au* have become *e* and *o*: *Erāvaṇa* (name of Indra's elephant) = *Airāvaṇa*; *metti* 'friendship' = *maitrī*; *ve* (interj.) = *vai*. *orasa* 'derived from the breast' = *aurasa*; *pora* 'urban' = *paura*; *ratto* 'at night' = *rātrau*.

Not infrequently *e* and *o* are shortened into *i* and *u* before double-consonance⁴; this shortening may take place even where the double-consonance is of secondary origin (according to § 6.2): 1. *i* from *e* = original *e*: *paṭivissaka* 'neighbour' M. I. 126⁵, DhCo. III. 155¹¹ from **vṛssaka* = *prativeśya-ka*; *pasibbaka* 'bag' Vin. III. 17¹⁰, JāCo. III. 10²¹ etc. through **sṛbbaka* = *prasevaka*. The word *ubbilla* 'pleasant surprise' M. III. 159⁴ with its numerous derivatives belongs to the root *vell* with *ud*. Also *dvinnam*, *ubhinnaṃ* are traced by E. Kuhn⁵ to **dvenam*, **ubhenam* which are directly derived from the Nom. (**ubhe* instead of *ubho* is due to analogy with *dve*).—2. *i* from *e* = original *ai*: *issariya* 'rulership' = *aiśvarya*; *sindhava* 'horse from Sind' = *saindhava*.—3. *u* from *o* = original *o*: *akuppa*, *asamkuppa* 'unshakable' Thl. 182, 649 = *-kopya*; *tutta* 'spur' Cp. III. 5.2, D. II. 266⁵ (verse) = *toṭṭra*⁷; *sussam* (v.l. *sossam*) 'I shall hear'

¹ E. Leumann, GGA. 1899, Nr. 8, p. 504.

² Cf. Rhys Davids, Dial., I. 130, f.-n. 2.

³ Differently explained by Buddhaghosa as quoted by Rhys Davids and Oldenberg, VT. II. 27, f.-n. 4.

⁴ Cf. for Pkr. Pischel, § 84.

⁵ Beitr. p. 28.

⁶ Cf. S. *duvenam*, *duvehi*, *duvesu*.

⁷ E. Müller, PGr. p. 12.

Sn. 694 = *śroṣyāmi*; *gunnam* Gen. Pl. of *go* 'cow' = *gonām*.—4. *u* from *o* = original *au*: *ussukka* 'zeal' = *autsukya*; *khudda* 'honey' Jā. VI. 532³⁰, D. III. 85¹⁶ = *kṣaudra*; *ludda* 'horrible, diabolical' Sn. 247, Vv. 84.5, M. II. 97²⁶ = *raudra*¹; *assumha* 'we heard' (§ 159. III) = *aśrauṣma*. In *ussāva* 'dew' JāCo. II. 11¹², DhCo. III. 338¹⁷ (AMāg. *ussā* and *osā*) = *avaśyāya* the *u* is derived from *o* < *ava*.

6. Influence of Neighbouring Vowels or Consonants on the Vowels

§ 16. Vowels are not infrequently influenced by neighbouring vowels. Here we have the beginnings of a 'vowel-assimilation' in Pāli.² 1. Influence of following vowels: (a) *i* becomes *u* before a following *u*: *usu* 'arrow' (also in AMāg.) = *iṣu*; *ucchu* 'sugar-cane' (AMāg. *ucchu* beside *ikkhu*) = *ikṣu*; *kukku* (a measure of length) A. IV. 404²¹, Vin. I. 254³⁶ = *kiṣku*³; *susu* 'young' = *śiśu* (nasalised form in *sumsumāra* 'crocodile' = *śiśumāra*). In *kukkusa* 'powder in rice-ears' Vin. II. 280²⁰ = *kiknasa*⁴ the intermediate steps are **kikkasa*, **kikkusa* (§ 19.2). Hereto belongs *nutṭhubhati*, *-hati* 'spits out' Vin. II. 175⁷, JāCo. I. 459², II. 105²³ (beside *niṭṭhubhati* Ud. 50¹⁶, *-hati* DhCo. II. 36⁷) from a root **stubbh* with *ni*⁵.—(b) *a* becomes *u* before following *u*: *sumugga* 'basket' JāCo. I. 265²⁸ (beside *samugga*) = *samudga*; *usūyā*, *usuyyā* 'envy' S. I. 127⁸, JāCo. I. 444⁸, D. II. 243² (§ 6.2) = *asūyā*.—(c) *a* becomes *i* before following *i*: *siriṃsapa* 'snake' = *sarīṣpa*; *timissā* 'moonless night' JāCo. III. 433¹⁰ = *tamirā*.⁶—(d) *u* becomes *a* before following *a* in *kappara* (AMāg. *koppara*) 'knuckle' Vin. III. 121⁹, JāCo. I. 293¹ = *kūrpara*.

§ 17. There is further 2. the influence of the preceding vowel: (a) *a* becomes *u* after preceding *u*: *uḷuṅka* 'ladle' JāCo. I. 235²³, III. 71²² = *udaṅka*; *kurūṅga* (a kind of gazelle) JāCo. I. 173¹⁵ = *kuraṅga*; *pukkusa* (designation of a low caste) Jā. III. 194³⁰, M. III. 169²⁸, Pu. 51²³, Milp. 5¹² = *pukkaśa*; *puthujjana* 'ordinary

¹ H. Lüders, GN. 1898, p. 1.

² Trenckner, Notes, p. 75 f. For Pkr. see Pischel, § 117. On the vowel-assimilation in modern dialects see Grierson, ZDMG. 49. 400 ff.; Geiger, LSprS. p. 43ff.

³ E. Müller, PGr. p. 9.

⁴ VT. III. 367, f.-n. 4.

⁵ Pischel, PkrGr. § 120.

⁶ Also *timisā* D. II. 175¹⁷, M. III. 174²⁶, which presupposes a **tamiṣā*.

(not converted) people' = *prthagjana*.—(b) *i* becomes *u* after preceding *a*: *arañjara* 'water-pot' Abhp. 453 = *aliñjara*; *kākaṇikā* (small coin) JāCo. I. 120²⁰, DhCo. III. 108¹² = *kākaṇikā*; *pokkharāṇi* 'lotus-tank' = *puṣkariṇi*; *sākhalla*, *-lya* 'friendship' (§ 3) from *sakhila*.¹—(c) *u* becomes *a* after preceding *a*: *āyasmant* 'venerable' = *āyusmant*; *matthaluṅga* 'brain' Kh. 3 JāCo. I. 493¹⁰ = *mastuluṅga*; *sakkhalī*, *-likā* 'ear-lobe' (JPTS. 1909, p. 17) = *śaṣkuli*.—(d) *a* becomes *i* after preceding *i*: *siṅgivera* 'ginger' = *śṛṅgavera*; *nisinna* 'sitting' (but *pasanna*, *saṃsanna*) = *niṣaṇṇa*.²

§ 18. The influence of consonants on vowels comes to light in the fact that 1. the vowel *u* appears by preference in the neighbourhood of labials, and that 2. *i* appears by preference in the neighbourhood of palatals. Ad 1: Of derivatives from the root *majj* with *ni* and *ud* we have *nimujjati* 'drowns', *ummujjati* 'floats', *nimujjā*, *ummujjā*, *nimugga* etc. Cf. further *saṃmujjanī*, *-muñjanī* 'broom' DhCo. III. 168⁶ beside *saṃmajjanī* DhCo. III. 7¹⁹ = *saṃmārjanī*. Also *muta* 'thought' Sn. 714, 793, M.I. 3²² etc., *muti* 'thought' Sn. 846, *mutimā* Sn. 321, Jā. IV. 76¹⁰ = *matimān* should be regarded only as dialectical side-forms of *mata* etc. The existence of a root *mu* however seems to be guaranteed by the Fut. Pass. Part. *motabba* and the verbal noun *motar* A. II. 25¹⁸⁻¹⁹.—Ad 2: *miṃjā* 'marrow' (see p. 65, f.-n. 4) from *majjā*; *jigucchati* 'conceals' D. I. 213²³, JāCo. I. 422²⁰, *jigucchā* D. I. 174¹⁹ as opposed to *jugupsate*, *jugupsā*³; *bhiyyo* 'more' from *bhūyas*. On *seyyā* see § 9.

7. Influence of Accent on Vocalism

§ 19. In words of three or four syllables, which on the evidence of Skr. had the accent on the first syllable, the vowel of the second syllable is often reduced. In most cases *i* appears as the reduced vowel; after labials appears frequently, though not always, *u* instead of *i*: 1. After the accent-syllable *a* becomes *i*: *candimā* 'moon' = *candramās*⁴; *carima* 'following, last' Th1. 202 = *carama*; *parima* 'the highest' M. III. 112¹⁵ = *parama*; *puttimā* N. Sg. 'endowed with sons' Sn. 33, 34 = **putramān*; *majjhima* 'middle' =

¹ Similarly *kosajja* 'slowness' Dh. 241, A. I. 11²⁹ (from *kusita*) as opposed to *kausiḍḍya*.

² Also in *pathavi* (-*th-*) and *puthavi* (§ 12.4) = *prthivi* we have vowel-assimilation; *puthavi* in a cross-form. Not so Pischel, PkrGr. § 115.

³ Forms like *jegucchū* 'contrary' Vin. I. 58²⁸ etc. and *jegucchīn* 'disgusting' Vin. III. 31, JāCo. I. 390¹⁴ etc. are new formations. Cf. § 3.

⁴ A different but very far-fetched explanation is given by Pischel, PkrGr. § 103.

*madhyama*¹; *saccika* 'true' Milp. 226¹⁷ = *satyaka*. Cf. the forms *ahimkāra*, *mamimkāra* 'self-consciousness' M. III. 32³⁴ beside *ahamk-* *mamamk-*. In the same way should be judged the future forms like *dakkhisi* 'you will see', *kāhisi* 'you will do' (beside *dakkhasi*, *kāhasi*), *ehisi* 'you will go', etc. as opposed to Skr. *drakṣyasi*, **karṣyasi*, *eṣyasi*.—2. After the accent-syllable *a* becomes *u*: *navuti* 'ninety' (AMāg. *naūim*) = *navati*; *pāpuraṇa* 'mantle' S. I. 175 f., DhCo. III. 1⁹ through *pāvuraṇa* M.I. 359¹³ (AMāg. *pāūraṇa*) = *prāvaraṇa*; *saṃmuti* 'consent' (beside *saṃmata*) = *saṃmati* (cf. above § 18.1). In the flexional system (§ 92.8) *brahmunā*, *brahmuno*; *kammunā*, *kammuno* (also AMāg. *kammunā*, *-no*); *addhunā*, *addhuno*² = *brahmaṇā*, *-ṇas*; *karmaṇā*, *-ṇas*; *adhvanā*, *-nas*. After non-labials there is *u* in *ajjuka* (name of a plant) Abhp. 579 = *arjaka*³; *kukkusa* (§ 16. 1a) = *kiknasa*; *pckhuṇa* 'wing' Th1. 211, 113⁶, JāCo. I. 207¹⁰ = *preṅkhana* 'swing'⁴; *sajjulasa* 'resin' Vin. I. 202¹ = *saṃjarasa*.—3. Occasionally after the accent-syllable *i* becomes *u* and *u* becomes *i*: *rājula* (a reptile) Abhp. 651 = *rājila*; *geruka* 'reddish chalk' Vin. I. 48⁸ (AMāg. *geruya* beside Māh. *geria*) = *gairika*; *pasuta* 'intent on something' Th1. 28, D. I. 135²⁵, JāCo. III. 26⁴ = *prasita*. Further *muditā* 'softness' M. I. 370⁸, S. V. 118²⁵ (beside *mudutā* A. I. 9²⁸) = *mṛdutā*. On *supisā* see § 31.2.

§ 20. Unstressed short vowels, particularly immediately after the accent, are sometimes syncopated: *jaggati* 'watches' (§ 142.4) is to be traced from *jāgarati* through **jāg^arati*; *oka* 'water' Dh. 34, 91 from *udaka* through **ōkka*, **ukka*, **utka*, **ud^aka*; *agga* 'house' (in *uposath-agga*, *khuragga*, *bhattagga* etc.) from *agāra* through **ag^ara*, **agara*. Syncope is in evidence also in the verbal ending *-mhe* (beside *-mahe*).⁵ Finally, there is a number of onomatopoeic words in which syncope may be clearly traced: *cicciṭṭayati* 'rustles' Vin. I. 225²⁵, S. I. 169⁸, Sn. S. 14, Pu. 36³² beside *ciṭciṭṭayati*; *sassara*, *babbhara* M.I. 128²⁵ (JPTS. 1889, p. 209) for **sar^asara*, **bhar^abhara* beside *sarasara*, *bharabhara*. In enclitics *khalu* has become *kho* through **kh^alu*, **kkhu*.⁶

¹ This should not be regarded as "Samprasāraṇa" as E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 54 suggests, because the *i* is not derived from *ya*; the *y* is contained in *jjh*. At the most one can say that at an earlier stage of the language the *a* after *y* in *madhyama* had a pronunciation leaning towards *i*.

² The same view should be taken as in f.-n. 1.

³ Subhūti, Abhp.-Sūci under this word gives *ajjaka* beside *ajjuka*.

⁴ Pischel, § 89.

⁵ E. Kuhn, Beitr., p. 94.

⁶ In Pkr. Śaurasenī and Māgadhī we have *kkhu* which causes the shortening of preceding *e*, *o*. Pischel § 94, 148. Whence the *o* in Pāli *kho*?

§ 21. Weakening of the syllable preceding the accented one is found in *kāhāpaṇa* (a coin) (Pkr. *kāhāvaṇa*) = *kārṣāpaṇa*; perhaps also in *nigrodha* 'ficus indica' = *nyagrodha* and in *susāna* 'burial ground' from **śvaśāna*, a side-form of *śmaśāna*¹. Yet however similar instances of samprasāraṇa are found also in the syllable with main accent. It is perhaps due to the weakening of the syllable preceding the accented one that *dvi-* appears as *du-* in compounds, e.g., *dujivha* 'double-tongued' Jā. V. 82⁴. Under the accent we have the regular forms *dvi-*, *di-*, e.g. *dipada* 'biped' ². The two types having later crossed each other we have on the one hand *duvidha* 'double' = *dvividha*, and on the other *dvibhūmiko* 'consisting of two stories' JāCo. II. 18³.—In forms like *thapeti* (*utthāpeti* etc.) as opposed to *sthāpayati* we have analogical formations after the type *jñāpayati* etc (§ 180.1); similarly in *kināti* 'buys', as opposed to *krināti*, after the types *mināti*, *lunāti*³.

§ 22. The effect of accent is perceptible also in the shortening of unstressed final syllables. Thus *o* becomes *u* in *asu* 'that' (§ 109) through **aso* (thus in AMāg.) = *asau*; *udāhu* 'or' = *utāho*; *sajju* 'immediately' Dh. 71 (from which *sajjukam*) through **sajjo* = *sadyas*; *hetu* (in *kissu hetu* 'what for?') through **heto* = *hetos*.⁴ With later nasalisation: *-khattum* (adv. numeral suffix) through **khatto* = *-kṛtvas* and *adam* 'that' through **ado* = *adas*. Cf. § 66. 2 b. Qualitative change (reduction) is in evidence in *saddhim* 'together with' = *sārdham*⁵, *sakkhi(m)* or *sacchi* 'before one's eyes' (certainly not = *sākṣāt*, but) = **sākṣam* (AMāg. *sakṣham*⁶); *saṇim* 'slowly' Mhvs. 25. 84 (not = *śanais*, but) = **śanam*. Reduction to *u* under the influence of an *u* of the preceding syllable (§ 17. 2 a) is found in *puthu* 'separate' Th1. 86, Milp. 4¹ = *pṛthak*. The enclitic *-svid* has become *-su*, *-ssu*: *kim-su*, *kena-ssu* etc. S. I. 36 ff. We have moreover *-si* in *kam-si* DhCo. I. 91¹⁸. Cf. § 111.1.

§ 23. In a series of words even from the beginning the long second syllable was shortened. This is evidently due to the shifting of the accent to the first syllable. Examples: *alika* 'false' Sn. 239.

¹ Pischel, PkrGr. § 104. Johansson (IF. 25. 225 ff.) separates *susāna* from *śmaśāna* and derives the former from *śavaśayana* 'burial ground'.

² Also Pkr. has *du-*, *do-* beside *di-*, *bi-*. Pischel, § 436.

³ A different explanation is given by Michelson, IF. 23. 127.

⁴ Even new nominal stems are formed in this way; Skr. *āgas* 'sin' through **āgo* becomes *āgu*, inflected like *madhu*.

⁵ A different explanation in Pischel, PkrGr. § 103.

⁶ Pischel, § 114.

S. I. 189², Rasav. II. 83¹⁴ = *alika*; *gahita* 'seized' = *gṛhita*; *pannavant* 'intelligent' Th1. 70, Vin. I. 60¹ = *prajñāvant*; *pāniya* 'water' beside *pāniya* (*pāniyāni* D. I. 148⁴, *pāniyāni* JāCo. I. 450⁸) = *pāniya* (AMāg., JMāh. *pāniya*); *vammika* 'ant-hill' JāCo. I. 482⁵ beside *vammika* JāCo. III. 85⁸ = *vālmika*; *sāluka* 'lotus-root' Vin. I. 246¹⁶ = *sāluka*. Similarly *dutiya* 'second', *tatiya* 'third' = *dvi-tiya*, *tṛtiya*¹.—In other cases, where the vowel of the second syllable was originally short, qualitative change of the vowel took place as a result of this shifting of accent: *Pajjunna* (name of the god of rains) D. II. 260²⁵, JāCo. I. 331²¹ = *Parjanya*; *mutiṅga* 'drum' D. I. 79¹³, Vin. I. 15¹⁰ (Pkr. *muṅga*) = *mṛdaṅga*. Cf. *meraya* 'intoxicating drink' Db. 247, D. I. 146²⁰ = *maireya*.

§ 24. The effect of the new expiratory accent is perceptible also in the occasional lengthening of the vowel of the first syllable: *ājira* 'courtyard' Mhvs. 35.3 = *ajira*; *ālinda* 'terrace in front of a house' D. I. 89³⁰, Vin. I. 248², DhCo. I. 26⁴ = *alinda*; perhaps we have also to include here *ānubhāva* 'power' JāCo. I. 509²³ = *anubhāva*. This explanation of the lengthening of the vowel of the initial syllable often however remains doubtful, as in *āroga* 'in good health' JāCo. I. 408¹ (reading uncertain) beside *aroga* = *aroga*; *pātibhoga* 'surety' Ud. 17¹⁰, Iv. 1⁶, JāCo. II. 93¹⁴, which in meaning is difficult to connect with *pratibhoga*; *pātiyekka* 'individually' JāCo. I. 92²⁴ beside *pacceka* = *pratyeka*.—Gemination of consonants may take the place of lengthening of vowels: *ummā* 'flax' in *ummāpuppha* (a precious stone) A. V. 61²¹ = *umā*; *kummagga* 'evil path' A. III. 420²⁹, Pu. 22⁷, Milp. 390⁸, *kunnadi* 'small (intermittent) river' Th1. 145, S. I. 109⁵, JāCo. III. 221¹¹, *kussubbha* 'small pool' S. V. 63⁸ (beside *kusubbha*) = *ku + mārga*, *nadī*, *śvabhra*; *mukkhara* 'garrulous' Minayeff, Prātimokṣa 59 (beside *mukhara* S. I. 203³⁴, JāCo. III. 103⁵) = *mukhara*².

8. Samprasāraṇa and the Loss of Syllable through Contraction

§ 25. Through Samprasāraṇa: 1. *yā* becomes *ī* also in stressed syllable: *thina* 'sloth' = *styāna*; *dviha*, *tīha* 'period of two (three)

¹ Pischel, KZ. 35. 142, PkrGr. § 82, 91 assumes the basic forms **dvityā*, **tṛtyā*. But see Jacobi, Kalpasūtra (AbhKM. VI. 1), p. 103, f.-n., as well as KZ. 35. 570 f.

² The example *suddiṭṭha* quoted in JPTS. 1909, p. 193 is = *su-uddiṭṭha*; *sakkāya* is not = *svakāya*, but = *sakkāya* (Franke, D., p. 54, f.-n. 4) and *cikkhalla* 'earthen', Vin. II. 122³¹ not = *cikkhala* but = **cikkhalya* > **cēkhalla* > **cekkhalla* (E. Müller, PGr. p. 19).

days' D. I. 190¹⁵, A. I. 140¹⁵ = *avyaha*, *tryaha*; *visiveti* 'dries out at fire' JāCo. II. 68¹⁶, DhCo. I. 225² = *viśyāpayati*. Of frequent occurrence is *vīti* = *vyati*-, *vi-ati*-, e.g., *vītivatta* = *vyativṛtta* etc. Cf. *nīnka* (a kind of deer) Abhp. 619 = *nyānku*. Instead of *i* there is *e* in (*saṃ*)*pavedhati* 'shakes' Sn. 928, D. II. 22² from root *vyath*. Often *yā* is retained: *vyasaha* 'misfortune', *vyādha* 'hunter' etc. In *cajati* 'gives up' = *tyajati*, *majjhantika* 'relating to noon-time' from *madhya* etc. we have the assimilation of *y* to the preceding consonant.—2. *vā* becomes *ū* in *sūna* 'dog' Abhp. 519 from the stem *śvān*¹. Before double-consonance *ū* becomes *o* through *u* (§ 10): *sotthi* 'welfare' (beside *suvatthi*) = *svasti*; *soppa* 'sleep' (beside *supina*) S. I. 110³² (verse) = *svapna*; *sobbha* 'tank' (cf. *kussubbha* § 24) = *śvabhra*. The form *ko* 'where?' S. I. 199¹⁶ (verse), Vin. I. 36²⁴ (beside *kvaṃ*, *kuvam*, *kva-ci*) is probably a sandhi-form before double-consonance. Before single consonants there is *o* instead of *ū*, e.g., in *sopāka* (AMāg. *sovāga*) 'man of low caste' = *śvapāka* and *soṇa* 'dog'². Moreover *vā* is often retained in the assimilation of *v*, e.g., *assattha* 'ficus religiosa' (AMāg. however has *assottha* etc.) = *aśvattha*.—3. Quite peculiar is *dosa* in which Skr. *doṣa* 'fault' and *dveṣa* 'hatred' have coincided. Cf. *dosaniya* 'deserving hatred' A. III. 169²⁸ = *dveṣaniya*.

§ 26. Through contraction *aya* can become *e* and *ava* can become *o*³, clearly through the intermediate stages *ayi*: *aī*, *avu*: *aū* (§ 19). 1. *aya* becomes *e* in *jeti* 'wins' (beside *jayati*) = *jayati*, etc.; *ajjhena* 'study' Sn. 242, M. III. 1¹³ = *adhyayana*. Facultatively also in causatives and other verbal stems in *aya*, such as *moceti*, *katheti*⁴. Further *terasa* 'thirteen' = **trayadaśa*, *tevīsa(ti)* = **trayaviṃśati*; *aya* is retained in *nayana* 'eye', *sayana* 'bed' etc. (but *senāsana* 'bedstead and seat' beside *sayanāsana* Sn. 338 f., Dh. 185).—2. *ava* becomes *o* in *odhi* 'limit' D. II. 160³², JāCo. II. 18²¹ = *avadhi*; *oma* 'lowly' Sn. 860, A. III. 359²⁸ (verse) = *avama*; *poṇa* 'sinking, inclined' Vin. II. 237¹⁹, Ud. 53⁹ etc. = *pravāṇa*; *loṇa* 'salt' = *lavāṇa*; *hoti* 'is, becomes'

¹ In *turita* 'hastening' and *kuthita* 'boiled', as opposed to *toarita* and *krathita*, we have in fact no Samprasāraṇa of the Pāli stage. We are to assume here older basic forms **turita*, **kuthita*.

² The intermediate stages seem to have been *iya* and *uva*; thus *doṣaha*: **dviyaha*: *deṣha*, *śvān*: **suvān*: *sūna*, *soṇa*. Cf. *soṇa* 'gold' beside *suvāṇṇa*.

³ Pischel, PkrGr. § 153 f.

⁴ In the same way may be explained also *bhāyāmi* 'I fear' and *palāyati* 'flies' beside which are found also *bhemi* and *paleti*. Cf. § 138 and 139, 1.

(beside *bhavati*) and many other forms. Also facultatively *o* = the prefix *ava-* (*orodha* 'harem' = *avarodha*) and *vo* = the prefix *vyavac-*, *vi-ava*, (*vosita* 'fulfilled' Dh. 423 = *vyavasita*). Cf. *uposatha* (Pkr. *posaha*) = *upavasatha*. *Ava* is retained in *lavana* 'harvest', *savana* 'hearing' etc. But *loṇa* 'salt' = *lavāṇa*.

§ 27. Further cases of contraction are 1. *aya* becomes *ā*: *patī-sallāna* 'meditation' D. II. 9¹⁰, JāCo. II. 77¹¹ etc. = *pratisaṃlayana*; *sotthāna* 'welfare' Sn. 258, A. IV. 271²⁰ (verse) = *svastyayana* (§ 25.2).—2. *āya* becomes *ā*: *vehāsa* 'atmosphere' D. I. 95¹⁰, JāCo. I. 445²⁰ etc. = *vaiḥāyasa*; *upaṭṭhāka* 'attendant' Vin. I. 72¹⁷, JāCo. I. 357⁴ etc. = *upasthāyaka* (but fem. *upaṭṭhāyikā* Thūpav. 81²⁹); *Kaccāna* (beside *Kaccāyana*), *Moggallāna* n. pr. = *Kātyāyana*, *Maudgalyāyana* etc.¹ Very frequently at the end of a word *-āya* is contracted into *-ā*, such as *sayam abhiññā* 'on the strength of one's own knowledge' instead of *-ññāya* = *abhiññāya* Ger.; *apaṭipucchā* 'without hearing' Vin. II. 3³ instead of *-cchāya* I. Sg. f.; *esanā* 'goes in search of' JāCo. II. 34¹⁶ instead of *-nāya* D. Sg. m.; *chamā* 'on the earth' instead of *-māya* Loc. Sg. f.² Particularly in the first syllables of words *āya* is likely to be retained: *vāyasa*, *jāyati* etc.—3. *āva* becomes *o* in *atidhona* (*cārin*) 'committing transgressions' Dh. 240 = **atidhāvana*.³ But *āva* is retained in the first syllables: *pāvaka*, *sāvaka*.—4. *avā* becomes *ā* in the *yāgu* 'rice-gruel' A. III. 250¹² etc. = *yavāgū*; *avā* remains uncontracted in *kavāṭa*, *pavāḷa*, as *ayā* in *dayālu* etc.—5. *ayi* and *avi* become *e*: *acchera* 'miraculous' Vv. 84. 12 through **acchayira* (beside *acchariya*) = *āścarya*; similarly *ācera* 'teacher' Jā. IV. 248⁹ (beside *ācariya*) = *ācārya*; *macchera* 'envy' Dh. 242, DhCo. III. 2¹ etc. = *mātsarya*⁴; *thera* 'venerable priest' = *sthavira*; *hessati* 'will be' (§ 154.2) = *bhaviṣyati*⁵.—6. *āyi* becomes *e* in the technical term *acceka* (*cīvara*) 'garment' given at an unusual hour' Vin. III. 260³³ beside *accāyika* 'pressing' M. II. 112²⁷, JāCo. I. 338³¹ = **atyāyika*. Beside this *e* we have *i* in *pāṭihira* 'sign of miracle' D. I. 193³, Mhvs. 5.188 through **pāṭihāyira* (beside

¹ Also *pācittiya* 'transgression requiring penance' Vin. IV. 1 ff., if it is related to *prāyaścittika* Sylv. Lévi, JAs. Ser. X, t. 20, p. 506 ff. derives it from a **prāk-citta*.

² In analogy with these cases an inorganic *ya* has sometimes been added to a final *ā*: *senāya caturāṅginī* Jā. V. 322¹⁸.

³ D. Andersen, P. Gl. under the word.

⁴ Thus through metathesis in the intermediate step. Cf. E. Kuhn, Bietr. p. 55; E. Müller, PGr. p. 41 f.; V. Henry, Précis de Gram. Pālie § 88.4. Pischel, PkrGr. § 176 however suggests epenthesis.

⁵ On *hohiti*, *koṭabba*, *hotum* see § 151, 206.

pāṭihāriya) = *prāṭihārya*; similarly (*a*)*saṃhira* ' (not) to be won ' Jā. V. 81¹⁷, A. IV. 141¹¹ etc. = (*a*)*saṃhārya*.—7. *iya* is changed into *ī* (*i*) in *kittaka* 'how much?' Smp. 304¹ = **kiyattaka*. According to § 10. 2 is to be explained *ettaka* 'so much' = **iyattaka*¹.—8. Isolated cases of contraction are found moreover in *koṭṭha* in the names of birds *rukkhakoṭṭhasakuna* JāCo. III. 25²⁹ if it is = *koyaṣṭi*² and *mora* 'peacock' (the same form also in Pkr.; in Pāli also *mayūra* D. III. 201²²) = *mayūra*³.

§ 28. As in Pkr.,⁴ so also in P. the prepositions *upa-* and *apa-* (through **uva-*, **ava-*) may become *ū-* and *o-*: 1. *upa-* becomes *ū-*, as I think, in *ūhadeti* 'besmeared with dung' = *upahadati* and *ūhasaṇa* 'smiling at somebody' Milp. 127²¹. Cf. Pkr. *ūhasia* in Hem. = *upahasita*⁵.—2. *apa-* becomes *o-* in *ovaraka* 'inner apartment (of a house)' Vin. I. 217¹⁷, VCo. 304¹⁴ = *apavaraka*; *ottappāti* 'feels shame' A. III. 21⁶ (*ottappa* 'shame', *ottappin* or *ottāpin* 'shameful') from the root *trap* with *apa*⁶. Presumably also in (*pac*)*osakkati* 'falls back' D. I. 230²¹, JāCo. I. 383⁸, Mhvs. 25.84 (AMāg. *paccosakkai*) from root *ṣvaṣk* with (*prati*)*apa*⁷.

9. Increase of Syllables through Svarabhakti

§ 29. Only the consonant-groups containing *r*, *l*, *y*, *v* or a nasal are separated by svarabhakti⁸. An exception is to be found in *kaṣaṭa* 'bad, false' A. I. 72⁸, JāCo. II. 96²², Milp. 119¹³ etc. = *kaṣṭa*. This is perhaps a dialectical expression. In Pkr. we have the Paisācī form *kaṣaṭa*⁹.—The added vowel appears mostly in the inside of words. In initial

¹ Not so Pischel, § 153.

² Fausbøll, Five Jāt. p. 38.

³ Uncontracted *mayūkha* 'beam of light' as opposed to Pkr. Māh. *moha*.

⁴ Hem. I. 173; Pischel, PkrGr. § 155.

⁵ It may be thought that also *ūhanti* in the meaning 'defiles' is derived from *han* with *upa*. Yet this is rendered improbable by Vin. I. 78¹², where *ummihati* stands parallel to it. It is certain that *ūhanti* = *han* with *ud* and it means 'conquers, annihilates.' Instead of *ūhananti* M. I. 243²³ we have in fact *upahananti* (with v.l. *uh-*) in the parallel passage S. IV. 56¹⁹.

⁶ E. Müller, PGr., p. 43.

⁷ In Jā. III. 83⁸ we have *avasakkati*, but with the variant reading *apa-* in the Burmese MSS. The word *oggata*. Th1. 477 (used about the sun) may be = *apagata* or *avagata*.

⁸ For Pkr. cf. Jacobi, KZ. 23.594; Pischel, PkrGr. § 131.

⁹ Vararuci X. 6, Hemacandra IV. 314; Grierson, ZDMG. 66.52²¹; Pischel, § 132; St. Konow, ZDMG. 64. 114²⁶.

position it is found in *itthi* 'woman' = *stri* and in *umhayati*, *-te* 'smiles'¹ Jā. II. 131²², JāCo. III. 44¹⁴ = *smayate*.—Beside forms with the added vowel there are often those showing assimilation of the consonant-groups. The latter are archaic and are found particularly in the gāthās. In the commentary they are explained by the forms with the added vowel, which therefore must have been the current forms. Thus we have in Jā. III. 151⁵ *asi tikkho va maṃsamhi*; the Co. replaces *tikkha* 'sharp' = *tikṣṇa* by *tikhīṇa*. Regarding the action of the law of mora on the quantity of a long vowel preceding a consonant-group separated by svarabhakti, see above § 8. In verse the svarabhakti-vowels are often ignored as also in Pkr.² Cf. Dh. 10 *arahati* = *arhati*; Dh. 25 *kayirātha* = *kayrātha*; Th1. 477 *suriyasmim* = *suryasmim*; Th2. 49 *puriso* = *purso* etc. The *i* of *itthi* is always metrically justified; beside it however there is found in verses the form *thī*: Sn. 76.), Jā. I. 295⁸, Jā. V. 81¹⁶.

§ 30. Of all the added vowels the most frequent is *i* (both prothetic and anaptyctic): 1. In the group *ry*: *iriyati* 'moves' M. I. 74⁶, A. III. 451⁶ (substantive *iriyā*) = **iryate*, *iryā*; *mariyādā* 'frontier' Mhvs. 34.70 = *maryādā* etc. In the same way are formed the passives like *kariyati* from *karoti* (also *kariyati* D. I. 52²⁷), *vāriyati* 'is held back' = *vāryate*.—2. In other combinations with *y*: *kāluṣiya* 'darkening' DCo. I. 95¹⁰ = *kāluṣya*; *jīyā* 'bow-string' D. II. 334²⁰, Mhvs. 14.4 = *jyā* etc. In the same category are to be included also the passives like *pucchiyati* 'is asked' = *puccchyate*. Also in *hiyyo* (AMāg. *hiṣṣo*) 'yesterday' = *hyas* we have svarabhakti with secondary reduplication of *y*.—3. In other combinations with *r*: *vajira* 'thunder, diamond' (AMāg. *vāira*) Dh. 161, D. I. 95⁸, Milp. 118²¹ = *vajra*. On *sirī*, *hirī* see § 8. Svarabhakti by *i* is in evidence also in *purisa* 'man' (cf. § 29). The basic form is **pūrṣa*. In the popular dialects the form with the svarabhakti vowel *i* was preferred to the Skr. form *puruṣa* with *u*³. From **pūrṣa* through **pussa*, **possa* is derived also P. *posa* Sn. 110 (and otherwise in verses).—4. In consonant-groups with *l*: *pilakkhu* (name of a tree) Jā. III. 24²⁶ = *plakṣa*; *hilāda* 'joy' Attanagaluvs. 1. 11 = *nlāda* etc. But we have invariably *sukka* 'white' = *śukla*.—5. In consonant-groups with nasals: *sineha* 'affection' = *sneha*; *tasiṇā* 'thirst' Dh. 342 f. (beside *taṇhā*) = *tṛṣṇā*. On the other hand there occur only *kaṇha* 'black' = *kṛṣṇa* (Pkr. *kaṇha*, *kaṣiṇa*, *kaṣaṇa*) and *nagga* 'naked' =

¹ Wenzel, Academy 1890, II, p. 177.

² It is however not right to change the orthography for the sake of metre.

³ Wackernagel, AiGr. I, § 51; Pischel PkrGr. § 124; Michelson, IF. 23.254.

nagna (AMāg. *nagiṇa*, *nigīṇa*). In flexion we have *rājinā*, *rājino* beside *raññā*, *rañño*=*rājñā*, *rājñas*. On *gini* from **agini*, *agni* see § 66.1. On *mihita* see § 50.6.

§ 31. 1. The svarabhakti-vowel *a* is found particularly in those cases where the *a*-vowel is much in evidence before and after: *garahā* 'abuse' JāCo. I. 372³¹, 'dishonesty' D. I. 135¹⁴, *garahati* 'abuses' etc. =*garhā*, *garhati*; *palavati* 'swims' Dh. 334, Th1. 399 (beside *pilavati* Th1. 104)=*plavati*; *harāyati* 'is ashamed' (§ 186. 2) beside *hiriyati* from *hrī*. Cf. *nahāyati* in § 50. 5. As link in compound: *antaradhāyati* 'disappears' from root *dhā* with *antar*.—2. The svarabhakti-vowel *u* is found before *m* and *v*: *usumā* 'heat' JāCo. III. 71¹⁸=*uṣman*; *sukhuma* 'fine'=*sūkṣma*; *duve* 'two' (more frequently *dve*) *metri causa* Sn. 48, 896=*dve*; *maruvā* (v.l. *muruvā*) (a kind of hemp) M. I. 429²³=*mūrvā*. Sometimes *u* is induced by an *u* of the following syllable: *kurūra* 'cruel' A. III. 383²⁴, Pu. 56⁷=*krūra*. In the same way originated also the form *sunisā* 'daughter-in-law' through **sunusā* (as in *Paiśācī*) from *snusā*. The *i* in this form¹ is to be explained according to § 19.3. The svarabhakti-vowel *u* is in evidence also in *sakkuṇāti* 'is able' and *pāpuṇāti* 'obtains' from Skr. *śaknoti*, *prāpnoti*. Cf. § 148.

10. Quantitative Changes in Composition and under Stress of Metre

§ 32. On account of the metre very often 1. short vowels are lengthened²: *satimatī* Th2. 35; *tūriyaṃ* Mhvs. 25. 74; *tatīyaṃ* Dh. 309; *anūḍake* Jā. VI. 499⁵. Frequently also in final syllables: *siho va nadatī vane* Th1. 832. Due to the law of mora, the lengthening of preceding vowel is to be regarded as equivalent to the reduplication of the following consonant: *paribhasāno* for *pariv*⁰ Sn. 796; *sarati bbayo* 'life flies' (cf. § 51. 3) for *sarati vayo* Jā. III. 95¹⁸. The forms *kummiga* Milp. 346¹⁸, *kussobbha* Sn. 720 might be due to metrical exigencies. According to § 24, they may however occur even where there is no pressure of metre.—2. Shortening of long vowels *metri causa*³ is likewise very frequent: (*bhūtāni*) *bhumāni vā yāni va* (instead of *vā*) *antalikkhe* Kh. 6. 1=Sn. 222 (cf. Kh. 9. 6, Dh. 138 f.); *paccanikā*

¹ The *n* in *sunisā* is perhaps derived from the side-form *sunhā* (see § 50.3).

² Similarly in Pkr., Pischel, § 73.

³ Pischel, § 99.

instead of *-nikā*. Cp. II. 8. 4 etc. *o* is shortened into *a* in *okamokata* (instead of *-to*) Dh. 34, and *e* is shortened into *i* in **gimhisu* (instead of *-esu*) Dh. 286. Not infrequently the endings *-inaṃ*, *-unaṃ*, *-ihi*, *-uhi*, *-isu*, *-usu* remain short in verse as opposed to *-inaṃ* etc. in prose. Thus Th1. 1258, 240, Jā. VI. 579²⁹, Th1. 1207 etc. Nasal vowels are denasalised: *diḥmaṃ addhāna* (instead of *-naṃ*) *socati* Dh. 207. In Th2. 91 should be read *pāpuṇi* instead of *-niṃ*. In sandhi we have further very often cases like *aññā samatimaññi haṃ* (instead of *-ñniṃ ahaṃ*) Th2. 72. Also in the inside of words the nasal may be dropped *metri causa*. Thus *jīvato* Jā. III. 539² instead of *jīvanto*. Simplification of double-consonance is again equivalent to shortening of vowels. Thus we have, *metri causa*, *dukhaṃ* for *dukkhaṃ* Th1. 734; *dakkhisaṃ* for *-issaṃ*¹ Th2. 84 (cf. *dakkhisāma* Jā. III. 99⁷) and many similar cases.

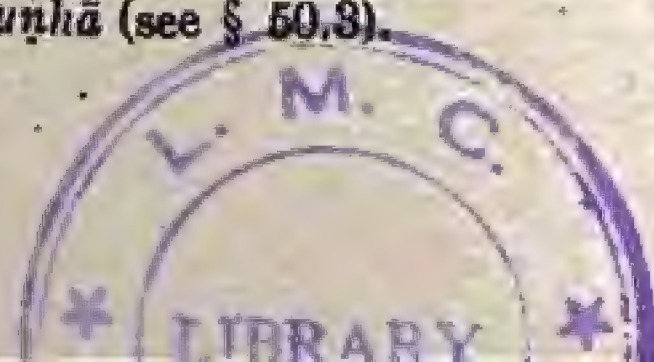
§ 33. At the end of the first member of a compound 1. the short vowel is often lengthened²: *sakhībāva* JāCo. III. 493⁶ (*sakhībha* JāCo. VI. 424²⁰); *abbhāmatta* S. I. 205⁴ (in a verse, but not *metri causa*); *rajāpatha* (see Childers, P. D. sub voce), for which there is *rajapatha* in Pu. 57¹². Equivalent to this lengthening there is also the gemination of the initial consonant of the second member of the compound: *jātassara* 'natural lake' Vin. I. 111⁴; *navakkhattuṃ* 'nine times' DhCo. III. 377¹² and likewise in all compounds with *-khattuṃ* = *-kṛtvā*.—Lengthening of vowels or gemination of consonants is found very frequently in combinations with prepositions: *pāvācana* (AMāg. *pāvayana*) 'word' Th2. 457, D. I. 88⁸ etc.=*pravācana*; *pākāṭa* (AMāg. *pāgaḍa*) 'apparent' Th1. 109, VvCo. 267²⁷=*prakāṭa*³. This may be partially due also to the effect of the stress accent (§ 24). Gemination of the consonant is found also in *abhikkanta* 'glorious' D. I. 85⁷ etc.: it belongs rather to the root *kam* (not to *kram*⁴); further in *paṭikkūla* 'contrary' M. III. 301¹¹, JāCo.

¹ Different explanation by Mrs. Rhy Davids, Palms of the Sisters, p. 56, f.-n. 2.

² Similarly in Pkr.; Pischel, § 70.

³ In *pāketi* 'sends' (beside *pahiṇāti*) the *ā* is perhaps due to forms like *pāhesi* 'he sent.'

⁴ The forms *upakkilīṭṭha* 'defiled', *upakkilesa* 'defilement' are perhaps contaminations of **upakkilīṭṭha*, **upakklesa*=*upakliṣṭa*, *upakleṣa* with **upakilīṭṭha* and **upakilesa* (with svarabhakti-vowel according to § 30. 4). Probably a contamination of the root-forms *sraja* and *sarj* is at the root of *ossajjati* 'gives up', *vissajjati* 'gives away' (beside *ossajati*, *vissajati*), *oggata* 'gone down' (see p. 76, f.-n. 7) and *okkasati* 'takes away' D. II. 74²⁹ from root *karṣ* with *ava* (intermediate steps: **ōgata* **ōkasati*) are cases of § 6. 2.



I. 393²⁴ beside *paṭikūla* Vin. I. 58²⁵ etc. = *pratikūla*. Perhaps we have to explain in this way also some of the compounds of the type *phalā-phala* 'fruits of every sort.'¹ In many cases however, e.g., *maggā-magga* 'paths of every description (good and evil ways)', it is not unnatural to think of the type *subhāsubha* (*subha* + *asubha*).—
2. Shortening of the vowel often takes place when stems in *ā*, *i*, *ū* form the first member of the compound²: *upāhanadāna* 'gift of shoes' JāCo. IV. 20¹⁸ from *upāhanā* + *d-*; *dāsiḡaṇa* 'troop of maid-servants' JāCo. II. 127²⁶ from *dāsī* + *g-*; *sassudevā* 'worshipping the mother-in-law as god' S. I. 86¹⁴ = Jā. IV. 322¹⁵ (in verse, but without pressure of metre) from *sassū* + *d-*.

11. Irregularities of Vocalism

§ 34. There are now still a number of "sporadical cases" to deal with. Thus from Skr. *punar* the double forms *puna* and *pana* have been developed with different meanings: *puna* means 'again, once more,' *pana* means 'but, on the contrary.'³—In many cases the vocalism of Pāli is more archaic than that of Skr. Thus in *garu* 'heavy' as opposed to Skr. *guru*, and also in *agaru*, *agalu* 'aloe' Jā. VI. 510¹⁴, VvCo. 237¹ as opposed to *aguru* (beside *agaru*). Perhaps also in *kilaṇja* 'mat' M. I. 228²³, Mhvs. 34. 54 as opposed to *kiliṇja*; *mucalinda* (name of a tree) Vin. I. 3¹² as opposed to *mucilinda*; *jhallikā* 'beetle' Abhp. 646 as opposed to *jhillikā*.—In other cases the Pāli word is derived from a basic form different from that of the Skr. word: thus *tipu* 'tin' D. II. 351⁹, Vin. I. 190²⁷ is not = *trapu*, but = **tṛpu*; *papphāsa* 'lung' Kh. 3, D. II. 293¹⁵ etc. is not = *pupphusa*; *simbala*, -*lī* 'cotton-tree' (AMāg. *simbalī*) is not = *śālmali* (AMāg. *sāmalī*) but = Ved. *śimbala* 'cotton-flower'⁴; *tekicchā* 'healing,' *atekiccha* 'incurable' (AMāg. *teicchā*) A. III. 146³², DhCo. I. 25²¹ not = *cikitsā*, but = **cekitsā*.⁵ The forms *kissa* G. Sg. and *kismim*, *kimhi* L. Sg. of the Interr. Pron. do not belong to the stem *ka*, but to the stem *ki* which appears in Skr. *kim*.⁶—Not

¹ Fausbøll, *Dasaratha-Jātaka*, p. 26; Trenckner, *Notes*, p. 74; E. Kuhn, *Beitr.* p. 31; Andersen, *PGL* sub voce *a-*.

² Cf. Pischel, § 97.

³ Michelson, *IF* 23. 258, f.-n. 1.

⁴ Pischel, *PkrGr.* § 109; Geldner in Pischel and G., *Ved. Studien* II. 159.

⁵ Pischel § 215.

⁶ Cf. in Pkr. Māg. *kīsa* etc. and Pischel, § 103, 428. Not so R. O. Franke, *GN*. 1895, p. 529, f.-n. 1.

infrequently, parallels to the Pāli forms are found in Pkr. Thus *pārepata* 'dove' Jā. VI. 539¹⁵ = AMāg. *pārevaya* as opposed to Skr. *pārāpata* = Māh. *pārāvaa*¹; *milakkha* 'barbarian' S. V. 466²⁹, *milakkhu* Th1. 965 = AMāg. *milakkhu* as opposed to Skr. *mleccha* = AMāg. *mēccha*, *miccha*²; *timbaru* (name of a tree) Attanagaluvs. 7. 15 = Pkr. *ṭimbaru*, -*ruya* as opposed to Skr. *tumburu* = Pkr. *tumburu*³.—The verb *dhovati* 'washes' as opposed to Skr. *dhāvati* owes its *o* to forms like *dhota* 'washed' = *dhauta*.⁴

12. Consonants in Free Position

§ 35. On the whole, the free consonants are well preserved in Pāli. Unlike Pkr.⁵, it retains intervocalic mutes. Also *n* and *y* remain as a rule unchanged.⁶ The sibilants *ś*, *ṣ*, *s* (see § 3) have coincided in *s*.—It may be said as a general rule (see § 2) that in intervocalic position *ḍ* and *ḍh* change into *ḷ* and *ḷh*: *āvelā* 'garland' (§ 11) = *āpiḍā*; *peḷā* 'basket' Pv. IV. 1. 42, Mhvs. 36. 20 = *peḍā*; *hileti* 'neglects' (JPTS. 1907, p. 167) from root *hiḍ*; *mīḷha* Vv. 52.11 = *mīḍha* from root *mih*; *vūḷha* 'carried away' Vin. I. 32¹³ = *ūḍha*. The *ḍ* is retained in *kuḍumala* 'opening bud' (*kuḍumalakajāta* A. IV. 117²¹). Here the *ḍ* originally stood in a (consonant-group) (Skr. *kuḍmala*) which was separated by svarabhakti. In Abhp. 482 appears also *kuḍuba* (a certain measure) = *kuḍava*. The form *sahoḍha* 'together with what has been plundered' from *saha* + *ūḍha*⁸ is remarkable.

§ 36. The various phenomena of Prākṛit are met with sporadically also in Pāli. The words and forms concerned are taken from those dialects which had gone further on the path of Prākṛitisation than the literary language represented by Pāli. On the corresponding phenomena in sound-groups cf. § 60 ff.

One of these sporadical phenomena is the occasional elision of an intervocalic mute which is replaced by the hiatus-filler *y* or *v*: *suva* 'parrot' (beside *suka*) = *śuka*; *khāyita* 'eaten' Jā. VI. 498¹⁹, M. I.

¹ Pischel, § 112.

² Pischel, § 105, 233; E. Kuhn, *KZ*. 25. 327.

³ Pischel, § 124.

⁴ Johansson, *IF* 3. 223 f. Not so Pischel, § 482.

⁵ Pischel, *PkrGr.* § 186 ff.

⁶ In contrast to Pkr.; cf. Pischel, § 224, 252.

⁷ The *ḍh* is retained in Pkr.; Pischel, § 240, 242.

⁸ JPTS. 1909, p. 137.

83⁸, Vin. I. 109²⁹ = *khādita*¹; *niya* 'own' Sn. 149 (beside *nija*) = *nija*²; *sāyati* 'tastes' D. III. 85²⁰, A. III. 163²¹ (beside *sādiyati*, *sādita*) = *svādate*. Cf. the names *Aparagoyāna* Bodhivs. 74² = *Aparagodāna*³ and *Kusināra* through **naara* = *Kuśinagara*. The Pāli forms in these cases very probably reflect the local dialectical pronunciation. Interchange between the endings *-ikā* and *-iyā* is very frequent⁴: *āveṇika* 'particular, separate' S. IV. 239¹⁰ and *āveṇiya* Vin. I. 71³⁰; *Kosiya* (name of Indra) Jā. II. 252⁸, M. I. 252³², Milp. 126⁷ = *Kauśika*; *posāvanika* 'developed to maturity' JāCo. III. 134²⁰ and *-niya* DhCo. III. 35² from *posati*. But these are not cases of Prākritism; double forms like *lokiko* 'worldly' = *laukika* and *lokiya* = *laukya* have led to the confusion of two suffixes. In this way originated also *sotthika* 'Brahman' Mhvs. 5. 105 as variant reading of *sotthiya* = *śrottriya*. Similarly perhaps also *veyyattikā* 'lucidity' Smp. 323²⁸ is to be regarded only as a side-form of *veyyattiyā* M. I. 82²⁵, II. 208³³, which has been derived from *viyatta* (with svarabhakti) = *vyakta* in the same way as *veyyāvacca* from **viyāvata* (§ 3).

§ 37. It is again a phenomenon of Pkr. when sporadically a sonant aspirate in intervocalic position is represented by *h*⁵; *lahu*, *lahuka* 'light' Dh. 35, Th1. 104, A. I. 10² etc = *laghu*; *ruhira* 'red, blood' Th1. 568, M. III. 122³⁴ (beside *rudhira* DhCo. I. 140¹⁴) = *rudhira*; *sāhu* 'good' Th1. 43, VvCo. 284²⁹ (beside more frequent *sādhu*) = *sādhu*; *āyūhati* 'struggles' Sn. 210, S. I. 48¹ (verse), Jā. VI. 283², Milp. 326⁸, if, as H. Kern (IF. 25.238) suggests, it is derived from a basic form **āyodhate*; *nutthuhati* 'spits out' (beside *-bhati* § 16. 1a) from root *stubbh* with *ni*; *pahamsati* 'rubs' JāCo. II. 102⁶, DhCo. I. 253⁵ through **paghamsati* = *pragharsati*; *momūha* 'mad' S. I. 133³² (verse), D. I. 27⁹ (*momūhatta* A. III. 119⁹, Pu. 69⁷) = *momugha*⁷. The ending *-bhis* in Instr. Pl. has become *-hi*; *-bhi* is archaic. The Present form *dahati* 'sets, places' is to be derived from **dadhati* as Pischel has

¹ E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 56.

² Minayeff, PGr. § 41.

³ BR. under the word *aparagoḍāni*.

⁴ Sometimes the place of origin of the MSS. is responsible for these discrepancies. The Siamese MSS. have, e.g., *-ika*, where the other MSS. have *-iya*. Mrs. Rhys Davids, Vibhaṅga, preface, p. xiv.

⁵ For Pkr. cf. Pischel, § 188. On the *h* instead of an aspirate in sound-groups, see below § 60.

⁶ Trenckner, Notes, p. 61. Not so Johansson, Monde Oriental, 1907-8, p. 85 ff.

⁷ E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 42; E. Müller, PGr. p. 37.

suggested¹. Similarly *dahāsi* Sn. 841 and *dahāli* Sn. 888, Jā. V. 220⁸ represent *dadhāsi*, *dadhāli*. In initial position *h* represents *bh* in *hoti* 'becomes' beside *bhavati* (also Pkr. *hoī*); to the same category belong further *pahoti* 'is able', *pahonaka* 'sufficient' *pahā* 'able' Sn. 98, *pahūta* 'much' = *prabhavati* etc. In secondary initial there is *h* for *dh* in *hetthā* 'under' = **adheṣṭhāt* (§ 9). It should be noticed here that in Pāli, as also in Pkr.², an old aspirate is sometimes preserved where the Skr. form shows only *h*: *idha* 'here' as opposed to Skr. *iha* = Av. *iḍa*; *ghammati* 'goes' as opposed to Skr. *hammati*, Pkr. *hammaī*; *Vebhāra* (name of a hill) (AMāg. *Vebhāra*, *Vēbbhāra*, *Vibbhāra*) as opposed to *Vaiḥāra* (but *Vaibhāra* with the Jainas)³. Also in *pilandhati* 'decorates', *pilandhana* 'decoration' from the Skr. root *nah*, Pāli has retained the older *dh*.—A surd aspirate has been replaced by *h* in *suhātā* 'happiness' Jā. III. 158²⁴ from *sukha*⁴ and in *samīhati* 'moves away' Vv. 5.1, VvCo. 35¹⁶, which is perhaps connected with Skr. *ikhate* (beside *īnkh* of the Dhātupāṭha⁵).

§ 38. The softening of surds in intervocalic position is another feature of Pāli which is to be attributed to the influence of dialects.⁶

1. Softening of *k* into *g*: *eḷamūga* 'deaf and dumb' Jā. I. 247²⁸, M. I. 20¹⁹ = *eḷamūka*; *paṭigacca* 'earlier' D. II. 118²⁷, DhCo. III. 305³ etc. (in S. I. 57¹⁹ variant reading *paṭikacca*) = *pratikṛtya*.⁷ Further, in the proper names *Sāgala* (a city) Milp. 1³, JāCo. IV. 235²¹ = *Sākala* and *Māgandiya* (a Brahman; JPTS. 1888, p. 71) = *Mākaṇḍika*. *kh* is softened into *gh* in *nighaṇṇasi* 'you will dig' Jā. VI. 13¹⁸.—2. Softening of *c* into *j*: *sujā* 'sacrificial ladle' from Skr. *sruc*⁸.—3. Softening of *t* into *d*: *udāhu* 'or' = *utāho*; *niyyādeti* 'hands over' JāCo. I. 507² (also *niyyāteteti* D. II. 331²) and *paṭiyādeti* 'prepares' D. I. 226⁷ = *-yātayati*; *pasada* 'spotted antelope' (§ 12.1) = *prṣata*; *ruda* 'voice' Jā. I. 207²⁰ (beside *rūta* JāCo. II. 388²³) = *ruta*; *vidatthi*

¹ Pischel, BB. 15, 121; PkrGr. § 507.

² Pischel, § 266.

³ The case of *saṃgharati* (JPTS. 1909, p. 34) beside *saṃharati* is doubtful.

⁴ On the other hand *suhita* 'contented' is certainly not = *sukhita* (Minayeff, PGr. § 43), but = *su-hita* (E. Müller, PGr., p. 37).

⁵ BR. under the word *īnkh*.

⁶ According to Hem. IV. 396, this is characteristic also of Apabhraṃśa. Pischel, PkrGr. § 192, 202.

⁷ Trenckner, Milp., p. 421 (note on p. 483²); E. Müller, PGr., p. 37. S. Lévi, JAs., sér. X. t. 20, p. 508 ff. (cf. above Introd. IX) connects *jalogi* Vin. II. 301¹¹ with *jalauka* 'leech.'

⁸ Lévi, ibid., p. 505 f. derives *pārājika*, a particular kind of transgression, from **pārācika* (AMāg. *pārañciya*).

'span' DhCo. III. 172⁴=*vitasti*. S. Levi explains also *saṃghādisesa* (designation of a particular kind of transgression) from *saṃgha*+*atiśeṣa* and *ekodi* 'spiritually united' (⁰*bhāva*, ⁰*bhūta*) from *eka*+*ūti* 'consisting of a single (woven) chain.'¹—4. Softening of *th* into *dh*: *pavedhati* 'shivers' (§ 25.1)=*vyathate*; *gadhita* 'greedy' Ud. 75¹⁰, Milp. 401² beside *gathita* D. I. 245²⁴, M. I. 162¹⁴=*grathita*.—5. Softening of *p* into *v*² is very frequent: *avaṅga* 'corner of the eye' Vin. II. 267⁶=*apāṅga*³; *avāpurāṇa* 'key' JāCo. I. 501²³ (*avāpurati*, *avāpurāpeti* JāCo. I. 263³⁰, II. 22⁹ beside *apāp*- Vv. 64.27, Vin. I. 5³¹, V. 80⁴) from root *var* with *apā* (cf. § 39.6); *āvelā* (§ 11)=*āpiḍā*; *ubbillāvita* 'unduly elated' D. I. 3²⁴ beside *ubbillāpita* JāCo. II. 10⁸; *kavi* 'monkey' Abhp. 1105 (beside the usual *kapi* Cp. III. 7.1)=*kapi*; *kaviṭṭha* (name of a tree) JāCo. V. 132^{1,7}, cf. III. 463⁷, V. 115⁵ (beside *kapiṭṭha* Jā. VI. 529²⁰, Mhvs. 29.11)=*kapittha*; *theva* 'drop' Vin. I. 50¹¹ from root *stip*, *step* of the Dhātupāṭha; *pūva* 'cake' A. III. 76¹⁴ etc.=*pūpa*; *bhindaḍḍa* (a kind of weapon) Abhp. 394=*bhindipāla*; *vyāvata* (Pkr. *vāvaḍa*) 'engaged on something' D. II. 141²⁰, JāCo. III. 129¹⁵=*vyāpṭa*⁴; *visiveti* (§ 25.1)=*viśyāpayati*.—In the same way is to be explained also 6. the change of *t* into *l* which presupposes an intermediate *ḍ*: *kakkhaḷa* 'cruel'=*kakkhaṭa*; *khela* 'village'=*kheṭa* (or from the root *kṣiḍ* of the Dhātupāṭha); *cakkavāḷa* 'horizon' JāCo. II. 37¹⁹, Mhvs. 31.85 through **cakkavāṭa* from **cakravarta* (Skr. *cakravāḍa*, -*vāḷa*); *phaḷika* 'crystal'=*sphaṭika*. To this category also belong the proper names: *Ālavī* (a city)=*Āṭavī*, *Lāḷa* (a country and a people) Dpvs. 9. 5 (cf. *Lāludāyitthera* JāCo. I. 123¹²)=*Lāṭa*.

§ 39. It is again due to dialectical variations that sporadically the sonants are represented by surds⁵. 1. Instead of *g* appears *k* in: *akalu* (a perfume) Milp. 338¹³=*aguru* (§ 34); *chakala* 'goat' Abhp. 1111=

¹ S. Levi, *ibid.* 503, 502. See also R. O. Franke, D. p. 39, f.-n. 6 with p. LVIII. It is quite doubtful whether *dandha* 'slow, dull' is to be classed here. Weber, ZDMG. 14.48 connects it with Skr. *tandra*. He is followed by Childers, Fausböll, E. Kuhn. A different, but wrong, explanation is given by Trenckner, Notes, p. 65 (JPTS 1908. 115, foot-note) and E. Müller. On the other hand Johansson, *Monde Oriental*, 1907-8, p. 103 connects the word with I.-E. **dhendhro-*.

² Similarly also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 192.

³ VT. III. 342, f.-n. 6.

⁴ Trenckner, Notes, p. 63.

⁵ See Trenckner, Notes, p. 62 f. For analogous phenomena in Pkr. cf. Pischel, PkrGr. § 191, 27; Grierson, ZDMG. 66.49 f.; St. Konow, ZDMG. 64. 108 f., 114. For similar phenomena in sound-combinations in Pāli see below § 61.2.

=*chagala*; *thaketi*- 'closes' Vin. I. 48³⁵, *thakana* Mhvs. 6.13=*stthagayati*, *stthagana*; *palikunṭhita* 'veiled' JāCo. II. 92²⁴ (beside *palig*- DhCo. I. 144¹¹, verse) from root *gunṭh* with *pari*; *laketi* 'clings', *lakanaka* 'anchor' Milp. 377^{19,23}=*lagati*, *lagnaka*; *vākurā* 'snare' Th1. 775 (*vākarā* M. II. 65⁵)=*vāgurā*. Hardening of consonant in initial position is found in: *kilāsu* 'indolent' Vin. III. 8⁵ (*akilāsu* Vin. III. 9² etc.), which is to be connected with *glāsnu* 'loose' (root *glā*) according to Trenckner.—2. Instead of *gh* appears *kh* in: *palikha* Jā. VI. 276³ (beside frequent *paligha*)=*parigha*.—3. Instead of *j* appears *c* in: *pāceti* 'drives' Dh. 135 (*pācanayaṭṭhi* S.I. 115⁶) beside *pājeti* JāCo. II. 122⁵ from root *aj* with *pra*.—4. Instead of *d* appears *t* in: *kusita* 'slow' Th1. 101, A. III. 3¹¹ etc.=*kusida* (but *kosajja* p. 70, f.-n. 1 from **kausadya*); *patara* 'crack' Jā. IV. 32²¹=*pradara*; *mutiṅga* 'drum' (§ 23)=*mṛdaṅga*; *pātu* 'apparent'=*prādur*; *saṃsati* Loc Sg. 'at the assembly' Jā. III. 493¹=*saṃsadi*. To this category belong also the names of peoples *Ceti*, *Ceta*, *Cetiya* (metri causa *Cecca*) S.V. 436¹⁹, Cp. I. 9³⁸, Jā. V. 267¹⁵=*Cedi*, *Cedika*.—5. Instead of *dh* appears *th* in: *upatheyya* 'pillow' Jā. VI. 490¹³=*upādheya* (cf. *upadhāna*); *pithiyati* 'is covered' Th1. 872, M. III. 184¹⁵ (beside *pidahati*, *pidhāna*)=*pidhiyate*.—6. Instead of *b*, *v* appears *p* in: *avāpurāṇa* etc. (§ 38.5), *apāpurati* 'discloses' Vv. 64.27, Vin. I. 5³¹ (verse), II. 148¹⁹ from root. *var* with *apā*; *chāpa(ka)* 'young animal' Vin. I. 193⁵ etc. = *śāva*; *pabbaja* (a kind of grass) Th1. 27 (beside *babbaja* Vin. I. 190³)=*balbaja*; *palāpa* 'chaff' JāCo. I. 467⁶=*pralāva*; *pāpurāṇa* (§ 19.2)=*prāvarāṇa*¹; *opilāpeti* 'drowns' M. I. 13⁶, JāCo. I. 238¹², 330³³=*plāvayati*; *lāpa* (a bird) JāCo. II. 59⁶=*lāba*, *lāva*; *lāpu* JāCo. I. 341² and *alāpu* Dh. 149 'cucumber' (beside *lābu*, *alābu*)=*lābu*, *alābu*; *hāpeti* 'extinguishes (fire)' Jā. IV. 221²⁰=*hāvayati*. Also 3. Sg. Opt. *hupeyya* Vin. I. 8³⁰ from *bhavati* for *huveyya*.

§ 40. Also the sporadical appearance and disappearance of aspiration have parallels in Prakrit². 1. Unetymological aspiration, (a) in initial position: *khila* (same in AMāg.) 'post' A. I. 141², Mhvs. 29.49=*kila*; *-khattum*=*kṛtvas*; *khujja* 'humped' D. II. 333²¹=*kubja*; *thusa* 'husk' D. I. 9⁵=*tusa*; *pharasu* 'axe' A. III. 162¹⁹, JāCo. I. 399⁷ (beside *parasu* JāCo. III. 179¹)=*paraśu*; *pharusa* 'harsh, cruel'=*paraśa*; *phala* (a certain measure) Jā. VI. 510⁴ (beside

¹ Not so Johansson, IF. 25. 209 ff.

² Pischel, PkrGr. § 206 ff. For similar phenomena in sound-combinations see below § 62.

'span' DhCo. III. 172⁴=*vitasti*. S. Levi explains also *saṃghādisesa* (designation of a particular kind of transgression) from *saṃgha* + *atiśeṣa* and *ekodi* 'spiritually united' (⁰*bhāva*, ⁰*bhūta*) from *eka* + *ūti* 'consisting of a single (woven) chain.'¹—4. Softening of *th* into *dh*: *pavedhati* 'shivers' (§ 25.1)=*vyathate*; *gadhita* 'greedy' Ud. 75¹⁰, Milp. 401² beside *gathita* D. I. 245²⁴, M. I. 162¹⁴=*grathita*.—5. Softening of *p* into *v*³ is very frequent: *avaṅga* 'corner of the eye' Vin. II. 267⁶=*apāṅga*³; *avāpurāṇa* 'key' JāCo. I. 501²⁵ (*avāpurati*, *avāpurāpeti* JāCo. I. 263³⁰, II. 22⁹ beside *apāp*- Vv. 64.27, Vin. I. 5³¹, V. 80⁴) from root *var* with *apā* (cf. § 39.6); *āvelā* (§ 11)=*āpīdā*; *ubbillāvita* 'unduly elated' D. I. 3²⁴ beside *ubbillāpita* JāCo. II. 10⁸; *kavi* 'monkey' Abhp. 1105 (beside the usual *kapi* Cp. III. 7.1)=*kapi*; *kaviṭṭha* (name of a tree) JāCo. V. 132⁴, cf. III. 463⁷, V. 115⁵ (beside *kapittha* Jā. VI. 529²⁰, Mhvs. 29.11)=*kapittha*; *theva* 'drop' Vin. I. 50¹¹ from root *stip*, *step* of the Dhātupāṭha; *pūva* 'cake' A. III. 76¹⁴ etc.=*pūpa*; *bhindivāḷa* (a kind of weapon) Abhp. 394=*bhindipāla*; *vyāvata* (Pkr. *vāvaḍa*) 'engaged on something' D. II. 141²⁰, JāCo. III. 129¹⁵=*vyāpṛta*⁴; *visiveti* (§ 25.1)=*viśyāpayati*.—In the same way is to be explained also 6. the change of *t* into *l* which presupposes an intermediate *ḍ*: *kakkhala* 'cruel'=*kakkhaṭa*; *khela* 'village'=*kheṭa* (or from the root *kṣviḍ* of the Dhātupāṭha); *cakkavāḷa* 'horizon' JāCo. II. 37¹⁹, Mhvs. 31.85 through **cakkavāṭa* from **cakravartā* (Skr. *cakravāḍa*, -*vāḷa*); *phaḷika* 'crystal'=*sphaṭika*. To this category also belong the proper names: *Āḷavi* (a city)=*Āṭavi*, *Lāḷa* (a country and a people) Dpvs. 9. 5 (cf. *Lāḷudāyitthera* JāCo. I. 123¹²)=*Lāṭa*.

§ 39. It is again due to dialectical variations that sporadically the sonants are represented by surds⁵. 1. Instead of *g* appears *k* in: *akalu* (a perfume) Milp. 338¹³=*aguru* (§ 34); *chakala* 'goat' Abhp. 1111=

=*chagaḷa*; *thaketi* 'closes' Vin. I. 48⁵, *thakana* Mhvs. 6.13=*stthagayati*, *stthagana*; *palikunṭhita* 'veiled' JāCo. II. 92²⁴ (beside *palig*- DhCo. I. 144¹¹, verse) from root *gunṭh* with *pari*; *laketi* 'clings', *lakanaka* 'anchor' Milp. 377¹⁸,²³=*lagati*, *lagnaka*; *vākurā* 'snare' Thl. 775 (*vākarā* M. II. 65⁵)=*vāgurā*. Hardening of consonant in initial position is found in: *kilāsu* 'indolent' Vin. III. 8⁵ (*akilāsu* Vin. III. 9² etc.), which is to be connected with *glāṣnu* 'loose' (root *glā*) according to Trenckner.—2. Instead of *gh* appears *kh* in: *palikha* Jā. VI. 276³ (beside frequent *paligha*)=*parigha*.—3. Instead of *j* appears *c* in: *pāceti* 'drives' Dh. 135 (*pācanayaṭṭhi* S.I. 115⁶) beside *pājeti* JāCo. II. 122⁵ from root *aj* with *pra*.—4. Instead of *d* appears *t* in: *kusita* 'slow' Thl. 101, A. III. 3¹¹ etc.=*kusida* (but *kosajja* p. 70, f.-n. 1 from **kausadya*); *patara* 'crack' Jā. IV. 32²¹=*pradara*; *mutiṅga* 'drum' (§ 23)=*mṛdaṅga*; *pātu* 'apparent'=*prādur*; *samsati* Loc. Sg. 'at the assembly' Jā. III. 493¹=*samsadi*. To this category belong also the names of peoples *Ceti*, *Ceta*, *Cetiya* (metri causa *Cecca*) S.V. 436¹⁹, Cp. I. 9³⁸, Jā. V. 267¹⁵=*Cedi*, *Cedika*.—5. Instead of *dh* appears *th* in: *upatheyya* 'pillow' Jā. VI. 490¹³=*upādheya* (cf. *upadhāna*); *pithiyati* 'is covered' Thl. 872, M. III. 184¹⁵ (beside *pidahati*, *pidhāna*)=*pidhiyate*.—6. Instead of *b*, *v* appears *p* in: *avāpurāṇa* etc. (§ 38.5), *apāpurati* 'discloses' Vv. 64.27, Vin. I. 5³¹ (verse), II. 148¹⁹ from root *var* with *apā*; *chāpa(ka)* 'young animal' Vin. I. 193⁵ etc. = *śāva*; *pabbaja* (a kind of grass) Thl. 27 (beside *babbaja* Vin. I. 190³)=*balbaja*; *palāpa* 'chaff' JāCo. I. 467⁶=*pralāva*; *pāpurāṇa* (§ 19.2)=*prāvarāṇa*¹; *opilāpeti* 'drowns' M. I. 13⁶, JāCo. I. 238¹², 330³³=*plāvayati*; *lāpa* (a bird) JāCo. II. 59⁶=*lāba*, *lāva*; *lāpu* JāCo. I. 341² and *alāpu* Dh. 149 'cucumber' (beside *lābu*, *alābu*)=*lābu*, *alābu*; *hāpeti* 'extinguishes (fire)' Jā. IV. 221²⁰=*hāvayati*. Also 3. Sg. Opt. *hupeyya* Vin. I. 8³⁰ from *bhavati* for *huveyya*.

§ 40. Also the sporadical appearance and disappearance of aspiration have parallels in Prākṛit². 1. Unetymological aspiration, (a) in initial position: *khīla* (same in AMāg.) 'post' A. I. 141², Mhvs. 29.49=*kīla*; *-khattum*=*kṛtvas*; *khujja* 'humped' D. II. 333²¹=*kubja*; *thusa* 'husk' D. I. 9⁵=*tuṣa*; *pharasu* 'axe' A. III. 162¹⁰, JāCo. I. 399⁷ (beside *parasu* JāCo. III. 179¹)=*paraṣu*; *pharusa* 'harsh, cruel'=*paraṣa*; *phala* (a certain measure) Jā. VI. 510⁴ (beside

¹ S. Levi, *ibid.* 503, 502. See also R. O. Franke, D. p. 39, f.-n. 6 with p. LVIII. It is quite doubtful whether *dandha* 'slow, dull' is to be classed here. Weber, ZDMG. 14.48 connects it with Skr. *tandra*. He is followed by Childers, Fausböll, E. Kuhn. A different, but wrong, explanation is given by Trenckner, Notes, p. 65 (JPTS 1908. 115, foot-note) and E. Müller. On the other hand Johansson, *Monde Oriental*, 1907-8, p. 103 connects the word with I.-E. **dhendhro*.

² Similarly also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 192.

³ VT. III. 342, f.-n. 6.

⁴ Trenckner, Notes, p. 63.

⁵ See Trenckner, Notes, p. 62 f. For analogous phenomena in Pkr. cf. Pischel, PkrGr. § 191, 27; Grierson, ZDMG. 66.49 f.; St. Konow, ZDMG. 64. 108 f., 114. For similar phenomena in sound-combinations in Pāli see below § 61.2.

¹ Not so Johansson, IF. 25. 209 ff.

² Pischel, PkrGr. § 206 ff. For similar phenomena in sound-combinations see below § 62.

pala Th1. 97) = *pala*; *phalagaṇḍa* 'carpenter' S. III. 154²⁹ (beside *pal-* M. I. 119¹⁴) = *palagaṇḍa*; *phalu* 'knot (of a branch)' D. I. 5³¹ = *parus*; *phārusaka* (a flower) DhCo. III. 316¹ = *pāruṣaka*; *phālibhaddaka* (name of a tree) JāCo. II. 163⁵ = *pāribhadra*; *phāsukā* 'rib' Dh. 154. JāCo. III. 273¹⁴ etc. = *pāśukā*; *phulaka* (a precious stone) VvCo. 111²³ = *pulaka*; *phusita* (AMāg. *phusiya*) 'drop' M. III. 300²¹, DhCo. III. 243⁶ = *pr̥ṣata*; *phussa* (a lunar mansion, name of a month) Vv. 53.4 = *puṣya* (*phussaratha* JāCo. III. 238²⁸ = *puṣyaratha*; *phussarāga* 'topaz' Milp. 118²²); *bhasta* 'goat' Jā. III. 278¹¹ = *basta*; *bhisa* 'lotus-sprout' Jā. VI. 516³, JāCo. I. 100⁷ = *bisa*; *bhisi* 'mattress' Vin. I. 47³⁵ = *br̥ṣi*; *bhusa* 'chaff' Dh. 252, Ud. 78¹⁰ = *busa*. According to Pischel (PkrGr. § 211) this unetymological aspiration of the initial consonant is in evidence also in words like *cha* 'six' ¹ = *ṣaṭ*; *chaka*, *chakana* 'dung' Vin. I. 202²⁵ = *śakṛt*; *chāpa(ka)* (AMāg. *chāva*) = *śāva* (§ 39.6); *cheppā* (AMāg. *chēppa*, *chippa*) 'tail' Vin. I. 191², III. 21³⁷ = *śepa*; the aspirated *ṣh*, *śh* is said to have developed into *ch* in these cases. Johansson (IF. 3.212 f.) assumes Indo-European doublets with *sk̂* and *k̂*; *ch* in his opinion is derived from *sk̂*.—(b) Unetymological aspiration in the middle of a word: *sunakha* (Pkr. *suṇaha*) 'dog' = *śunaka*; *sukhumāla* 'tender' = *sukumāra*; *kakudha* (Māh. *kaūha*) 'hump' JāCo. 340³ = *kakuda*.—2 Loss of aspiration is rare: (a) initially: *jalla* 'dirt' Sn. 249, D. I. 167⁹, *jallikā* Sn. 198 = *jhallikā*.—(b) Medially: *kapoṇi* 'elbow' Abph. 265 = *kaphoṇi*; *khudā* 'hunger' Sn. 52, Jā. VI. 529³⁰ = *kṣudhā*; cf. also *katikā* 'agreement' M. I. 171²⁸, Vin. I. 9⁶ etc. beside *kathikā*, a variant reading in JāCo. I. 450¹⁶ = **kathikā*.

§ 41. Dialectical influences are responsible also for sporadic changes of the place of articulation of the consonants.—1. Palatal appears for guttural in: *cunda* 'turner's lathe' *cundakāra* 'turner' JāCo. VI. 339¹² = *kunda*; root *iñj* D. I. 56²² (beside *iñg* JāCo. II. 408¹²) = *ing*.—2. Dental appears for palatal² in: *dighañña* 'situated behind, to the west' Jā. V. 402⁹, 403³⁰ from *jaghana*; *daddallati* 'glistens' (§ 185) = *jājvalyate*; *tikicchati* 'cures' (§ 184) = *cikitsati* (§ 34); *digucchati* 'feels abhorrence' in Childers (AMāg. *dugucchati*) beside *jigucchati* = *jugupsate*³. The last two are probably cases of dissimilation.—3. A dental

¹ Beside it also *sa-*, *saṭ-*, *so-* 'without aspiration.'

² Also in Pkr.; see Pischel, § 215.

³ *daddara* 'deep-sounding' A. IV 171¹⁰ = *jarjara* and *dardara*. In Sinhalese the mutation of *j* into *d* is phonological

appears for a cerebral in: *deṇḍima* (a drum) D. I. 79¹⁴ (beside *dindima*) = *ḍiṇḍima*, which is clearly derived from popular speech.¹

§ 42. Quite frequently cerebrals appear in the place of dentals, mostly under the influence of preceding *r*, *ṛ*, even though they may have disappeared in Pāli². Thus there is *ṭ* for *t* in *ambāṭaka* (a tree) Abhp. 554 = *āmrāṭaka*³. Also *vaṭaṃsa(ka)* (§ 66.1) as opposed to *avataṃsa* and *paṭaṃga* 'insect' Jā. VI. 506³⁰, Milp. 272⁵ as opposed to *patamga*⁴. Moreover sometimes in the participles of *r*-roots we have *ṭ* for *t*: *haṭa* (AMāg. JMāh. *haḍa*) 'taken away' = *hṛta*; *vyāvata* (§ 38.5) = *vyāpṛta*. On the other hand we find only *mata* 'dead', *ābhata* 'brought in,' *saṃvuta* 'restrained'; mostly also *kata* 'done' (*dukkata* term. tech. for a particular kind of transgression). Instead of *prati-*, there appears sometimes *pati-* and sometimes *paṭi-*, the former particularly (but not exclusively) in those cases where other cerebrals occur in the word concerned; thus *paṭiṭṭhāti* 'stands firm'; but also *patimanteti* 'disputes' D. I. 93²³, Vin. II. 1¹² etc. On the other hand we have *paṭi-* in *paṭimā* 'image' = *pratimā* etc. Michelson⁵ would connect *paṭi-* with Skr. *prati-* but *pati-* with Avest. *paiti-*, O Pers. *patiy-*.—2. *ṭh* appears for *th* in: *paṭhama* 'the first' = *prathama*; *saṭhila* 'uncareful' Dh. 312 f = **ṣṭhila* (but *sithila* Th1. 277 etc.) Orthography is uncertain in the case of *paṭhavi*, *pathavi* (§ 12.4). Cf. further *kaṭhita* (AMāg. *kaḍhiya*, Māh. *kadhia*) 'made hot', *pakkathita* Thūpavs. 48³³ as against *kvathita*⁶.—3. *ḍ* appears for *d* in the two roots *damṣ* 'to bite' and *dah* 'to burn' and their derivatives. Thus *ḍasati*; *saṃḍāsa* 'pincers' Jā. III. 138¹², M. II. 75¹² = *saṃdamṣa*; *ḍamṣa* 'gnat' Th1. 31. Vin. I. 3²⁰ etc. = *damṣa*. But we have invariably *daṭṭha* 'bitten' = *daṣṭa* and *dāṭhā* (Pkr. *dāḍhā*) 'tooth,' obviously on account of the cerebral inside these words. Further *ḍahati*; *dāha* 'glow' M. I. 306¹¹, JāCo. III. 153¹⁰ = *dāha*. On the other hand we have *daḍḍha*

¹ For changes in the place of articulation of consonants in sound-groups see § 63.

² Cerebralisation is much more widespread in Pkr., Pischel, § 218 ff. For cerebralisation in sound-combinations see below § 64.

³ For *apphoṭā* (a kind of jasmine) Jā. VI. 536³², the proper reading with cerebral is found also in Skr. *āspṛhoṭā*.

⁴ On the other hand *paṭamga* signifies 'bird' according to Abhp. 624.

⁵ IF. 23. 240.

⁶ There occurs also *pakkatṭhita* (variant reading *pakkutṭhita*) DhCo. I. 126⁸, III. 310⁹ beside *pakkuthita* Th2Co. 292⁵ and *pakkatṭhāpeti* 'causes to boil' JāCo. I. 472⁷. How to explain this *ṭh* here? On *kuthita* see p. 74, f. n. 1.

⁷ As also in Māh., AMāg., JMāh.; Pischel, § 222.

'burnt' = *dagdha*. Medially, between vowels, *ḍ* is then further changed into *ḷ*: *ālāhana* 'pier' D. I. 55²⁶, DhCo. I. 26¹⁸ etc. and *pariḷāha* 'sorrow' Dh. 90 etc. from *dah*. Similarly *ulāra* 'great' Th1. 65 etc. = *udāra*; *ulūṇka* (§ 17. 2 a) = *udaṇka*; *koviḷāra* (a kind of tree) Jā. VI. 530² = *kovidāra*; *dohaḷa* 'desire during pregnancy' JāCo. III. 28³, DhCo. III. 95⁷, *dohaḷinī* = *dohada*, *dohadini*¹; *bubbula(ka)* 'bubble' Dh. 170, Mhvs. 30. 13 = *budbuda*.—4. *ḷh* appears (through *ḍh*) for *dh* in: *dvelhaka* 'doubt' Smp. 309²¹ from *dvaidha*.—5. *ṇ* appears for *n* in: *sakuṇa* 'bird' = *śakuna*; *saṇa* 'hemp' = *śana*; *saṇim*, *saṇikaṇ* (§ 22) = **śanam*. A peculiar case is offered by *nāṇa* 'knowledge' (also *abhiññāṇa* etc.) = *jñāna*. The orthography is sometimes uncertain in Pāli: thus *sanati*, *saṇati* 'sounds' from root *svan*.

§ 43. Related to the phenomenon of cerebralisation is the sporadic representation of *d* by *r*, of *n* by *l* or *r*, and also of *ṇ* by *ḷ*.—1. For *ḍ* appears (through *d*) an *r*² quite promiscuously in the compound numerals with *dasa* 'ten' such as *ekārāsa* (beside *ekādasa*) 'eleven', etc., as well as in the compounds with *-disa*, *-dikkha* = *-dṛśa*, *-dṛkṣa*: *erisa*, *erikkha* (beside *edisā*, *edikkha*) = *idṛśa*, *idṛkṣa* etc. according to Kacc. IV. 6. 19 (Senart, p. 525). *t* becomes (through *d* *ḍ*) *r* in *sattari* 'seventy' = *saptati* S. II. 59³⁴, 60¹. Cf. § 112. 3.—2. *l* appears for *n* in: *ela* 'fault' (*anelaka* 'faultless' D. III. 85¹⁷ etc.) = *enas*; *pilandhati*, *pilandhana* (§ 37) from root *nah*; *Milinda* (proper name) = Menandros (in the last two cases *n* is perhaps due to dissimilation)³. For *n* appears *r* in *Nerañjarā* (name of a river) Vin. I. 1⁶ etc. = *Nairañjanā*.—3. For *ṇ* appear *ḷ*⁴ in: *veḷu* (also AMāg. *veḷu* beside *venu*) 'bamboo' = *veṇu*; *muḷāla* (§ 12. 3) = *mṛṇāla*.

§ 44. Representation of *r* by *l* is very common in Pāli, and in Pkr. it is the rule for Māgadhī, although this substitution occurs sporadically also in other dialects⁵. Thus, initially, in *lujjati* 'falls apart', Th1. 929, S. IV. 52⁸ (*palujjati* D. II. 118³¹ etc.) = *rujyate*; *ludda* (§ 15. 4) = *raudra*⁶. Sometimes double forms with *l* and *r* occur in Skr.: *lūkha* (AMāg. *lūha* beside *lukkha*) 'gross, bad' Th1. 923, Vin.

¹ Lüders, GN. 1908, p. 3.

² For Pkr. see Pischel, § 245.

³ Schulze, KZ. 33. 226, f.-n. Cf. Wackernagel, GN. 1906, p. 165, f.-n. 1.

⁴ Fausbøll, Five Jāt., p. 20.

⁵ Pischel, PkrGr. § 256.

⁶ In JāCo. IV. 416²⁵ we have *ruddarūpa* with the variant reading *luddarūpa*.

I. 55²² = *lūkṣa*, *rūkṣa*; *loddā* (name of a tree) Jā. VI. 497²³ = *lodhra*, *rodhra*. In Pāli we have *loma*, *roma* (the latter in Abhp. 259, 175) 'hair' and *lohita*, *rohita* (the latter in certain compounds) 'red, blood' as in Skr. Medially *ḷ* stands for *r* in *elaṇḍa* 'Ricinus' M. I. 124³⁰ = *eraṇḍa*; *talūṇa* 'tender' A. IV. 129⁶ (beside *taruṇa* D. I. 114¹⁵) = *taruṇa*; *tipukkhalā* (technical term) Nett. 2⁹ etc. = *tripuṣkara*; *daddula* (a kind of rice) D. I. 166²⁰, A. I. 241⁶ = *dardura*; *sajjulasā* (§ 19. 2) = *sarjārāsā* etc. In the case of *kumbhila* 'crocodile' we have also in Skr. *kumbhila* beside *-ira*. Not infrequently there appears *pali-* for *pari-*: *palikhanati* 'exterminates' S. I. 123⁶ (verse), II. 88⁷ from root *khan* with *pari*; *palissajati* 'embraces' D. II. 266¹⁰ (verse), Jā. V. 204¹⁷ from root *svaj* with *pari*. For other examples see § 39. 1, 2 and Childers. A secondary *r* originating from *d* (§ 43. 1) alternates with *ḷ* in *telasa*, *terasa* 'thirteen'¹.

§ 45. Skr. *l* is more rarely represented by Pāli *r*: *arañjara* (§ 17. 2b) = *aliñjara*; *ārammaṇa* 'basis, object' Sn. 474, M. I. 127⁶ etc. = *ālambana*; *kira* (particle) = *kila*; *biḷāla* 'cat' Abhp. 461 (beside the usual *biḷāra* Jā. I. 461⁸, *biḷārikā* JāCo. III. 265¹⁰) = *biḍāra*.—For *l* appears *n* (perhaps through dissimilation) in *naṅgala* (also in AMāg.) 'plough' Th1. 16, D. II. 353⁵ etc. = *lāṅgala*; *nañjula* 'tail' in *gonañgula* (a kind of ape) Th1. 113 = *lāṅgula*²; *valāṭa* 'forehead' D. I. 106¹³, JāCo. I. 388¹⁸ = *lalāṭa*. Medially there appears *n* for *l* in *dehani* 'threshold' Abhp. 219 = *dehalī*³.

§ 46. Not infrequent is the alternation between *y* and *v*⁴. 1. Pāli *v* appears for Skr. *y*: *āvudha* 'weapon' Dh. 40, A. IV. 107⁷; JāCo. 100¹ (*āyudha* Mhvs. 7. 16 etc.) = *āyudha*; *āvuso* Voc. from *āyusmant*; *ussāva* (§ 15. 4) = *avaśyāya*; *kaśāva* 'dirt, sin' Sn. 328, Dh. 9 f. (*kaśāyita* Attanagaluvs. 2.2) = *kaśāya*; *kāśāva* 'yellow robe of monks' = *kāśāya*; *tāvattimsā* (AMāg. *tāvattisā*) 'the 33 gods' = *trayastrimśat*; *piṇḍadāvika* 'provision-carrier' D. I. 51⁹, DCo. I. 156²⁵ for *piṇḍadāyika*; *migavā* 'chase' JāCo. I. 149²⁸ = *mṛgayā*. The form *kīva(m)* 'how much? how far?' (*kīva-dūram* etc.) is to be compared with Ved. *kivant* as opposed to Skr. *kīyant*. Beside

¹ For *r* appears *d* in *Purimḍada* (a name of Indra) D. II. 260¹ (verse) instead of *Paramḍara*, perhaps through folk-etymology. E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 43.

² Cf. also *naṅgutṭha* A. II. 245³, JāCo. I. 370²³ etc., which stands to *naṇṇa* as *aṅgutṭha* 'thumb' to *aṅgula*.

³ In Abhp. 562 there is also *tintinī* 'tamarisk' instead of *tintilīkā*, *-ḍikā*.

⁴ For Pkr. see Pischel, § 254. In the language of Asoka's inscriptions cf. *papovā* = *prāpnuyāt*. Michelson, IF. 23. 229.

kaṇḍuvati 'scratches' Vin. III. 117¹⁴ = *kaṇḍūyati* there is *kaṇḍūyana* Attanagaluvs. 2. 3. After the svarabhakti-vowel *i* there appears *v* instead of *y* in *paṭivimsa*, -*visa* Vin. I. 28⁹, DhCo. III. 304¹⁰ = **pratyamśa*. Childers cites also *tivaṅgika* out of **tiy* = **tryaṅgika*, as well as *divaḍḍha* 'one and a half' = **dyardha* (but in Smp. 285³⁵, Mhvs. 10. 92 there is *diyaḍḍha*). In case of the gemination of *v* there appears (cf. § 51. 3) *bb*: *pubba* 'pus' Sn. 671, M. I. 57¹⁹, JāCo. II. 18¹⁶ through **puvva*, **pūva* = *pūya*; *vaṇibbaka* 'begging' D. I. 137²⁵, DhCo. I. 105¹⁵ = *vaṇīyaka*. Now as in Pāli *b* occasionally appears for Skr. *v* (*kabala* 'morsel' = *kavala*, *kabalikā* 'compress' Vin. I. 205³⁵ = *kavalikā*, *buḍḍha* 'old' D. II. 162²⁶ beside *vuḍḍha* = *vṛddha*), so it can naturally appear also for *y* (through the intermediate stage of *v*): *jalābu* 'uterus' M. I. 73⁴, S. III. 240¹⁸ (see § 44) = *jarāyu*.—2. Pāli *y* appears for Skr. *v* in: *dāya* 'park' D. II. 40¹⁹, Vin. I. 8⁹ etc. (beside *dāva* JāCo. I. 212¹¹) = *dāva*. The Gerund *lāyitvā* Jā. III. 226²⁴, Vin. III. 64³⁷, JāCo. I. 215²², III. 130⁵, and the Participle *lāyita* JāCo. III. 130² seem to stand for **lāyitvā*, **lāyita* (*lāveti* 'tears out, mows,' root *lū*); E. Kuhn¹ has derived *caccara* 'crossing of roads' Milp. 1¹⁸, JāCo. I. 425¹² through **catyara* from *catvara*.—3. Occasionally *l* appears for *y* as in *laṭṭhi(kā)* 'sprout, stick' Jā. III. 161¹³, D. I. 105¹⁰ beside *yaṭṭhi(kā)* JāCo. II. 37⁴ = *yaṣṭi*². The mutation of *y* into *r* is however doubtful. The form *antarāraṭi* 'runs risk' cannot be quoted from texts. About the forms *sakhāram*, *sakhāro* instead of *sakhāyam*, *sakhāyas* see below § 84. In *vedhavera* 'son of a widow' Jā. IV. 184²², VI. 508¹³ and *sāmaṇera* 'novice' derived from *vaidhaveya* and *śrāmaṇeya* the suffixes themselves are different. Also *nahāru* 'ligament, string' (§ 50. 5) cannot be directly equated with *snāyu*, for it is derived from a side-form with *r* as is shown by Av. *snāvarə* and Goth. *snōrjō*³.—4. *v* and *m* alternate in the people's name Pāli *Damīla* = Skr. *Draviḍa*. Cf. also *sāmi* 'porcupine' JāCo. V. 489³² = *śvāvidh* (Lüders, ZDMG. 61. 643). The forms *vīmamsati* 'tests,' *vīmamsā*, -*sana*, -*sin* as opposed to Skr. *mīmāṃsate* are to be explained through dissimilation⁴.

¹ Beitr. p. 45.

² Pischel, § 255.

³ Johansson, IF. 3.204 f.

⁴ Against the derivation given by Fausbøll, Five Jāt., p. 37 (cf. also Andersen, Pāli Glossary, sub voce) from root *mṛś* with *vi* goes the length of *i* as Senart, Kacc. p. 484 rightly pointed out.

13. Dissimilation and Metathesis

§ 47. Some examples of 1. Dissimilation have been already mentioned in § 41.2, 43.2, 45, 46.4. To them are to be added the following isolated cases: *kipilla*, -*likā* 'ant' Sn. 602, Vin. I. 97³, DhCo. III. 206¹⁸ = *pipīla*, -*likā*¹; *takkola* 'bdellium' Abhp. 304 = *kakkola*, but also Skr. *takkola*, Sgh. *takul*. The people's name *Takkola* Milp. 359²⁸ is perhaps = *Karkoṭa*².—2. The liquid *r* is particularly susceptible to metathesis: *ālārika* 'cook' D. I. 51¹⁰ = *ārārika*; *kaṇeru(kā)* 'young elephant' Jā. VI. 497¹, JāCo. VI. 485²² = *kareṇu*; *pārupati* 'covers, dresses' D. I. 246¹⁰, JāCo. II. 24⁴, Mhvs. 22.67, *pārupaṇa*³ 'mantle' JāCo. I. 378⁸, III. 82⁴ beside *pāpurāṇa* (§ 19.2 and 39.6). Metathesis may take place after the insertion of a svarabhakti-vowel: *kayirā* through **kariyā* = **karyāt* from root *kar*⁴; *kayirati* (§ 175) = **karyate*; *payirudāharati* 'utters' D. II. 222¹¹, JāCo. I. 454²⁸ and *payirupāsati* 'sits at the feet (of the teacher)' Th1. 1236 through **pariyud-*, **pariyupa-* = *paryud-*, *paryupa-*; *rahada* 'tank' through **harada* (§ 31.1) = *hrada*. Also *daha* (AMāg *daha*; *draha*) Vin. I. 28³, Mhvs. 1. 18 is to be explained through **draha* derived from *hrada*. Forms like *acchera* 'wonderful' (§ 27.5) are also cases of metathesis: *āścarya* > **acchariya* > **acchayira* > *acchera*. Finally should be mentioned *makasa* 'mosquito' Sn. 20, A. II. 117³³, JāCo. I. 246²³ through **masaka* = *maśaka*⁵. On -*hirati*, -*bhirati* see § 175.

14. Consonant-groups

Combination of Two Consonants

§ 48. Consonant-groups may be divided by svarabhakti according to § 29. They however remain undivided, 1. if they consist of similar consonants or of a mute with the corresponding aspirate, or 2. if they consist of a nasal with a homorganic mute. In the derivatives

¹ Similarly Sgh. *kubudinu* 'awake' instead of **pubudinu*.

² On these and other doubtful cases see Trenckner, Notes p. 58 f. (JPTS. 19. 8. p. 108); E. Müller, PGr. p. 39; JPTS. 1888, pp. 18, 37, 50.

³ Johansson (IF. 25. 222 f.) is inclined to derive *pārupati* from an extended root *varp* (I.-E. *verp*).

⁴ On *acchera*, *ācera*, *macchera*, where quite the same metathesis is in evidence, see § 27.5.

⁵ Fausbøll, Five Jāt., p. 29 derives *makasa* from *makṣa* with svarabhakti, but separation of *kṣ* does not occur anywhere else.

from *pañca* are found however also forms with *nn*, *ṇṇ*, *ññ*: *pannarasa* 'fifteen, fifteenth' (rarely *pañña*-), *pañṇuvīsa* 'twenty-five' Jā. III. 138²⁰ beside *pañcādaśa* Sn. 402 and *pañcaviśa* Dpvs. 3.29, and only *pañṇāsa(m)* DhCo. III. 207¹² or *paññāsa(m)* 'fifty' = *pañcāśat*.¹ Assimilation of a mute to a preceding nasal is to be found in *ārammaṇa* (§ 45) = *ālambana*.

§ 49. Consonant-groups containing *h* have to be dealt with separately: 1. Metathesis takes place in the case of groups *h* + nasal, *y* or *v*.² Thus *hn*, *hm*, *hy*, *hv* become respectively *nh*, *nh*, *mh*, *yh*, *vh*. Examples: *pubbaṇha* 'forenoon' D. I. 109²⁹, DhCo. III. 98³⁰ = *pūrvāṇha*. Similarly *aparaṇha* 'afternoon' = *aparāṇha*, and after them also *sāyaṇha* 'evening' = *sāyāṇha*; *cinha* 'sign' Abhp. 55 (beside *cihana* with svarabhakti Abhp. 879) = *cihna*; *jimha* 'crooked, false' Jā. III. 111¹⁷, A. V. 299⁴ = *jihma*; *rayhā* 'movable chair' Jā. VI. 500¹³ from *vāhya*. Similarly in Future Passive Participles: *sayha* 'that which is to be endured' Sn. 253 = *sahya*; in Gerunds: *ārūyha* from root *ruh* with *ā* 'to mount' = *ārūhya*; in Passives: *duyhati* 'is milked' Milp. 41¹ = *duhyate*.³ Also *jivhā* 'tongue' D. I. 21¹⁹ etc. = *jihvā*. In compounds we have *bavhābādha* 'ill' M. II. 94²⁰ = *baṇvābādha*; *bavhodaka* 'containing much water' Th1. 390.—2. The combination *hr* undergoes various changes.⁴ Initially we find *h* in *hesati* 'neighs' Dāṭhāvs. 44, *hesā*, *hesita* 'neighing' Rasav. II. 98¹⁶, Mhvs. 23.72 = *hresate*, *hresā*, *hresita*; but we have *r* in *rassa* (as opposed to Māg. *hassa*) 'short' Dh. 409, JāCo. I. 356¹⁸ etc. = *hrasva*. Both svarabhakti and metathesis are in evidence in *rahada* = *hrada* (§ 47.2).

§ 50. There should further be mentioned the groups consisting of a sibilant followed by a nasal. As in Pkr.,⁵ so in Pāli too, there takes place in these cases, as a rule, metathesis with concomitant mutation of the sibilant into *h*. Frequently there are found parallel forms with svarabhakti which took place in some cases already in the original sound-group and in some cases after metathesis and mutation of *s* into *h*. 1. *śn* becomes *ñh* (Pkr. *ṇh*): *pañha* (AMāg. *pañha*) 'question,'

¹ Cf. Pkr. AMāg. JMāh. *pañnarasa*, *pañṇāsam* etc. Pischel, § 273. E. Kuhn, KZ. 83.478 tried to explain this phenomenon through dissimilation.

² As in Pkr.; Pischel, § 330, 332.

³ In Pkr. *hy* becomes *jih*, initially *jh*; Pischel, § 331.

⁴ For *hl* may be quoted only *kallahāra* 'white water-lily' Dpvs. 16.19 = *kahlāra*; cf. § 30.4.

⁵ Pischel, PkrGr. § 312 ff.

= *praśna*; *pañhipaṇṇī* (sic! not *pañhi*-) (name of a plant) Abhp. 584 = *prśniparṇī*.—2. *śm* becomes *mh*: *amhanā* 'with the stone' Sn. 443 = *aśmanā*; *amhamaya* 'stony' Dh. 161. Besides also *asmā* Jā. III. 29¹⁷. Sometimes *sm* = *śm* is retained in Pāli: *Kasmīra* = *Kāśmīra*; *rasmī* (Pkr. *rassi*) 'ray, rein' Dh. 222, M.I. 124²¹, JāCo. I. 444 (beside *raṃsi* Sn. 1016, Vv. 52.5) = *raśmī*; *vesma* 'house' Abhp. 206 = *veśman*. Initially *ś* is assimilated to *m* (*m* < *mm*) in *massu* (AMāg. *maṃsu*) 'beard' D. I. 60¹⁷ etc. = *śmaśru*.—3. *ṣṇ* becomes *ṇh*: *uṇha* 'hot, heat' D. Andersen Pāli Gl. sub voce = *uṣṇa*; *uṇhisa* 'diadem' D. II. 179¹, Dpvs. 12.1 = *uṣṇiṣa*; *kaṇha* 'black, demoniac' Th1. 140, Vin. III. 20³⁰ etc. = *kṛṣṇa*; *taṇhā* 'thirst' (beside rarer *tasiṇā* § 30.5) = *tṛṣṇā*; *tunhī* 'silent' = *tūṣṇīm*; *Veṇhu* (§ 10) = *Viṣṇu*; *suṇhā* 'daughter-in-law' through **suṣṇā* from *snuṣā*,¹ beside *suṇisā* (§ 31.2).—4. *ṣm* becomes *mh*: *gimha* 'summer' Dh. 286, Vin. I. 79²⁹, JāCo. I. 390²⁶ = *grīṣma*; *semha* (AMāg. *sembha*, *simbha*) 'phlegm' = *śleṣman*; *tumhe*, *tumhākaṃ* etc. = *yusme*, *yusmākaṃ* etc. (§ 104). *sm* = *śm* is retained in *usmā* 'warmth' D. II. 335¹⁵ (beside *usumā* § 31.2) = *uṣman*; *āyasmant* 'venerable' = *āyusmant*; *bhesma* (sic!) 'horrible' Abhp. 167 = *bhaiṣma*.—5. *sn* becomes *nh* in: *nhāyati* 'bathes', *nhāna* 'bath' etc. mostly in verses, beside the forms appearing in prose such as *nahāyati*, *nahāna* (*sunhāta*, *sunahāta* 'well-bathed' D. I. 104²⁷, M. II. 120¹³, S. I. 71¹¹) = *snāyati*, *snāna*; *nhāru* Vin. I. 25¹ beside the more frequent *nahāru* Sn. 194, M. I. 429²² etc. connected with *snāyu* (§ 46.3).—6. *sm* becomes *mh* in: *vimhaya* 'astonishment' Mhvs. 5.92, *vimhita* Mhvs. 6. 19 = *vismaya*, *vismita*; *amhe*, *amhākaṃ* etc. (§ 104) = *asmān*, *asmākaṃ* etc. There are moreover the Pāli forms *asme* JāCo. III. 359²¹ (verse), *asmākaṃ* Sn. 102 in which *sm* has been retained. It is retained moreover in *asmi* (beside *amhi*) 'I am', in the endings *-smā* of Abl. Sg. (beside *-mhā*) and *-smiṃ* of Loc. Sg. (beside *-mhi*), in *bhasma* 'ash' Dh. 71, S. I. 169²⁵ = *bhasman*. There is svarabhakti in initial *sm* in the case of *sumarati* 'remembers' Dh. 324¹ = *smarate*; beside it also *sarati* with assimilation. Similarly *sita* 'smile' M. II. 45⁴, DhCo. III. 479⁷ beside *mihita* JāCo. VI. 504³⁰ = *smita*.

§ 51. Moreover, in so far as no svarabhakti intervenes, the assimilation of consonant is characterised by the rule that the consonants of lesser power of resistance are assimilated to those of greater resisting power. The power of resistance diminishes in the order: mutes—

¹ H. Jacobi, Erzählungen in Māhārāṣṭrī, p. XXXII. 3 explains Pkr. *suṇhā* through metathesis out of **ṇhusā*. Not so Pischel, § 148.

sibilants—nasals—*l, v, y, r*. Thus an *r* is assimilated to a mute or a sibilant, both when it precedes or follows it. Where a mute is combined with a mute, or a nasal with a nasal, the first consonant is assimilated to the second.

The following details should also be noticed: 1. If the consonant-group contains an aspirate, the aspiration appears at the end of the new group after completed assimilation: *kh+y* becomes *kkh*, *k+th* becomes *tth*. Aspiration of the resultant group is normally caused also by the presence of a sibilant in the original group: *s+t* becomes *tth*.—2. In initial position, there remains only one of the assimilated consonants, which is normally the second one: thus *tth* becomes *th*. In compounds however the double-consonance normally appears again, and occasionally also in external sandhi. Cf. § 67, 74.1.—3. Wherever according to the laws of assimilation the sound-group *vv* would originate, there appears in P., in contrast to the other Middle Indian dialects, always *bb*¹; initially however only *v*.—4. Also certain other qualitative changes are concomitant with assimilation: dentals, as well as *n*, are palatalised by a following *y* before the effectuation of assimilation. Sometimes also *k* is palatalised in the combination *k+s*.—5. Between *m* and a following liquid there is introduced in the first instance the slide-sound *b*². Only after that there takes place assimilation or separation through the svarabhakti-vowel. Examples: *amba* 'mango' Vv 81. 16, JāCo. I. 450²⁰ etc. through **ambra*=*āmra*; *ambātaka* (§ 42. 1)=*āmratāka*; *tamba* 'red, copper' Vv. 32 3, M. III. 186¹⁵, JāCo. I. 464⁷ etc. through **tambra*=*tāmra*; *Tambapaṇṇī* (Ceylon) JāCo. I. 85¹¹=*Tāmrapaṇṇī*. Svarabhakti in *ambila* 'sour, acid' JāCo. I. 349³⁰ etc. through **ambla*=*amla*. In this way is to be explained also *gumba* 'mass, bush' D. I. 84¹⁶, Th1. 23 etc.=*gulma*, with metathesis, from **gumla*, **gumbla*³.

§ 52. Progressive assimilation takes place 1. in the combination of mute with mute: *chakka* 'collection of six' M. III. 280³³=*ṣaṭka*; *satthi* 'thigh' Th1. 151, Vv. 81. 17, JāCo. II. 408⁵=*sakthi*; *mugga* 'bean' Jā III. 55⁴, D. II. 293²⁰, JāCo. I. 274²⁴=*mudga*;

¹ Similarly, according to § 6. 2, *yobbana* (Pkr. *jovvāṇa*) 'youth' Dh. 155 f., D. I. 115¹⁶=*yauvana*.

² Also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 295.

³ No metathesis has taken place in Pkr. *gumma*; here assimilation has been direct.

ugg āta 'blow' Vin. I. 192²=*udghāta*.—2. In the combination of sibilant with mute (with aspiration of the resultant group): *acchera* (§ 27. 5)=*āścarya*; *nikkha*, *nekkha* (§ 10)=*niṣka*¹; *apphoṭeti* 'claps the hands' JāCo. VI. 486¹⁷ (*apphoṭana*, *apphoṭita*)=*āspḥoṭayati*. Initially: *khalati* 'stumbles' Th1. 45, Milp. 187¹²=*skhalati*; *thaneti* 'thunders' D. II. 260²⁵ (verse), *thanita* JāCo. I. 470¹²=*stanayati*, *stanita*; *phassa* 'touch'=*sparśa*. There is no assimilation in *bhasta* (§ 40. 1 a)=*basta* (cf. *bhastā* 'bellows' M. I. 128²¹=*bhastrā*); *vanaspati* 'tree' Jā. I. 329⁶, S. IV. 302²³=*vanaspati*.—3. In the combination of liquid with mute, sibilant or nasal: *kakka* (a precious stone) VvCo. 111²⁵=*karka* (*karketana*); *kibbisa* 'sin' Jā. III. 34¹³, M. III. 165⁵=*kilbiṣa*; *vāka* (§ 6. 1)=*valka*; *kassaka* 'farmer' D. I. 61¹⁶=*karṣaka*²; *ūmi* 'wave' JāCo. I. 498⁶, Milp. 3⁷ (§ 5 b)=*ūrmi*; *kammāsa* 'spotted' D. II. 80²⁴, A. II. 187²⁶=*kalmāsa*.—4. In the combination of nasal with nasal: *ninna* 'deep, low' Dh. 98, S. IV. 191¹, JāCo. II. 3⁶=*nimna*; *ummūleti* 'uproots' JāCo. I. 328⁹=*unmūlayati*.—5. In the combination of *r* with *l, y, v*: *dullabha* 'difficult to attain'=*durlabha*; *ayya* 'venerable' Vin. II. 290²⁸, D. I. 92¹³, JāCo. III. 61¹³ (beside *ariya* with svarabhakti according to § 30. 1)=*ārya*³; *udīyyati* 'is heard, resounds' Th1. 1232=*udīryate*⁴; *niyyāti* 'goes away' D. I. 49³¹ (*niyyāna*, *niyyānika*)=*niryāti* etc.; *niyyāma* 'sailor' JāCo. IV. 137¹⁰=*niryāma*; *niyyāsa* 'resin' Mhvs. 29. 11, Thūpavs. 57¹⁸=*niryāsa*; *saṃkiyyati* 'is mixed up, defiled' S. III. 71¹⁶, A. IV. 246¹³ (§ 5b) through **kiyyati*=*saṃkīryate*; *kubbanti* 'they make' Jā III. 118¹⁰ (§ 51.3)=*kurvanti*; *sabba* 'all'=*sarva*; *dubbutthi(kā)* 'drought' D. I. 11⁷, JāCo. VI. 487⁶=*durvṛṣṭi*.⁵ In verbs of the type *ṇīryati*, *pūryate* we have mostly *r* (instead of *yy, y*) as the result of the regressive assimilation of *ry*. Thus (*pari*)*pūryati* 'is filled' Dh. 121 f., Jā. I. 498²², JāCo. I. 460²⁷=*pūryate*, beside the analogically formed passives *-hīrati*, *-bhīrati* (§ 175). Cf. the doublets *ṇīryati* 'is digested, becomes old' and *ṇīrati*=*ṇīryati*, *-te* (§ 137).

§ 53. Regressive assimilation takes place 1. in the combination of mutes with nasal: *ubbigga* 'anxious' Jā. I. 486¹⁰, JāCo. III. 197¹⁴=

¹ Similarly *dukkha* 'sorrow' = *duḥkha*.

² Cf. *ghaṃsati* 'rubs' (§ 6.3) = *gharṣati*.

³ In Pkr. *ry* becomes *yy* only in Māg., otherwise *jj*; Pischel, § 287.

⁴ The similar form *mīyyati* (and *mīyati*) 'dies', which cannot be connected with Skr. *mriyate*, is derived from a **mīryate*.

⁵ In analogy with it there appears *bb* also in *subbutthikā*.

udvigna; *soppa* (§ 25.2) = *svapna*; *abhimatthati* 'rubs, grinds' Dh. 161, S. I. 127¹⁴ = *abhimatthāti*; *chaddan* 'veil, cover' in *vivattacchadda* (of a Buddha) D. I. 89⁹, JāCo. I. 56¹⁴ = *chadman*. On the other hand *jñ* becomes *ññ*¹ through progressive assimilation: *paññā*, *paññāna* 'knowledge' Sn. 1136, Dh. I. 124⁴ = *paññā*, *paññāna*; *raññā*, *raññā* Instr. and Gen. Sg. of *rājan* = *rājñā*, *rājñās*. In initial position *jñ* becomes *ñ*: *ñatti* 'request' Vin. I. 56¹⁴ etc. = *jñapti*. For *āṇā* 'order' see § 63.2. The assimilation observed in the form *rummavati* = *rukma-* *vati*² quoted by E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 46 from Vuttod. would also be progressive.—2. In the combination of mutes with liquids: *takka* 'whey' JāCo. II. 363¹⁰ = *takra*; *udda* 'otter' Vin. I. 186²¹, JāCo. III. 51²⁶ = *udra*; *sobbha* (§ 25.2) = *śvabhra*; *sukka* 'white' = *śukla*. In initial position there appears in these cases only a single mute: *kaya-* *vikkaya* 'purchase and sale' D. I. 5¹⁰ = *kayavikraya*; *tāṇa* 'protection' Dh. 288, M. III. 165⁵ = *trāṇa*; *bhātar* 'brother' = *bhrātar*. Sometimes the combination mute + *r* remains unchanged: *nigrodha* (§ 21) = *nyagrodha*; *tatra* 'there' Thl. 31, Vin. I. 10³², D. I. 76²³ (beside *tattha* Thl. 183) = *tatra*; *citra* 'multicoloured' Jā. VI. 497¹⁶, D. I. 7²² (beside *citta* Dh. 151) = *citra*; *bhadra* 'happy' S. I. 117²⁴ etc. (beside *bhadda* D. II. 95¹⁷ etc.) = *bhadra*; *udriyati* 'is split' S. I. 113¹⁵, D. I. 96¹⁷ (*udraya* 'fruit, reward' S. II. 29¹², A. I. 97³¹) from **uddriyate* for *uddiriyate*³. The Part. Pres. *atriccham* Jā. I. 414⁶, III. 207¹⁵ is explained in the commentary by *atra atra icchanto* 'desiring this and that'; cf. *atriccha* 'desirous' JāCo. III. 206¹⁶, *atricchatā* 'covetousness' JāCo. III. 222⁶. In *atrajā* 'son, daughter' Jā. III. 181⁴, Dpvs. 18.29 through **attajā* = *ātma-jā* the *tr* originated through folk-etymology.—3. In the combination of mutes with semi-vowels (dental + *y* will be discussed in § 55): *sakka* 'capable' = *śakya*; *vuccati* 'is said' = *ucyate*; *kuḍḍa* 'wall' D. I. 78³, S. III. 238²⁵ = *kuḍya*; *pajjalati* 'burns' D. II. 163²⁰ etc. = *prajvalati*; *labbha* 'attainable' Jā. III. 204²⁷, M. II. 220¹³ = *labhya*; *cattāro* 'four' = *catvāras*; *addhan* 'way' = *adhvan*; *saddala* 'grassy' Thl. 211, Jā. VI. 518²¹ = *śādvala*. In initial position there appears only the single mute: *kathita* (§ 42. 2) = *kvathita*; *dija* (poetic term) 'bird'

¹ In Pkr. *jñ* mostly becomes *ññ*; Pischel, § 276.

² Another *rumma* is to be found in *rummavāsi* 'irregularly dressed' Jā. IV. 380¹, 334³; cf. also *rummi* Jā. IV. 322¹ (Com. = *anañjitāmaṇḍita*)

³ The verb *udrabhati*, -*bheti* 'tears off' M. I. 306^{13, 15} (in 307² we have *udrahay-* *yum*) is derived from a root **drabh* or **drah* (Skr. *darh*) with *ud*.

D. II. 258²² (verse), Jā. II. 205¹⁵ = *dvija*; *dhanita* 'resounding' DCo. I. 177¹, Milp. 344², JPTS. 1887, p. 26¹⁸ = *dhvanita*¹. But we find initially *b* for *dv* in *bārasa* 'twelve', *bāvisati*, *battimsa* (§ 116. 2). Sometimes the combination mute + semi-vowel remains unchanged: *vākya* (poetic term) 'word, speech' D. II. 166³ (verse) etc. = *vākya*²; *ārogya* 'good health' Jā. I. 366²⁴, D. I. 11⁹, JāCo. I. 367³ = *ārogya*; *kvaṃ* 'where, how', *kvaci* 'somewhere' = *kva*, *kvacit*; the gerundial suffixes -*tvā*, *tvāna*; *dve* 'two' (beside *duve*), *dvidhā* D. II. 341³, *dvedhā* Vin. I. 97⁵ etc. = *dve*, *dvidhā*, *dvedhā* etc. In compositional combination *dv*, *dv* become *bb*³ through *vv* due to progressive assimilation (cf. § 55, 57): *ubbigga* (see § 53. 1) = *udvigna*; *ubbilla* (§ 15.1) from root *vell* with *ud*; *ubbāsīyati* 'becomes depopulated' Mhvs. 6. 22 (Pass. of the Caus. of root *vas* with *ud*); *ubbaṭṭeti* 'anoints' Thūpavs. 39¹¹ = *udvartayati*; *ubbinaya* 'against the Vinaya' Vin. II. 306²⁰ = **udvinaya*; *ubbejitar* 'one who causes excitement' Pu. 47¹⁷ from root *vij* with *ud*; *tabbamsika* 'descended from this family' Mhvs. 37.89 (= Cūlavs. 37. 39 ed. Colombo) from *tadvamś-*. Similarly *chabbanna* 'six-coloured' Mhvs. 17. 48 = *ṣaḍvarṇa*; *chabbisati* 'twenty-six' = *ṣaḍviṃśati*.

§ 54. Regressive assimilation takes place 4. in the combination of sibilant with liquids or semi-vowels: *missa* 'mixed' Thl. 143, JāCo. III. 95⁴ = *miśra*; *avassam* 'necessary' DhCo. III. 170²³ = *avaśyam*; *vayassa* 'friend' JāCo. II. 31⁹ = *vayasya*; *assa* 'horse' = *aśva*; *palissajati* (§ 44) = *pariṣvajate*⁴. In initial position there is only *s*: *sota* 'stream' = *srotas*; *semha* (§ 5) = *śleṣman*; *sandana* 'chariot' Jā. VI. 511³ = *syandana*; *seta* 'white' = *śveta*. Initially *sv* is retained in *sve* 'to-morrow' (beside *suve*) = *śvas*, *svātanāya* 'for next day'⁵ and in forms like *svākkhāta* 'well-proclaimed' from *su-ākhyāta*, *svāgata* 'welcome' Vv. 63. 4, D. I. 179¹⁶ (variant reading *sāg-*) = *svāgata*.—The combination *śy* becomes *h* in future forms like *ehisi* 'you will go', *ehiti* (beside *essasi*, *essati*) = *eśyasi*, *eśyati*. Similarly *kāhāmi* 'I shall do', *kāhasi*, *kāhati* through **kassāmi*, **kāsāmi* from **karsyāmi*. See § 153. 1.—5. In the

¹ Minayeff, PGr. p. 49, § 3; Morris, Transactions Congr. of Or., London 1892, I. 482 f.

² For the proper name *Sākya* cf. p. 64, f.-n. 2.

³ In Pkr. too *dv* becomes *vv* in combinations with *ud*; Pischel § 298 (towards the end).

⁴ The verbs *osakkati*, *paccosakkati* (§ 28.2) are to be explained through **ossakkati*.

⁵ Johansson, Monde Oriental 1907/8, p. 106 f.

combination of nasal or liquid *l* with semi-vowels (*n*, *n+y* will be discussed in § 55): *sammannati* 'agrees' Vin. I. 106⁴, II. 295¹¹ from root *man* (*manve*, not=*manye*)+*sa*m; *samannesati* 'seeks' D. I. 105²⁵, S. I. 194²⁸ from root *iṣ* with *sa*m-*anu* and similar compounds with *anu*; *kiṇṇa* 'ferment' Abhp. 533=*kiṇva*; *ramma* 'graceful' Thl. 63, Dpvs. 1. 69=*ramya*; *kalla* 'ready, possible' Vin. I. 16¹, D. I. 157²⁶, S. IV. 25²=*kalya*; *billa* (a kind of fruit) A. V. 170²⁸=*bilva*; *bella* (the same fruit) Jā. III. 77²⁴ (besides *beluva* M. II. 6³⁵)=*bailva*; *khallāṭa* 'bald' (in *Khallāṭanāga* Mbhs. 33. 29)=*khalvāṭa*; *pallaṅka* 'seat with cross-legs'=*paryāṅka* presupposes a **palyāṅka* just as *pallattha*=*paryasta* presupposes a **palyattha*. The combination *nv* is retained in *anvadeva* 'afterwards' D. II. 172²⁵, M. III. 172²⁹; *anveti* 'follows'=*anveti*; *anvaya* 'progeny' D. II. 261⁹ (verse), M. I. 69⁵ (besides *durannaya* 'difficult to follow' Dh. 92, Jā. II. 86²)=*anvaya*, etc. Similarly *my* in **kamyā*, **kamyatā* 'wishing something, desire for something' Vin. IV. 12²⁴, Thl. 1241=**kāmyā*, **kāmyatā*; *ly* in *malyā* 'flower' Vv. 1. 1, 2. 1=*mālyā*, etc. In flexion we have, e.g., *pipphalyā* (Gāthā-language !) Vv. 43. 6 (I. Sg. of) *pipphali* 'pepper'.—6. In the combinations *vy*, *vr* which become *bb* (through *vv*): *paribbaya* 'expenditure' JāCo. I. 433¹⁸=*parivyaya*; *udayabbaya* (in composition) 'origin and decay' Thl. 10, 23=*udaya*+*vyaya*; *tibba* 'sharp' Dh. 349, S. I. 110¹⁸=*tivra*; *patibbatā* (in composition) 'devoted to the husband' Jā. VI. 533⁷=*pativratā*. Initially we have *v* in: *vapayanti* 'they go away, disappear' Vin. I. 2⁵ from root *i* with *vi-apa*; *vāḷa* 'beast of prey, snake' Jā. VI. 497¹³, JāCo. I. 99¹⁴=*vyāḷa*; *vata* 'religious observance' Vv. 84. 24, S. I. 201²⁹, JāCo. III. 75¹=*vrata*¹; *vo-* (§ 26.2)=*vyava*. Also in composition as in *udayavaya* A. II. 45²⁶ besides *udayabbaya* (see above). Frequently however *vy* is retained as in: *vyāseka* 'mixing up' DCo. I. 183²⁴, *vyāsiṇcati* 'is mixed' S. IV. 78⁷ from root *si* with *vi-ā*; *vyeti* 'bifurcates' Thl. 170 (*vyagā*)=*vyeti*; *vyāvata* (§ 38.5)=*vyāpṭa*, etc. In manuscripts from hinter-India *by-* is written for *vy-* in these cases. Medially we have *vy* in *paṭhavyā* Dpvs. 5. 2 (Loc. Sg.) besides *paṭhaviyam*, and in the composition *udayavyaya* D. II. 35¹⁵ (var. reading *-bb-*).

§ 55. Palatalisation takes place in the combination of dentals

¹ The word *sorata* 'kind' and its abstract noun *soracca* should not be derived from *suvarata* which has become *subbata* in Pāli, but from *saurata*, *sauratya* (the opposite view is expressed in JPTS. 1909, p. 233).

(including *n*) with *y*, as well as in the combination of *n* with *y* (cf. § 51.4): *sacca* 'true'=*satya*; *racchā* 'street' JāCo. I. 425¹² (besides *rathiyā* D. I. 83⁶)=*rathyā*; *chijjati* 'is split'=*chidyate*; *ducjja* 'falsity, uncertainty' A. III. 403¹⁰=*dvaidhya*; *añña* 'another'=*anya*¹. In flexion: *jaccā* Jā. III. 395⁶, Sn. 136 (besides *jātiyā*) Ins. Sg. from *jāti* 'birth'; *najjā* Vin. I. 1⁶ (besides *nadiyā*) G. Sg. from *nadi*. Initially: *cajati* 'leaves'=*tyajati*; *jotati* 'lightens up' JāCo. I. 53⁴=*dyotate*; *nāya* 'method' D. II. 21² etc.=*nyāya*. Examples of *ññ* from *ny*: *kammañña* 'ready for use' A. I. 9³¹, Vin. I. 182³¹ (besides *kammaṇiya* D.I. 76¹⁴, Vin. III. 4¹⁹)=*karmaṇya*; *piñṇāka* 'oil-cake' D. I. 166²², Pu. 55³⁵=*piṇyāka*, etc. The rule seems to apply also in the case of the combination cerebral + *y*: *vekurāñjā* <**vaukurandya* from *vikuraṇḍa* 'without testicle' (Skr. *kurandā*). But *aḍḍha* 'rich'=*āḍhya*. When *ud* precedes a word beginning with *y*, the combination *dy* becomes *yy* through progressive assimilation (cf. § 53.3, 57): *uyyāna* 'garden'=*udyāna*; *uyyutta* 'alert' DhCo. III. 451¹⁵=*udyukta*, etc.²

§ 56. The Skr. sound-group *kṣ* requires special treatment.

1. Where Skr. *kṣ*=Indo-Iranian *kṣ* or *śṣ*, it is represented as in Prakrit by *kkh* or *cch*. Pischel's hypothesis, according to which Pkr. *kkh* should be derived from Indo-Iranian *kṣ*=Avestan *χš*, and Pkr. *cch* from Indo-Iranian *śṣ*=Avestan *š*, although both have coincided in *kṣ* in Skr.,³ can be as little proved from the actual state of things in Pāli as from that in Pkr. Rather it seems that *kkh* and *cch* appear quite promiscuously, sometimes in accordance with, but as often in opposition to, the indication of the Avestan language. Sometimes even Pāli and Pkr. do not agree with each other, and not infrequently both forms are found side by side also in P. as in Pkr. (a) We have *kkh* in P. *dakkhiṇa* (similarly Pkr., but Avestan *daśina*)=*dakṣiṇa*; *makkhikā* 'fly' (Av. *maχši*, but Pkr. *macchiā*⁴)=*makṣikā*. Initially: *khudā* (§ 49.2 b)=*kṣudhā* (Av. *šuda*, Pkr. *khuhā* and *chuhā*) etc. (b) We find *cch* in *kaccha* (similarly in Māh., *kakkha* in AMāg. JMāh.: Av. *kaša*) 'axis, arm' Sn. 449, Vin. I. 15¹⁰, JāCo. II. 88¹⁸=*kakṣa*; *taḥḥati* (Pkr.

¹ In Pkr. *ny* becomes *ṇṇ*, which is also written as *nn* in the Jaina works; Pischel, § 282.

² In Pkr. we get *jj*, which however (in analogy with *vv* from *do*) is not directly derived from *dy*, but from *yy*.

³ Pischel, GGA. 1881, p. 1322; PkrGr. § 316 ff.

⁴ Only S. *ṇimakkhiā* = *nirmakṣika*.

takkhā and *tacchā*, Av. *tašan*) 'to shape' D. II. 341¹, JāCo. I. 247¹² = *takṣati*, etc. Initially: *chārikā* 'ash' Ud. 93³, D. II. 164⁶ = *kṣārikā*, etc. (c) Sometimes in P. *kkh* and *cch* alternate in one and the same word: *acchi* 'eye' Abhp. 149 besides the usual *akkhi* = *akṣi* (Pkr. *akkhi* and *acchi*, Av. *aṣi*); *ucchu* (§ 16.1a) = *ikṣu* (Pkr. *ucchu*, in AMāg. also *ukku*) besides *Okkāka* (p. 66, f.-n. 1) through **Ukk-*, **Ukkh-* = *Ikṣvāku*; *accha* (§ 12.1) besides *ikka* (for **ikkha*, § 12.2 and § 62.2) = *ṛkṣa* (AMāg. *accha* and *riccha*, Av. *arṣa*). A differentiation in meaning has come about in *chaṇa* 'festival' JāCo. I. 423⁹ and *khaṇa* 'moment' Th1. 231, Vin. I. 12¹² = *kṣaṇa*, as well as in *chamā* 'earth' Sn. 401, M. III. 164²⁵ and *khamā* 'forgiveness' Abhp. 161 (also *khamā* 'earth' Abhp. 994) = *kṣamā*.¹—2. Where Skr. *kṣ* corresponds to the Indo-Iranian sonant-group *ǵz* = Av. *γž*, there appears in P. *ggh*, *jjh* and in Pkr. *jjh*.² Cf. *paggharati* 'drips' Th1. 394 etc. = *prakṣarati*. Similarly *uggharati* Th1. 394, D. II. 347¹⁸. Initially we have *jh*: *jhāma* (so also in AMāg.) 'burnt' S. IV. 193¹⁷, JāCo. I. 238¹⁴, DhCo. I. 118²⁴ = *kṣāma*; *jhāyati* (AMāg. *jhīyāi*) 'burns (intrans.)' Ud. 93³, A. I. 137¹², JāCo. I. 485⁶ = *kṣāyati*; *jhāpeti* 'burns (transitive)' D. II. 159²⁶, JāCo. III. 164⁶ etc. = *kṣāpayati*.

§ 57. Finally the Skr. sound-groups *ts* and *ps* have to be mentioned. Both become *cch* in P.: *kucchita* 'despicable' VvCo. 215¹ = *kutsita*; *maccharin* 'jealous' Dh. 262, Vv. 52.26, JāCo. I. 345¹⁸ = *matsarin*; *vacchatara* 'ox' D. I. 127¹², A. IV. 41¹¹ = *vatsatara*; *accharā* 'nymph' = *apsaras*; *jigucchā*, *jigucchati* (§ 18.2) = *jugupsā*, *jugupsate*. Skr. *icchati* and *ipsate* have coincided in *icchati* 'wishes'. Through dialectical influence *ts* appears as *th* initially in *tharu* (also AMāg. *tharu*, besides *charu*) 'handle, sword' A. III. 152³², JāCo. III. 221¹ = *tsaru*. The representation of *ps* by *ch* in initial position is quite regular: *chāta* 'hungry' Jā. III. 199², JāCo. I. 345²⁹ = *psāta*.—In composition, when *t* (*d*) at the end of a word combines with an initial Skr. *ś* or *s*, the resulting sound-groups **tś* (= Skr. *cch*), *ts* become *ss* through progressive assimilation. In rare cases there appears *cch*³, mostly in combinations with *ud*. Cf. § 53.3, 55. Examples for *ts*: *ussada* 'friction' DhCo. I. 28¹⁵ (verse), JāCo. IV. 188¹³ from Skr. *utsādana*

¹ *khudda* 'small' Th1. 43, Vin. II. 287³¹ and *chuddha* 'despised' Dh. 41 are of course not both = *kṣudra* as Childers explains them in his dictionary; the latter rather = *kṣubdha*. We have moreover P. *khubbhati* Jā. VI. 489¹³ and *khobheti* JāCo. I. 501³¹.

² Pischel, § 326.

³ So also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 327a.

(*ucchādāna*); *ussanna* 'increased' Vin. I. 71³⁴, DhCo. III. 425¹⁰ = *utsanna*; *ussava* 'festival' JāCo. III. 87³ = *utsava*; *ussahati* 'exerts' D. I. 135²⁰, JāCo. II. 19²⁵, *ussāha* Vin. I. 58¹⁹, *ussolhi* Dhs. 13, 22, Vbh. 217⁷ = *utsahate*, *utsāha*, **utsodhi*; *ussiñcati* 'exhausts' JāCo. I. 450¹¹ = *utsiñcati*; *ussuka* 'eager' Dh. 199, *ussukka* (§ 15.4) = *utsuka*, *autsukya*; *ussūra* 'evening' DhCo. III. 303¹² = *utsūra*. Also *tassārappa* 'corresponding to that' M. III. 163¹⁹ from *tat* + *sār-*. Examples for **tś* (Skr. *cch*): *ussañkin* 'coward' Vin. II. 190²³ from root *śank* with *ud*; *ussisaka* (JMāh. *ūsīśaa*) 'head-end (of bed)' JāCo. II. 410²⁰, Mhvs. 30.77 = *ucchīrṣaka* (*ud* + *śīrṣa*); *ussussati* 'dries up' S. I. 126² = *ucchuṣyati* (*śuṣ* with *ud*). On the other hand we find in P. *cch* for *ts* in *ucchaṇṇa* 'lap' Jā. I. 308⁵, JāCo. II. 412⁸ = *utsaṇṇa*; *ucchādāna* 'annihilation' D. I. 76¹⁸, S. IV. 83²⁷, 'friction' (besides *ussada*, see above) D. I. 7¹⁹, DhCo. I. 88¹² = *utsādana*; *cch* appears also for **tś* in *ucchiṭṭha* 'leaving' Jā. VI. 508⁷, DhCo. III. 208² = *ucchiṣṭa* (*śiṣ* with *ud*).

Combination of more than two Consonants

§ 58. Under the influence of the general laws of assimilation, groups of more than two consonants are reduced to combinations of two.—1. Where a nasal preceding a mute stands at the beginning of a group, it remains according to § 48, and the following consonants are assimilated and simplified: *ānañca* 'infinity' is derived from *ānantya* through **ānañcca* (§ 55); *randha* 'hole' Jā. III. 192²⁸, A. IV. 25¹⁵, DhCo. III. 376¹⁰ is derived from *randhra* through **randdha*; *kañkhā* 'doubt' from *kāñkṣā* through **kañkkhā*.—2. When a heavy consonant (mute or sibilant) stands between light consonants (nasal, liquid, semi-vowel), at first the first light consonant is assimilated to the heavy one: *macca* 'man' is derived from *martya* through **mattya*, **matya*; *pañhi* (*kā*) 'heel' D. II. 17¹⁹, JāCo. I. 491¹⁰ from *pārṣṇi* through **paṣṣni*, **paṣni*; *akamha* 'we did' (§ 159. III) is likewise derived from *akārṣma*. Svarabhakti is in evidence in *vaṭuma* 'path' D. II. 8⁵, S. IV. 52²¹ through **vaṭṭma*, **vaṭma* = *varīman*, as well as in *pāṣani* (?) 'heel' Abhp. 277 besides *pañhi*.—3. In the same manner, assimilation and simplification of the first two consonants take place at first in those cases where a light consonant stands at the end of the group, and two heavy consonants or one light and one heavy consonant stand at the beginning of the group: *oṭṭha* (§ 10) through **uṭṭhra*, **uṭhra* = *uṣṭra*; *tikkha* 'sharp' Jā. III. 151⁵, S. I. 191¹⁰, Vin. I. 6²⁸ through **tikkhṇa*, **tikhṇa* = *tikṣṇa*; *dāṭhā* 'tooth' besides *daṭṭhā* Milp.

148¹⁶ besides *tibba* Dh. 349, S. I. 110¹⁸ = *tivra*¹; *vilāka* 'slim' Jā. IV. 19²⁰, V. 215¹⁹ through **vilakka*, **vilagga* = *vilagna*.

§ 62. Unetymological aspiration or de-aspiration of sound-groups (cf. § 40) is not rare.—1. Unetymological aspiration: *siṅghāṭaka* (also AMāg. *siṅghāḍaka*) 'road-crossing' = *śiṅgāṭaka*; *Khandhapura* (name of a city) Sāsvs. 81²⁵ from *Skanda* (name of the war-god); *pippala* 'Ficus Religiosa' Abhp. 909 = *pippala*; *pippalī* 'pepper' Jā. III. 85²⁴, S. V. 79²², Vv. 43. 6 = *pippalī*. Such aspiration is often caused by *r*: *acchi* 'light' S. IV. 290²⁷ besides *acci* = *arcis*; *koccha* (§ 10) = *kūrca*.² Sometimes the *r* occupies the second position in the original sound-group: *tattha* 'there' (besides *tatra*, § 53.2) = *tatra*; *sotthiya* 'Brahman' (besides *sottiya*) = *śrotriya*; *paripp hoseseti* 'sprinkles' M. III. 243¹⁷ from root *pruṣ* with *pari* (*paripp hosesaka* 'besprinkled all around' D. I. 74³, M. II. 15¹³ etc.). Initial aspiration: *khiddā* 'play' (beside *kilā*) through **khiddā* = *kriddā*; *phāsu(ka)* 'comfortable,' if it is connected with Vedic *prāsu*.³—2. De-aspiration: *lodda* (§ 44) = *lodhra*, *rodhra*; *babbu(ka)* 'cat' Jā. I. 480¹ = *babhru*; *bunda* 'root' Abhp. 549 (with concomitant metathesis) = *budhna* (cf. *bondi* 'body' Pv. IV. 3. 32); *muccati* 'coagulates' Dh. 71, DhCo. II. 67²² = *mūr-chati*.⁴ The form *milāca* 'forest-dweller' Jā. IV. 291³ is perhaps a variant of *milakkha* (§ 34) and derived from **milacca*, **milaccha*. The form *ludda(ka)* 'hunter' DhCo. III. 31⁷, Mhvs. 28. 41 = *lubdha(ka)* is perhaps due to contamination with *ludda* 'cruel' (§ 15.4, 44). On *aṭṭa* = *artha* see § 64.1. Not infrequently the expected aspiration (according to § 51.1) does not take place in groups containing a sibilant. Thus, when the sibilant is first in the group: *saccessati* 'will interrupt (?)' A. IV. 343²⁵ from root *saśc*; *kukku* (§ 16.1 a) = *kiśku*; *catukka* 'a collection of four, crossing of roads' Dāṭhāvs. 1. 58, JāCo. III. 44⁶, Milp. 1¹⁸ = *catuśka*; *nippesika* 'cheat' (?) D. I. 8³⁰ = *naiśpesika*; *bappa* 'tear' Abhp. 260 = *bāśpa*⁵; *maṭṭa* 'polished' D. II. 133⁶ (besides *maṭṭha* Vv. 84. 17, DhCo. I. 25⁶) = *mṛṣṭa*; (*abhi*)*vaṭṭa* 'he who has

¹ On account of its meaning the form cannot be derived from *tivra*.

² Similarly to be considered perhaps also *dubbhata* 'injures' Thl. 1129, S. I. 225¹⁰ etc. (*dūbhin* 'malignant' Jā. III. 73²⁸, *mittadubbhika* 'treacherous' Mhvs. 4. 1.), which I am inclined to connect not with *druh*—from it is derived *mittaddu* S. I. 225²¹ (verse), Mhvs. 4. 3—but with *duru dūrvati* (*dhuru*).

³ Not so Pischel, PkrGr. § 208.

⁴ Besides it *mucchati* 'sounds, plays (on the lyre)' JāCo. III. 188²² = *mūrchayati*.

⁵ According to Mārkaṇḍeya in Pischel § 305 the form *bappa* in the sense of 'tears' is said to have been current also in Sauraseni.

showered rain' JāCo. I. 487²⁸, Milp. 176¹ [(besides *vaṭṭha*, *vuṭṭha*) = *vr̥ṣṭa*; (*pacc*)*osakkati* (p. 97, f.-n. 4) from root *ṣvaṣk*; *takkara* 'thief' Abhp. 522 = *taskara*; *saṃtatta* 'horrified' = *saṃtrasta*; as well as *Indapatta* (name of a city) (beside *-pattha*) = *Indraprastha*.¹ In *leḍḍu* 'clod of earth' M.I. 123³², JāCo. III. 16¹⁸ through **leṭṭhu*, **leṭṭu* = *leṣṭu*² there is concomitant softening of the group (§ 61.1). In composition, the expected aspiration is missed in: *niccala* 'im-movable' = *niścala*; *duccarita* 'bad deed' = *duścarita*; *duttara* 'difficult to cross' = *dustara*; *namakkāra* 'obeisance' JāCo. II. 35¹ = *namaskāra*; also *majjhatta* 'impartial' JāCo. I. 300¹⁸, Mhvs. 21.14 = *madhyastha*. Missing aspiration in sound-groups with the sibilant in second position: *dhaṅka* 'crane' Thl. 151, Jā. II. 208¹⁹, 'crow' S. I. 207²⁹ (verse), VvCo. 334³⁰ through **dhaṅkha* = *dhvāṅkṣa*; *i kka* (§ 12.2) = *īkṣa*; *Okkāka* (p. 66, f.-n. 1) from *Ikṣvāku*; *Takkasilā* (name of a city) = *Takṣasīlā*. Expected aspiration missing in initial position: *kuḍḍa*³ 'small' D. II. 146¹², 169⁹, Jā. V. 102²⁴ (cf. § 64.1) besides *khudda* = *kṣudra*; *culla*, *cūla* (also AMāg., JMāh. *culla*) 'small' (for *chulla*) = *kṣulla*, which in itself is very probably a popular form of the word *kṣudra*.

§ 63. Change of consonant-classes in sound-groups (cf. § 41): 1. Guttural appears for palatal perhaps in *bhisakka* 'physician' M.I. 429⁴, A. III. 238⁶, Milp. 247¹¹ as against *bhesajja* 'medicine'.—2. Cerebral appears for palatal in *āṇā* 'order' JāCo. I. 369²³ etc. (*āṇāpeti*, *āṇatta*, *āṇatti*) = *ājñā* (*ājñāpayati*).⁴ But we have also *aññā* 'highest knowledge', *aññātar* 'one who knows well', *aññāya* Gerund from root *jñā* with *ā*. Similarly to be explained also *pañṇarasa*, *pañṇuvisa*, *pañṇāsa* (§ 48.2).—3. Dental appears for palatal in *uttitṭha* (Skr. *ucchiṣṭa*) 'rest of a meal' Milp. 213 f. (*uttitṭhapatta* 'alms-bowl with grains of food attaching to it'⁵), a dialectical side-form of *ucchiṭṭha* (§ 57). For initial *jy* there is *d* instead of *j* in *dosina* (§ 59.2) = *jyautsna*.

§ 64. Cerebralisation of dental-groups is the most frequent case of the change of place of articulation (cf. § 42). 1. Under the influence of *r*: thus *rt*, *rd*, *rdh* become *tt*, *ḍḍ*, *ḍḍh*: *aṭṭa* 'pained' Thl. 1106,

¹ E. Müller, JPTS. 1888, p. 12.

² Also in Pkr. *leḍḍu* etc. beside *leṭṭhu*; Pischel, § 304.

³ The reading of the MSS. is however uncertain.

⁴ Similarly Pkr. *āṇā āṇāveti*.

⁵ VT. I. (=SBE. XIII), p. 152, f.-n. 1. Wrong interpretation in SBE. XXXV, p. 4.

Vin. I. 121³, JāCo. I. 265⁷=*ārta*; *kevaṭṭa* 'fisherman' D. I. 45²⁸, JāCo. III. 171¹²=*kaivarta*; *chaddeti* 'throws away'=*chardayati*; *vaddhati* 'increases' (with numerous derivatives)=*vardhate*. Besides *vuddha*, *vaddha* 'grown up, old' Jā. I. 177¹, D. I. 90⁴ there is *buddha*, *vuddha* (§ 46.1); beside *vuddhi* (§ 12.4) there is also *vaddhi*. In *aṭṭa* 'law-suit' (de-aspiration according to § 62.2) as opposed to *attha* 'property etc.'¹=*artha* the change in sound has been accompanied by a change in meaning. Forms both with *tt* and *ṭṭ* are to be found side by side among the derivatives of the root *vart*: always *vattati* when it signifies 'it is proper', but *vattati* signifies 'becomes, originates etc.'; similarly *vaṭṭa* 'round, circle', but *vatta* 'duty, responsibility', both =*vṛtta*. The spelling with *ṭṭ* is preferred also in *vattati* in composition, when the sense of rolling is emphasised: *āvattati pāvattati* 'rolls hither and thither' D. II. 140¹, JāCo. VI. 504¹⁵ etc. Hence also *āvatta* 'turn, whirl', *saṃvatta* 'overturning, annihilation', *vivatta* 'renewal (of an aeon)' D. I. 14²⁶, Vin. III. 4²⁵. The group *nt* became *ṇṭ* under the influence of an original *ṛ* in *vaṇṭa* 'stalk' Jā VI. 537²², D. I. 46¹³, *tālavaṇṭa* 'fan' Vin. II. 137⁷, JāCo. I. 265²⁹=*vṇṭa*, *tālavṇṭa*. Cf. also *alla* 'damp' D. II. 332²⁶, Vin. I. 109³ etc. through **addra*, **adda*=*ārdrā*.—2. Under the influence of a sibilant: *ṭhāti*, *ṭhahati* 'stands', *ṭhāna* 'place', *saṃṭhāna* 'figure', *paṭṭhāya* 'beginning from', *kūṭaṭṭha* 'standing firm as a rock' etc. from root *sthā*, *sthāna*, *saṃsthāna*, *prasthāya*, *kūṭastha* etc.—3. Irregular cerebralisation is found in *jaṇṇuka* 'knee' (perhaps this form should be corrected) JāCo. VI. 332¹⁶ besides *jaṇnu(ka)*=*jānu*, as well as *kaviṭṭha* (§ 38.5) besides *kapittha*. Cf. also the cerebrals in *dadḍha* (§ 42.3)=*dagdha*.

16. Metathesis in Sound-groups and Loss of Syllable through Haplology.

§ 65.1. Metathesis in sound-groups takes place in combinations of *h* with nasal or semi-vowel (§ 49, 60), and further in combinations of sibilant with nasal, which become nasal + *h* (§ 50). The sibilant is retained, in spite of the metathesis, in *raṃsi* 'ray'=*raśmi*. On the metathesis of *ry* into *yr* with concomitant insertion of svarabhakti see § 47.2; for *gumba*=*gulma* see § 51.5; for *bunda*=*budhna* see § 62.2. Unique is the case of *gadrabha* 'ass' D. II. 343¹⁴, JāCo. II. 96²⁴ as opposed to *gardabha*.

2. Haplology and the loss of syllable caused by it is in evidence in *addhatiya* (for **addhatatiya*) 'three and a half' JāCo. II. 93⁴ (also

addhateyya Vin. I. 39²⁴, DhCo. I. 95⁶); *viññāṇaṇcāyatana* (for *viññāṇ-āṇaṇcāy-*) 'sphere of infinite knowledge' M. III. 106¹³ etc. As sporadic cases may be mentioned: *pavissāmi* (for *pavisissāmi*) 'I shall enter' Cp. I. 9.56, JāCo. II. 68²⁹, *sossi* (for *sossasi*) 'you will hear' Jā. VI. 423⁸, *vipassi* (for *vipassasi*) 'you apprehend' Th2. 271, *gacchisi* (for *gacchissasi*) 'you will go' Th1. 356. Cf. also *sakkhī* Jā. V. 116³ for **sakkhisi* (Co: *sakkhissasi*), *āsādum* Jā. V. 154¹⁹ (Co: *āsādītum*). It is however impossible to decide whether the optatives of *ṭ*-roots such as *jeyyam* from *ji*, *neyyam* from *ni* should be regarded as "haplogies" for **jayeyyam*, **nayeyyam*.

17. Sandhi

§ 66. Initial and Final. 1. In Pāli the initial may be only one vowel or (as a rule) only one consonant (§ 51.2). In a number of cases in Pāli the initial sound shows peculiar variations which should be regarded as due to petrified sandhi-forms. Thus an initial vowel has been lost in *va*=*iva* and *eva*, in *pi*=*api*, *ti*=*iti* (beside *iva*, *eva*, *api*, *iti*), *dāni* 'now' (beside *idāni*)=*idānim*¹, *hetṭhā* (§ 9)=**adheṣṭhāt*, and in the Pronominal stem *na*=*ena*². The following too are sandhi-forms originated in position after a vocalic final: *posatha* 'holiday' (beside *uposatha*)=*upavasatha*, *gini* 'fire' from **agini*=*agni*; *vaṭaṃsa(ka)* 'ear-ornament' Vv. 38.5, JāCo VI. 488²⁵ etc.=*avatamsa*; *valañja* 'use', *valañjeti* 'he uses' from root *lañj* with *ava*. The doublets *daka*, *udaka* 'water' occur also in Skr. Similarly we have in Skr. *ratni* and *aratni* 'one cubit'=Pāli *ratana*³. Also of Skr. *yūkā* and Pāli *ūkā* 'louse' JāCo. I. 453²⁸, DhCo. III. 342¹⁵, one or the other is probably a sandhi-form. Similarly, words containing a prothetic *y* before *i(e)* and *v* before *u(o)* should be regarded as frozen sandhi-forms: *yitṭha* 'sacrificed'=*iṣṭa*; *vutta* 'spoken'=*ukta*; *vutta* 'sown'=*upta*; *vutta* 'shorn'=*upta*; *vusita* 'inhabited'=*uṣita*; *vūḷha* 'carried'=*ūdha* (cf. *saṃyūḷha* D. II. 267¹³, M. I. 386³³ besides *saṃvūḷha* DCo. I. 38⁸=*saṃūdha*); also *ubbūḷha* (*vant*) 'firm' M. I. 414³⁰=*udūḷha*. In some cases the form varies. Thus we have both *vuṭṭhahitvā* D. II. 156³ and *uṭṭhahitvā* M. III. 183³⁰ after vowel. There is *vuṭṭhita* beside *uṭṭhita*, *vuṭṭhānas* besides

¹ D. Andersen, PGI. under the word.

² Johansson, Le Monde Oriental 1907-08, p. 89 ff.

³ Johansson, ibid., p. 93, ff.

¹ On the other hand the usual spelling is *aṭṭhakathā* 'commentary.'

uṭṭhāna, *vonata* 'bent down' ThI. 662 beside *onata* Vin. I. 29¹¹ = *avana*. In a number of cases it is doubtful whether *vo-* is derived from *ava-* through *o-*, or is derived from *vyava-*. There are moreover the frozen sandhi-forms *yeva* = *eva* and *viya* = *iva*, the latter of which I consider to be derived from **yiva* through metathesis¹. To the same category belong also the short forms *va*, *pi*, *ti* mentioned above. All of them have become independent side-forms. In the case of *pi*, *ti* this is proved by their occurrence after the anusvāra, which becomes *m* and *n* respectively before them: *yam-pi...tam-pi* M. I. 48^{33,34}; *ālapitun-ti* JāCo. III. 453¹¹. As regards the use of *eva*, *yeva*, *va*², the state of things according to my collections seems to be as follows: 1. *eva* occurs most frequently after a vowel which is itself elided (*tass' eva*), then after *-am*, *-im*, which become *-am*, *-im*, and after *-i* which is itself elided. It is ten to twelve times as frequent as 2. *yeva*, which occurs after *-a*, *-i*, *-u*, *-e* as well as after nasal vowel. 3. *va* occurs about half as often as *yeva* and that after *-ā*, *-e*, *-o*. After nasal vowel we find not infrequently orthographic forms such as *tvam űeva* or *tvāñ űeva* JāCo. IV. 155¹⁷, which indicate a particularly close combination. Of the three forms corresponding to Skr. *iva*, we find (a) *iva*, particularly in verses, after *-a*, with which it coalesces into *-eva*; (b) *viya* occurs, mostly in prose, after *-a*, *-ā*, *-o* and nasal vowel; (c) the short form *va* occurs, mostly in verses, after long or nasal vowel.—2. In final position there can be only a vowel (also nasal vowel). The consonants which originally occurred in final are dropped; *n* and *m* become anusvāra. Final *m* is dropped in *tunhī* 'silent' = *tūṣṇim*. The following details should be noted:—(a) Final *-as* and *-ar* become *-o*: *tato* 'therefrom' = *tatas*, *pāto* 'early in the morning' = *prātar*. Both the forms *puno* and *puna* 'again' = *punar* are found to occur. In verbal flexion there often appears *-ā* for Skr. *-as* (§ 157, 159. II). Sporadically there appears *-e* instead of *-o* (Māgadhism)—in *pure* 'former' (compar. *puretaram*) = *purās*; cf. also *sve*, *suve* (§ 54.4) = *śvas*. Similarly also in flexion, see § 80, 82.5, 98.3.—(b) The vowel which becomes final after a consonant is dropped, can remain unchanged. But it may also be lengthened: *dhī* 'fiel' Dh. 389 = *dhik*; *papatā* 'hurled down' Vin. III. 17²⁶ = *prāpatat*; *madhuvā* 'honey-like' Dh. 69 (according to Fausböll) = *madhuvat*; in this way a new stem *parisā* originated out

¹ Not so Pischel, Pkr. Gr. § 336.

² Cf. also Windisch, Ber. d. K. Sächs. Gesellsch. d. W. 1893, pp. 230 f.

of *pariṣat* 'retinue'. Or it may be shortened: *abravi* 'he spoke' = Skr. *abravit*. Or it may be nasalised: *manam* 'a little' Jā. I. 405¹⁶, Vin. I. 109³, 'in short' DhCo. III. 147²² = *manāk*; *tiriyam* 'obliquely' = *tiryak*; *sakim* (beside *saki*) 'once' = *sakṛt*; °*khattum* (§ 22.1) = *kṛtas*; *adum* 'that' (§ 109) = *adas*. In verbal flexion there are endings in *-um* which are derived from *-us* (§ 127, 159. I, III, IV).

§ 67. COMPOSITIONAL SANDHI on the whole follows the rules of Skr., particularly in the case of compounds derived from an older period. Consonant-groups undergo assimilation according to § 49 ff. For vowel-sandhi I mention here *mahodadhi* 'ocean' (as in Skr.); *kākolūkā* 'crows and owls' DhCo. I. 50¹³ (from *kāka* + *ul-*); *mahe-sakkha* 'powerful' from *mahā* + *is-*; *accuggamma* Vin. I. 6³⁵ Ger. from root *gam* with *ati-ud* (Skr. *atyud*). More like Skr. forms are *aggyantarāya* (§ 58.3), *anveti* (§ 54.5), etc. Examples of consonant-sandhi are: *tammaya* (§ 52.4) 'consisting of that' = *tanmaya* (from *tad* + *maya*); *tannissita* 'issued out of that' M. III. 243²⁸ = *tad-ni*; *jaraggava* 'old bull' ThI. 1154, Jā. III. 156¹¹ (§ 52.1) = *jaradgava*; *tabbiparita* 'opposite of that' JāCo. I. 337²⁹, DhCo. III. 275¹⁰ (§ 53.3) from *tadvi-parita*, etc. Original final consonant of the first component often reappears in composition: *punabbhava* 'rebirth' = *punarbhava*; *chappañcavācāhi* 'with five or six words' Vin. IV. 21²⁵ from *cha* = *ṣaṭ* + *pañca* + *v-*; *sakadāgāmin* 'one destined to be born once more only' = *sakṛd* (Pāli *sakim*) + *āgāmin*. Also the original double-consonance at the beginning of the second component reappears in composition: *subbata* 'virtuous' from *su* + *vata* = *vrata*.—But Pāli is not always consistent. Quite often in vowel-sandhi one of the vowels is simply elided: *satipaṭṭhāna* 'earnest meditation' from *sati* + *upaṭṭhāna* = *smṛtyupasthāna*. Hiatus too is allowed in composition: *patto saūdako* 'vessel with water' Vin. I. 46¹⁵; *atiagginā odanam uttarati* 'cooking food on blazing fire' Milp. 277²⁹. Sometimes however one of the two confronting vowels is extended: *hitūpacāra* 'beneficial help' JāCo. I. 172⁶ = *hita* + *upacāra*. Sometimes inorganic consonants are introduced to avoid hiatus: *nisīda puppha-m-āsane* 'sit on the seat decorated with flowers' DhCo. I. 108²⁰ (verse); *su-h-uju* 'quite straight' Kh. 15. In mixed sandhi the re-introduction of the initial double-consonance of the second component is often omitted: *supaṭipanna* 'keeping on the righteous path' M. II. 120¹⁰ beside *suppaṭipanna* Pu. 48³³ = *supratipanna*. In consonant-sandhi the first component often appears in its peculiar Pāli form: *pātubhāva* 'appearance' (without assimilation into *bbh*) = *prādurbhāva*; *antovana* 'interior part of the jungle' M. I. 124³³ = *antarvana*.

§ 68. EXTERNAL SANDHI of Pāli is fundamentally different from that of Skr¹. It is always arbitrary. Neither does it apply equally to all the words of a sentence, but only to those which are syntactically closely connected. Windisch rightly said that such a sandhi, as opposed to that of Sanskrit, certainly appears to be older and more natural. The cases in which sandhi can take place are the following combinations: 1. subject and the verb of the predicate, 2. verb and the object, 3. substantive and attribute, 4. attribute and attribute, 5. adverb and verb, 6. noun of the predicate and copula, 7. adverb and object, 8. vocative and the word preceding it; 9. particles and pronouns may join in sandhi with preceding or following words. In general, sandhi in Pāli is much more frequent in verses under the stress of metre than in prose.

§ 69. When two similar vowels meet: 1. $\tilde{a} + \tilde{a}$ become \tilde{a} by contraction when the second word begins with an open syllable: *dugga-tāhaṃ* Th2. 122 = *duygatā ahaṃ*. If the second word begins with a closed syllable, one \tilde{a} is simply elided²: *piyo c' assaṃ* M. I. 33³; *chāt' amha* = *chātā amha* JāCo. III. 416⁴. Frequently however also in this case contraction takes place, the length of the resulting vowel being retained against the general rule § 5 (cf. § 7): *gavāssā ca* = *gavā assā ca* Jā. III. 408²¹; *nācceti* = *na acceti* Jā. IV. 165²²; *tassā-kkhibhedam* = *tassā akkhi-* JāCo. III. 431⁶.—2. The result is similar in the case of $\tilde{i} + \tilde{i}$, $\tilde{u} + \tilde{u}$; yet here elision can take place also when the initial syllable is an open one, and that not only—as demanded by Jacobi's law³—when the prefinal syllable of the preceding word is long. We have thus contraction in numerous cases such as *gacchatiti* = *gacchatī iti*, at the side of elision as in *yam p'icchaṃ na labhati* 'what he longs to get, but cannot' M.I. 48³³; but elision may take place also when the initial syllable is open, e.g., *cattār' imāni* M.I. 66¹ and even *pañcas' upādānakkhandhesu* M.I. 61¹.

¹ E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 59 ff.; E. Müller, PGr. p. 59 ff.; Windisch, Über die Sandhi-konsonanten des Pāli, Ber. d. K. Sächs. Gesellsch. d. W. 1893, p. 228 ff.

² In the case of the most frequent sandhi-combinations handed down from the older period of the language (e.g., *n'atthi* = *nāsti*), it is possible that the contraction was followed by the shortening of the vowel according to the Law of Mora. But those cases of sandhi which took place only in the Pāli period, as well as the undoubted cases of elision such as *pañcas' upādānakkhandhesu*, and finally the analogy of the treatment of confronting dissimilar vowels (§ 70 f.), speak rather for elision.

³ Jacobi, Über eine neue Sandhiregel in Pāli und in Prakrit der Jaines, IF 31. 211 ff.

§ 70. Confrontation of dissimilar vowels: 1. When \tilde{a} is followed by \tilde{i} or \tilde{u} : (a) there is contraction of $\tilde{a} + \tilde{i}$ into \tilde{e} and $\tilde{a} + \tilde{u}$ into \tilde{o} . This form of sandhi applies mainly to the language of the Gāthās. Example: *mucchassevodaṃ* (§ 3). From later poetic literature: *ceme* = *ca ime* Mhvs. 1. 10; *maṃ nopeti* = *na up-* Mhvs. 32. 13. We have even *mamedam* = *mama idam* JāCo. III. 446¹².—(b) The \tilde{a} is elided: *satt' imāni ca suttāni* Iv. 22¹² (verse); *Bodhisattass' upatthāko* JāCo. III. 463²⁰; *manas' icchasi* = *manasā icchasi* Jā. III. 493⁴. Elision may take place also when the penultimate syllable of the preceding word is short: *iminā pan' upāyena* JāCo. III. 420¹. This form of sandhi (:elision) is met with in all periods of the language. The elision may take place also before \tilde{e} , \tilde{o} : *dhuttā mūlen' ekam bhatta-pātim āharāpesuṃ* JāCo. III. 287²².—(c) Finally, after the elision of \tilde{a} , the remaining vowel may be lengthened: *idh' upapanno* Iv. 99¹¹. Frequently however, when *iti* follows a word ending with \tilde{a} , the initial \tilde{i} is elided with concomitant lengthening of the preceding \tilde{a} : *bhavi-ssāmā 'ti*¹ M.I. 42⁴.—2. Confrontation of \tilde{i} , \tilde{u} with dissimilar vowels: (a) \tilde{i} and \tilde{u} become \tilde{y} , \tilde{v} , particularly in the Gāthā language, but occasionally also in the later period of the language: *manussesv-etam na vijjati* Sn. 611; *na te dukkhā pamuty-atthi* (from *pamutti atthi*) Th2. 248. In *icc-eva* (*iti eva*) Jā. III. 481²² the sandhi is accompanied by consonantal assimilation. In canonical and post-canonical prose: *app-ekacce* (<*api ek-*) Vin. I. 6²⁷ etc.; *Brahmā-yvāham* (from *Brahmāyu aham* with lengthening of the initial vowel) M. II. 144²⁶; *pātv-ākāsi* JāCo. III. 405²⁵, DhCo. III. 411⁸.—(b) Any one of the two vowels may be elided (in every period of the language): *karom' aham* Th2. 114; *karissas' eko* Th2. 231; *paṇḍiteh' atthadassibhi* Th1. 4; *gacchant' eva* JāCo. IV. 149²³; *yam hi 'ssa* M. I. 9²⁸; *saddahissat' eva* JāCo. III. 499²; *anabhijjhālu 'ham-asmi* M.I. 17³⁷. The remaining vowel may be lengthened: *labhimsū 'ti*¹ JāCo. III. 403²²; *ās' upasampadā* (*āsi upasampadā*) Th2. 109; *idān' aham* M.I. 13⁵.

§ 71. Confrontation of \tilde{e} , \tilde{o} and nasal vowels with vowels. 1. \tilde{e} , \tilde{o} before vowel. (a) The initial vowel is elided: *sutto 'smi* Jā. III. 404¹⁸; *tato 'gacchi* (from *āgacchi*) Th2. 129; *cattāro 'me puggalā* M. I. 24¹⁷.—(b) Sometimes \tilde{e} , \tilde{o} is elided with

¹ It is to be transliterated like this. Where on the other hand the long vowel is original, I would prefer to omit the elision-sign ' in view of the independent existence of \tilde{i} , \tilde{u} .

concomitant protraction of a following short in open syllable: *y' āham* (from *yo āham*) JāCo. III. 364²⁴; *y' āhu* (from *yo āhu*) Th1. 632; *y' assa* (from *ye assa*) M. I. 7²⁶; *sac' āham* (from *sace āham*) JāCo. III. 475²¹.—(c) In monosyllabic words such as *te*, *me*, *so*, *yo*, *kho* the vowels *e*, *o* are changed into the semi-vowels *y*, *v*, in which case a following short vowel is always protracted in an open syllable, but is optionally so in a closed one¹: *namo ty-atthu* Th2. 157; *ty-āham* (from *te āham*) M. I. 13¹; *ty-āssa* (from *te assa*) DhCo. I. 116²⁰; *sv-āyam* (from *so ayam*) Vin. I. 29²⁸; *yv-āssa* (from *yo assa*) M. I. 137¹⁷; *khv-āssa* (from *kho assa*) M. I. 68¹². Like these monosyllabic words is treated *ito* in *itv-eva* Th1. 869. —2. Nasal vowel before vowel. In such cases (a) all the phenomenā of vowel-sandhi may appear. Thus contraction: *nandeyyāham* (from *nandeyyam āham*) Jā. III. 495²⁰; *yesāham* (from *yesam āham*) M. I. 33¹⁷. Elision: *paripucch' āham* (from *-cchīm āham*) Th2. 170; *catunn' etam* (from *-nnam etam*) S. IV. 174²³. Elision with compensatory lengthening: *tes' ūpasammāti* (from *tesam up-*) Jā. III. 488⁸. Transformation into semi-vowel after denasalisation is in evidence in *ky-āham* (from *kim āham*) Jā. III. 206²¹.—(b) The retrograde mutation of Anusvāra into *m* is very frequent: *bandhitum-icchati* Th2. 299; *atitam-addhānam* M. I. 8⁴; *saddam-akāsi* JāCo. III. 287²⁵; also *antalikkhasmim-eliki* Jā. III. 481¹⁶. An original long vowel shortened before Anusvāra gets back its original quantity in this process: *āloko passatām-iva* (from *-tam + iva*) Sn. 763; *pappoti mām iva* (from *maṃ + iva*) Jā. III. 468⁴. It should be noted that in *n' etam* *ajjatanām-iva* Dh. 227 the lengthening is due merely to metrical exigencies.

§ 72. The hiatus due to confrontation of vowels in a sentence is often filled, 1. by restoring at the end of the first word a consonant which originally formed part of it. Thus, *e.g.*, by restoring *r*: *punar - ehisi* Th2. 166; *pātur - ahosi* Vin. I. 5²¹ etc. (as opposed to *pātu bhavati*). This restitution is in evidence also in flexional forms²: *raṃsir-iva* Vv. 52. 5; *pathaviḍhātur-ev' esā* M. III. 240²⁹ (analogically also *vijjur-iva* Vv. I. 1); *bhattur-atthe* (Skr. *bhartur-arthe*) Jā. II. 398¹⁵; *sabbhir-eva* (Skr. *sadbhir-eva*) Th1. 4. Restitution of *d* to avoid hiatus: *etad-avoca* (passim), *yad-idam* (passim), *yad-icchitam* Th2. 46; *ahud-eva bhayam* D.I. 49³⁵; *sakid-eva* 'once only' Pu. 16¹⁷.

Restitution of *g*: *pag-eva* (Skr. *prāg-eva*) JāCo. I. 354²⁰; *puthag-eva* (Skr. *prthag-eva*) from *puthu* Kacc. I. 5. 1 (Senart, p. 221). Restitution of *m*: *tunhīm-āsine* D. II. 212²¹ (verse) from *tunhi* = Skr. *tūṣṇīm*. Finally, *ḷ* is restituted at the end of the numeral *cha* 'six': *chaḷ-ete* (Skr. *ṣaḍ-ete*) Jā. I. 366²⁷. After the analogy of *punar-ahosi* etc. also *hamsar-iva* Jā. I. 403²¹; *bahud-eva* S. IV. 183²⁷ after *aññad-eva* M. I. 372¹⁸.—2. By prothesis of *y* before *i* (*e*) and of *v* before *u* (*o*). For frozen sandhi-forms of this type see § 66. 1. In numerous cases a prothetic *y* precedes the pronominal stem *ima*: *na-y-idam* Th2. 166, DhCo. I. 201³; *cha-y-ime* M. I. 51¹⁶; also *na-y-ito* Jā. III. 466²⁸ etc. Further *ādicco-v-udayam* 'the rising sun' Iv. 85⁴ (verse); *ubhaya-v-okinno* 'scattered in both directions'¹ D. III. 83⁶⁻⁷ beside *okirati* JāCo. I. 88²⁰; *kuti-v-uttari*, *pañca-v-uttari* S. I. 315⁻¹⁷ (in Windisch).

§ 73. The phenomena described above have led—particularly in the Gāthā language—to the introduction of inorganic sandhi-consonants for the purpose of avoiding hiatus. Thus there is 1. *y* occasionally also before *a*: *khaṇi-y-asmani* Jā. III. 433¹¹; *yā-y-aññam* Jā. I. 429²⁷. —2. Frequently *m* serves as a sandhi-consonant: *Sattukā-m-iva* Jā. III. 438¹⁶, *isi-m-avoca* Sn. 692, *saki-m-eva* Milp. 10¹². According to § 72.1 one would rather expect instead: *Sattukād-iva*, *isir-avoca*, *sakideva* (so A. IV. 380²⁰). Other examples are: *nīcakulā-m-iva* Sn. 411; *puno-m-aham* Th2. 292; *ekaṇ-ca jeyya-m-attānam* 'one should conquer one's own self' Dh. 103 etc. With characteristic shortening: *hitva-m-aññam* (from *hitvā aññam*) Sn. 1071.—3. Further we find *r* as sandhi-consonant: *dhi-r-atthu* Th1. 1134, Jā. III. 29¹⁸, as against *dhig-atthu* (Skr. *dhig-astu*) according to § 72.1; *jalanta-r-iva* (from *jalantam iva*) Jā. VI. 181⁶; *jīva-r-eva* (from *jīvam eva*; Comm. *jīvanto yeva*) Jā. III. 46¹⁷. According to § 71. 2 *b* these two forms should rather have been *jalantam-iva*, *jīvam-eva*. Very frequently there is *r* before *iva*, particularly after *ā*, *e*, *o*: *turiyā-r-iva* Th2. 381; *jana-majjhe-r-iva* Th2. 394; *thambo-r-iva* Sn. 214; *so-r-iva sumsumāro* Jā. II. 228²¹. Shortening is in evidence in *hamsa-r-iva* Sn. 1134 (there is however the variant reading *hamso-r-iva*); *suriyan-tapantam sarada-r-iva* from *sarado* (Gen. Sg.) *iva* Sn. 687 etc.—4. Sometimes we find *d* as sandhi-consonant: *puna-d-eva* Vv. 53.22, JāCo. I. 96⁸; *samma-d-eva* D. II. 126¹¹ (against Skr. *samyag-eva*); *bahu-d-eva rattim* Th1. 366.—

¹ Cf. on it Michelson, IF. 23. 269.

² Cf. AMāg. *sīhir-iva*, *vāyur-iva* etc.; Pischel, Pkr. Gr. § 353.

¹ R. O. Franke, D. 275.

5. Occasionally *t* serves as sandhi-consonant: *ajja-t-agge* 'from to-day' M. I. 24⁹, D. I. 85¹⁴ etc. But it is uncertain whether *yasmātiha* (*tasmātiha*) is to be explained as *yasmā-t-iha*. I would rather divide it into *yasmā ti ha* like Windisch (p. 244)¹.—6. For the sandhi-consonant *n* Kacc. 1.4.6 (Senart, p. 218) gives the examples *ciran-n-āyati* 'since long' and *ito-n-āyati* 'from now on.'—7. It is uncertain whether *h* too should be regarded as a sandhi-consonant² in cases like *mā-h-evam avaca* S. I. 150⁷ or *na-h-eva* M. II. 223⁸ etc.; *Kokanadāhasmiṃ* S. I. 30¹ may be explained as *Kokanadā aham asmim*.

§ 74. Confrontation of vowels and consonants (mixed sandhi):

1. Frequently an original initial consonant-group at the beginning of the second word reappears in sandhi. Often this is due to exigencies of metre, as in *sarati-bbayo* (from *vayo*=Skr. *vyaya*) Jā. III. 95¹⁸; but sometimes also without the stress of metre and in prose: *muni-ppakāsaya* Sn. 251; *tatra-ssu* (from *su*=Skr. *svid*) M. I. 77²⁸; *na-ppajahanti* M. I. 14¹⁵; *na-ppamajjasi* JāCo. III. 424⁴ etc.—2. The ending *o* is sometimes retained in its original form as before *s*: *tayas-su dhammā* Sn. 231; *lūkhas-sudam homi* M. I. 77²⁵. In the same way we find *-us* in *Soṇena Suhanus-sahā* Jā. II. 31²⁴, *pitus-sutam* Jā. III. 484²⁴, in which case however a different explanation is possible.—3. When a nasal vowel is confronted with a consonant, the Anusvāra before mutes and nasals is very frequently changed into the corresponding nasal: *karissañ-ca* Jā. III. 437²⁵; *bheriṇ carāpetvā* JāCo. III. 410¹¹; *āsabhaṇ-ṭhānam* M. I. 69³²; *man-tāta* Th2. 274; *kahan-no mātā* JāCo. III. 427²⁰; *cittuppadam-pi* M. I. 43²⁶; *ditṭham-me* JāCo. III. 449²⁴. The Anusvāra may be changed into *ñ* before *h*: *cittañ-hi 'ssa padūsitam* Iv. 13⁹.

¹ Not so E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 62.

² As in composition; cf. *su-h-uju* § 67.

B. WORD-FORMATION

Note: The flexion of Pāli is throughout determined by the laws of analogy. The old historical forms have been more and more replaced by new formations in course of the development of the language. The relation between archaic and later forms in particular periods of the language has been discussed already in Introduction II.

I. Noun (Substantive and Adjective)

1. Generalities

§ 75. In Pāli the nominal stems have undergone multifarious changes. Due to the phonetic law entailing the elision of final consonants, the consonant stems become vowel ones and are inflected like the latter. Thus we get *sumedha* 'wise' Dh. 208, Vin. I. 5³⁵ (verse) from *sumedhas*; *āpā* 'misfortune' (Loc. Pl. *āpāsu* Jā. II. 317¹³) from *āpad*. In this way originated *sappi* 'butter' (Abl. Sg. *sappim-hā* D. I. 201²⁶) from *sarpis*; *acci* or *accī* (the latter form in M. III. 273¹⁷) 'brightness' from *arcis*; *tādi* 'like this' from *tādṛś* etc.; similarly *vijju* 'lightning' (N. Pl. *vijjū* Mhvs. 12.13) from *vidyut*; *maru* 'god' from *marut* etc.—Very often the transfer to vowel-flexion is effected by adding *ā* to the consonantal stem. The *a*-flexion has supplied most of the types of new formations.¹ Besides *sumedha* we have *sumedhasa* (N. Sg. *sumedhaso* Dh. 29; Fem. *sumedhasā* Mhvs. 22. 36). Similarly *āpadā* Th1. 371, JāCo. III. 12¹² beside *āpā* (in JāCo. II. 317²¹ *āpāsu* is explained by *āpadāsu*); *vijjutā* (Loc. Pl. *vijjutāsu* D. II. 131¹⁰) besides *vijju*. Analogous stems are *sarada* 'autumn' = *śarad*; *barihisa* 'sacrificial grass' D. I. 141²⁹ = *barhis*; *sarita* 'flowing stream' D. III. 196²⁸ = *sarit*, etc. In this way the consonantal flexion is reduced more and more, and at the side of older consonantal forms new forms according to the vowel flexion appear in the language and gradually come to be regarded as the only possible correct forms.

§ 76. Gender is distinguished on the whole according to the rules of Sanskrit. Syntactical irregularities however often show

that the sense for grammatical Gender had already become hazy. Thus the L. Sg. Masc. Neut. *asati* Ud. 81⁷⁻⁸ is connected both with the Feminine forms *passaddhiyā*, *ratiyā*, *āgatigatiyā* as well as with *calāte*, *cutūpapāte*. In Dh. 104 there is *attā jitaṃ* instead of *jito*¹; Th2. 518: *sakhiyo tīni janiyo* 'we three women friends' instead of *tisso*; in Ud. 79²¹ the Subject *upāsikāyo* is connected with the Predicate *anipphalāni kalamkatāni* etc. Particularly the Neuters in *-as* are occasionally treated as Masculine²: *yattha me nirato mano* (instead of *niratam*) Jā. III. 91¹⁵; *tapo sukho* (instead of *sukham*) Dh. 194; *sukhumo rajo pativātam va khitto* (instead of *sukhumam*, *khittam*) Sn. 662; *mahāvegena āgato nadīsoto* 'the current of the stream coming with great force' DhCo. IV. 45¹⁷ etc. Also Neuters in *-a* are not seldom treated as Masculine and *vice versa*. We have, e.g., *je keci rūpā . . sabbe vat' ete* S.I. 67⁸; *sabbe te rūpā* M. III. 217³¹; *ime ditthitthānā* D.I. 16³⁴ (cf. A. II. 42^{2,4}). In Jā. I. 289²⁹ there is *sabbe kaṭṭhamayā vanā*, although *vana* is Neuter, and in M.I. 67¹⁵ *cattāro upādānā* besides the regular *cattāri upādānāni*. Cf. below § 80. 4. On the other hand Masculines too show flexional forms of the Neuter. Thus we have *dhammāni* from Masc. *dhamma* Jā. V. 221²⁷; *vandati pādāni* Vv. 51. 1 has been explained in the commentary 218¹⁴ by *pāde*; *petāni puttāni* (Acc.) Th2. 312 stands for *pete putte* according to the commentary: "*lingavipallāsena*". Cf. also Ud. 17³³. There is *bhujāni poṭhenti* Bu. 1. 36 beside *poṭhayam bhuje* Rasav. II. 92⁴, and the Acc. *tālataṛuṇe* immediately before the Nom. Pl. *tālataṛuṇāni* Vin. I. 189^{10,11}. Accusatives like *puttāni* should be regarded as cases of Ardha-Māgadhism. Pischel § 358. There are also cases of confusion between Feminines in *ā* and Neuters in *-a*: Thus Pl. *sabhāni* Jā. IV. 223⁷ from Fem. *sabhā*, which has been explained by *sabhāyo* in the commentary. The stem *kucchi* 'womb' = *kukṣi*, which was originally Masc., has besides the forms *kucchismā*, *kucchimhā*, *kucchismiṃ*, *kucchimhi* also *kucchiyā*, *kucchiyaṃ* JāCo. I. 52⁸, 293¹⁸ like the Feminine stems of § 86. From *sāli* 'rice' = *sāli* Masc. we have the Acc. Pl. *sāliyo*. Also *dhātu* 'element', although originally Masc., knows forms like Nom. Acc. Pl. *dhātuyo* Dhs. 67, Th2. 14, Inst. Sg. *dhātuyā* D.II. 109¹, A. I. 28², IV. 313²¹, but Gen. Sg. *dhātussa* Mhvs. 20. 19. The usually Neuter stem *massu* 'beard' has in Gen. Sg. *massuyā* Jā. III. 315²² etc. Examples of

¹ Cf. SBE. XI. 1, p. 31.

² Similarly in Pkr., Pischel § 356.

confusion in Gender have been discussed in connection with the changes of word-stems in § 75.

§ 77. 1. Of the Numbers Pāli has given up the Dual¹. Its place has been taken by the Plural. Of Dual there have been preserved only *dve*, *duve* 'two' = *dve*, and *ubho* 'both' = *ubhau*. It is therefore usual to say *dve cakkhūni* 'the two eyes' JāCo. IV. 137¹⁶, *dve antā* Nom. Pl. and *ubho ante* Acc. Pl. 'the two extremes' Vin. I. 10^{10,11,15}. The same use of Plural also in Dvandva-compounds: Acc. Pl. *ime candimasuriye* M.I. 69¹⁶ Gen. Pl. *candimasuriyānaṃ* D.I. 10¹⁴.—2. As for the Cases (cf. R. O. Franke, BB. 16.64 ff.), Pāli replaces the Dative in both Numbers by the Genitive². Only the *a*-stems have retained in Singular a Dative in *-āya*³. It serves to express direction and purpose. Thus, e.g., *saggāya gacchati* Dh. 174; *jahassu rūpaṃ apunabbhavāya* 'give up the body in order not to be born again' Sn. 1121. It is also used quite frequently as Infinitive, as in *na ca mayam labhāma bhagavantam dassanāya* 'we do not get permission to see the Blessed One' Vin. I. 253¹¹. This Dative is used particularly to express longing after something (cf. *icchā lābhāya* A. IV. 293²⁰) and exertion for something (*ghaṭati vāyamati lābhāya*, *ibid.*). It is further used in the sense of 'it suffices to, it serves to' (*sallekhāya subharatāya viriyārambhāya samvattissati* M.I. 13³⁰), in connection with *hetu*, *paccaya* 'reason for' (*ko paccayo mahato bhūmicālassa pātubhāvāya* D. II. 107¹¹), and in connection with *alam* 'enough' (*alam vacanāya* A. III. 5²⁷) etc.—Frequently the Abl. Sg. is formed with the suffix *-to* = Skr. *-tas*. It can be also included in the paradigm as has been actually done by V. Henry. As examples let us mention: *gharato* 'from the house' JāCo. I. 290²⁶, *mukhato* Ud. 78¹⁰, *dūrato* 'from afar', *cāpāta* (with lengthening, from *cāpa* 'bow') Dh. 320 (see § 78-80); *Nālāto* Th2. 294, *cūlāto* JāCo. II. 410¹⁰, *nāvāto* DhCo. III. 39¹⁴, *jihvāto* S. IV. 178¹⁵ besides *jivato* S. IV. 175¹ with shortening as also in *simato* JāCo. II. 3¹ (see § 81); *aggito* D. II. 88², *aṭṭhito* Jā. II. 409³, *dadhito* Milp. 41¹, *bhikkhuto* Th1. 1024, *kāmaṇḍaluto* DhCo.

¹ The two examples given by E. Müller, PGr. p. 65 f., as instances of retained Dual are unconvincing. One of them (*paṭhamam*) *to idhāgato* Dpvs. 9. 32, even if the reading is not corrupt, goes back only to the author of this work whose knowledge of Pāli was very imperfect. The second form *mātāpitu* (*ca vanditvā*) Cp. II. 9. 7 is certainly no Dual at all.

² As in Pkr., Pischel § 361.

³ Cf. R. O. Franke, BB. 16. 82.

III. 448³, *cakkhuto* S. IV. 174³³ (see § 82, 85); *kucchito* JāCo. I. 52³¹, *aṅgulito* DhCo. I. 164⁷, *Bāraṇasīto* Th2. 335 besides *-sīto* (with shortening) JāCo. II. 47¹⁸, *pokkharāṇito* JāCo. II. 38⁴ besides *-ṇito* VvCo. 217²¹, *dhātuto* JāCo. I. 253²⁹, *jambuto* Bu. 17. 9 (see § 86); *abhibhūto* D. I. 18⁷, M. I. 2²⁷ (see § 87. 2); *pitito* 'from father', *mātito* 'from mother' D. I. 113²⁵, A. III. 151¹⁸ etc. = *pitṭas*, *mātṭas*; *rājato* Dh. 139; *attato* S. III. 46¹⁸; *hatthito* (from *hatthin* 'elephant') JāCo. IV. 257²⁰, *Himavantato* JāCo. I. 140²⁴ (see § 96); *manato* S. IV. 175² (see § 99).—In Plural the suffix *-bhyas* of Dat.-Abl. has been lost. The Abl. formally coincides with Instr. as Dat. with Gen. Also in Singular the form of Instr. is often used as Abl. (§ 82. 2, 90. 1, 91, 92, 95, 96).

2. a-declension.

§ 78. A. Masculine stems in *-a*; stem : *dhamma* 'law'.

Singular	Plural
N. <i>dhammo</i>	<i>dhammā</i>
Acc. <i>dhammaṃ</i>	<i>dhamme</i>
I. <i>dhammena, dhammā</i>	<i>dhammehi</i>
G. D. <i>dhammassa</i>	<i>dhammānaṃ</i>
Abl. <i>dhammā, dhammasmā, amhā</i>	<i>dhammehi</i>
L. <i>dhamme, dhammasmiṃ, amhi</i>	<i>dhammesu</i>
V. <i>dhamma</i>	<i>dhammā</i>

B. Neuter stems in *-a*; stem : *rūpa* 'figure'.

Singular	Plural
N. <i>rūpaṃ</i>	<i>rūpāni, rūpā</i>
Acc. <i>rūpaṃ</i>	<i>rūpāni, rūpe</i>
V. <i>rūpa</i>	<i>rūpāni, rūpā</i>

In other cases as in Masculine. On the Dative of *a*-stems in *-āya* cf. § 77 (with § 27. 2).

On flexion : 1. The Instrumental Sg. in *-ā* corresponds to the same form of the Vedic language¹. It is found not infrequently in the Gāthā-language and in canonical prose; but only occasionally in post-canonical prose. A form to the point is the frequent

¹ R. O. Franke, ZDMG. 46. 816ff.

*sahatthā*¹ 'with one's own hand' JāCo. I. 286⁵, D. I. 109³³, Vin. I. 18³⁰, JāCo. I. 7³, Mhvs. 5. 72 besides *sahatthena* JāCo. VI. 305³. Also *yogā* DhCo. III. 233²¹ (verse), explained by *yogena* in the word-analysis; *pādā* 'with the foot' Jā. III. 269¹⁶, DhCo. I. 202⁸ (verse); *saha vacanā* 'along with the word, in the moment he spoke the word' Ud. 16³; *mā sokā* (= *sokena*) *pahato bhava* Th1. 82; *bhikkhusaṃghā* (parallel to the Instr. *bhagavatā*) Vin. II. 198²³ etc. That these forms were later felt to be archaisms is clear from the fact that as *yogā* is explained by *yogena*, so also is *pādā* explained by *pādena* in the commentary (JāCo. III. 269²⁸).—2. The suffixes *-asmā*, *-amhā* of Ablative Sg. and *-asmim*, *-amhi* of Locative Sg. are taken from the pronominal declension.—3. The suffix *-e* of Accusative Pl. is taken from the pronominal declension². Here the forms *te*, *ime*, *sabbe* are used both in N. and Acc. From *te* **dhammān* gradually originated *te dhamme*.—4. The Instr. Pl. in *-ehi* is either derived from the Vedic forms in *-ebhis*, or is taken over from pronominal declension.—5. As for the Vocative Sg. of neuter declension, cf. *citta* 'O soul' Th1. 1108 f.—6. The Nominative Plural in *-ā*³ of Neuter stems is not rare in the first two periods of the language: *rūpā* Th1. 455, Vin. I. 21¹⁹, D. I. 245¹⁷ etc.; *soṭā* 'ears' Sn. 345; *nettā* 'eyes' Th2. 257; *phalā* 'fruits' Jā. IV. 203²², Vv. 84. 4. These forms were still felt to be Neuter. Cf., e.g., *tīṇ' assa lakkhaṇā gatte* Sn. 1019; *moghā* (Com. *moghāni*) *te assū pariphanditāni* Jā. III. 24²⁵. They correspond to the Vedic Plurals in *-ā* like *yugā* 'yokes'.—7. As these forms however formally coincided with Masc. Plurals, they gave rise also to Accusative Plurals in *-e* as in Masc.: *rūpe* M. III. 281⁸, S. IV. 8¹⁰ (in Th1. 1099 it occurs at the side of Masc. Accusatives); *sarīre* DhCo. III. 208⁹; *pupphe* VvCo. 174¹⁴; *te chidde* S. I. 43²⁰ (verse), where *chiddāni* as Nom. occurs immediately before. Confusion of Gender is thus in evidence.

§ 79. Individual forms. 1. Not at all rare are Sg. Instrumentals in *-asā*⁴, formed on the analogy of *as*-stems on the basis of the proportion *mano* : *manasā* = *dhammo* : X. Examples are found specially in the first two periods of the language, and again in the artificial poetry;

¹ Sten Konow and D. Andersen however consider it to be Abl.; JPTS. 1909, p. 134.

² E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 72. Cf. Pischel, ZDMG. 35.715 f. Scepticism about this interpretation has been expressed by V. Henry, Préc. de Gramm. Pâlie § 153, note 3.

³ Frequently also in Pkr.; see Pischel, § 367.

⁴ Such forms occur also in Pkr. "through the influence of preceding Instrumentals of *s*-stems," Pischel, § 364.

they are rare in post-canonical prose. Cf. *balasā* 'with force' (instead of *balena*) Th1. 1141; Cp. II. 4. 7; *damasā* Sn. 468 beside *damena* Sn. 655; *vāhasā* (instead of *vāhena*) Th1. 218, Vin. IV. 158²⁰, D. II. 245⁹; *padasā* 'on foot' (instead of *padena*) JāCo. III. 300²⁹, Mhvs. 14.2. Moreover *mukhasā* 'with the mouth' Pv. I.2.3 is explained by *mukhena* in the Pv.Co. and *vegasā* 'with speed' Jā. III. 185² is explained by *vegena* in the Co.¹—2. According to Moggallāna II. 108 ff., Singular Locatives in *-asi* are formed analogically on the basis of Instrumentals in *-asā*².—3 In Vocative Sg. the final is sometimes extended³. The Voc. *ayyo* is used in respectful address for both Numbers and Genders (beside *ayya*, *ayyā*; *ayye*, *ayyā*), as for instance in Vin. I. 75⁸ in Voc. Pl. Masc.—4. In Nom. Pl. the forms in *-āse* are quite common in the Gāthā-language. They correspond to the Vedic forms in *-āsas*, and the ending *-e* instead of *-o* suggests the influence of Māgadhī⁴: *upāsakāse* Sn. 376; *paṇḍitāse* Sn. 875; *dharmāse* Sn. 1038; *brāhmaṇāse* Sn. 1079ff.; *vañcitāse* Th1. 102; *gadhitāse* Th1. 1216; *ussitāse* Vv. 84. 15; *rukkhāse* Jā. III. 399²; *ariyāse* Jā. IV. 222²¹; *duṭṭhāse* (and a number of other forms) Iv. 1¹⁰ff.; *Gotamasāvākāse* D. II. 272²⁶ (verse), *gatāse* D. II. 255³ (verse), S. I. 27⁸ (verse), Jā. I. 97¹; *upapannāse* S. I. 60⁴ (verse); *nivittāse* S. I. 67⁴ (verse) etc.—⁵. An Acc. Pl. Masc. in *-ān* as in Skr. has perhaps been preserved in *vehāsān-upasamkamim* Th1. 564 through the influence of Sandhi. But it should rather be construed as *vehāsāni up^o* according to §70.2b.—6. Besides the ending *-ehi* in Instr. Pl. there is also the archaic form *-ebhi*: *ariyebhi* Ud. 61². To the Skr. ending *-ais* corresponds *-e⁸* in *guṇe dasah⁷* *upāgatam* Bu. 2.32. Or is it merely a shortened form of *guṇehi dasahi⁷*?

§ 80. Māgadhism—1. Forms of the Māgadhī-language are used in isolated passages of the canon. Such forms are: the Singular Nominatives in *-e*—in Masc. instead of *-o*, and in Neuter instead of *-am*; (a) Masculine⁸. *attakāre*, *parakāre*, *purisakāre* (instead of *-kāro*)

¹ The same form is used also by secondarily originated *s*-stems. Cf. § 94

² Cf. R. O. Franke, PGr. p. 35.

³ Also in Pkr.; Pischel, §71, 366 b.

⁴ Oldenberg, KZ. 25, 315.

⁵ Cf. in Pkr. forms in *ā* like Māh. *guṇā* = Skr. *guṇān*, AMāg. *rukkhā*, *purisā* etc. Pischel, § 367.

⁶ E. Müller, PGr. p. 69. I consider the other forms quoted here to be Locative Sg.

⁷ Cf. similar phenomena in Skr.; R. Roth, Über gewisse Kürzungen des Wortendes im Veda, Vhdl. des Wiener Or. Kongr., Ar. Sect., p. 1 ff. (Vienna 1888).

⁸ R. O. Franke, D.-übersetzung, p. 56, note 5.

D. I. 53²⁹; *bāle ca paṇḍile ca* 'the fool and the wise' D. I. 55^{30, 30}; *ke chhave sigāle ke sihanāde* (instead of *ko* etc.) D. III. 24¹⁹; *bahuke jane pāsapāṇike* (comm. *bahuko jano-ṇiko*) Jā. III. 288¹⁵. (b) Neuter: *sukhe dukkhe jīvasattame* D. I. 56²⁶ instead of *sukham* etc. Further *ye avitakke avicāre se paṇitattare* D. II. 278^{18, 30}, 279¹² instead of *yam avitakkam avicāram tam paṇitattaram*. The passage *ye lokāmisasam-vojane se vante* M. II. 254²⁵ instead of *yam-jaṇam tam vantam* has been already discussed by Trenckner¹. Cf. also *navachandake dāni* (var. lec. *dāne*) *diyyati* Jā. III. 288¹³, which has been replaced in the comm. by *-kam dānam diyyati*.—2. I consider as "Māgadhism" the voc. sg. in *-e* of *a*-stems: *Bhesike* D. I. 225⁷, 226⁹ from the proper name *Bhesika*; *Takkāriye* Jā. IV. 247²⁴ from *Takkāriya*. Cf. *Māg. puttake, ceḍe, bhaṭṭake* etc. These are nominatives used as vocatives². In a Māgadhique passage in D. I. 54¹², M. I. 518⁵ there occur gen. pl. in *-uno*: *cullāsiti mahākappuno satasapassāni* (DCo. I. 164 = *mahākappānam*). Also *pañcakam muno satani* (= *kammānam*) D. I. 54².

§ 81. Feminines in *-ā*.

Sg. N. *kañṇā*

Acc. *kañṇam*

Instr. *kañṇāya*

Abl. *kañṇāya*

G.D. *kañṇāya*

L. *kañṇāya, -āyam*

V. *kañṇe*

Stem *kañṇā* 'girl.'

Pl.

kañṇā, kañṇāyo

kañṇāhi

kañṇānam

kañṇāsu

kañṇā, -āyo

On flexion: 1. The forms of Instr. sg. (as well as of Abl., Gen., Dat.) in *-āya*, like the Prākṛit endings in *-āa³*, are derived from the old ending *-āyās* in Abl.-Gen.; the old Instr. in *-ayā* has disappeared. Beside *-āya* there is also *-ā*. But I do not believe that they are to be connected with the Vedic Instrumentals like *doṣā, barhāṇā*. The forms are rather the result of a phonetical process (§ 27.2). The ending *-ā* appears, for instance, also in loc., e.g. *rathiyā* 'on the street' Dpvs. 6.34.—2. For voc. sg. cf. the frequent *bhadde* JāCo. II. 29⁴ etc. and *ayye* JāCo. I. 405⁵ etc.; further *therike* Th2. 1 (the *i* is extended *metri causa*); *devate* Vv. 29.2; *lohitate* (scil. *bīlārike*) Jā. III.

¹ Trenckner, Notes, p. 75.

² Cf. Pischel, PkrGr. § 366 b.

³ Pischel, PkrGr. § 875.

266¹⁷ etc. According to Kacc. II. 1.64 (Senart, p. 256), an exception is to be made of *ammā*, *annā*, *ambā*, *tātā*—all used in addressing the mother. The form *ammā* is well attested: Th1. 44, D. I. 98⁶ etc.—3. The nom., acc. and voc. pl. *kaññāyo* is analogically formed after the corresponding forms *rattiyo*, *kumāriyo* etc. of the *i*-declension¹. The form is written with *i*, for instance, in *pokkharāṇiyo* A. I. 145¹⁰.

3. *i*- and *u*-declension.

§ 82. Masculine stems in *i* and *u*: Stems: *aggi* 'fire', *bhikkhu* 'monk'.

	Sg.	Sg.	Pl.	Pl.
Nom.	<i>aggi</i>	<i>bhikkhu</i>	} <i>aggayo</i> , <i>aggi</i>	} <i>bhikkhavo</i> , <i>bhikkhū</i>
Acc.	<i>aggiṃ</i>	<i>bhikkhum</i>		
Instr.	<i>aggina</i>	<i>bhikkhunā</i>		
Abl.	{ <i>aggismā</i> , <i>aggimhā</i> , <i>aggina</i>	{ <i>bhikkhusmā</i> , <i>bhikkhumhā</i> , <i>bhikkhunā</i>	} <i>aggihi</i>	} <i>bhikkhūhi</i>
Gen.-Dat.	{ <i>aggissa</i> , <i>aggino</i>	{ <i>bhikkhussa</i> , <i>bhikkhuno</i>	} <i>agginaṃ</i>	} <i>bhikkhūnaṃ</i>
Loc.	{ <i>aggismim</i> , <i>aggimhi</i>	{ <i>bhikkhusmim</i> , <i>bhikkhumhi</i>	} <i>aggisu</i>	} <i>bhikkhūsu</i>
Voc.	<i>aggi</i>	<i>bhikkhu</i>	} <i>aggayo</i> , <i>aggi</i>	} <i>bhikkhavo</i> , <i>bhikkhave</i> , <i>bhikkhū</i>

On flexion: 1. The forms in *-ismā*, *-imhā*, *-usmā*, *-umhā* in Abl. Sg. are analogy-formations after the *a*-declension, as also those in *-ismim*, *-imhi*, *-usmim*, *-umhi* in Loc. Sg., those in *-issa*, *-ussa* in Gen. Sg., and those in *-ī*, *-ū* in Nom. and Voc. Pl.²—2. The forms in *-ino*, *-uno* of Gen.-Dat. Sg. are either modelled on the neuter *n*-declension of Skr., or they are derived from the declension of *in*-stems³.—3. The forms of Abl. Sg. in *-inā*, *-unā* are transfers from the Instr.⁴ The forms of Acc. Pl. in *-ayo*, *-avo*, like those in *-ī*, *-ū*, are transfers from the Nom.; cf. Acc. Pl. *isayo* S. I. 226¹⁸, *sattavo* Jā. V. 95²⁰, *aggi* Vin. I. 81⁶, *bhikkhū* M. I. 84⁹.—4. The protraction of the stem-vowel in

¹ Oldenberg, KZ. 25, 817.

² The same forms also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 377 ff.

³ Similarly Pkr. *aggiṇo*, *vāṇo* beside *aggissa*, *vāussa*.

⁴ The grammarians (E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 82) give also *kasmā* *hetundā* in Abl.

-ihi, *-ūhi* of Instr.-Abl. Pl. and in *-isu*, *-ūsu* of Loc. Pl. is probably due to analogy with the form in Gen. Pl.—5. The form *bhikkhave* in Voc. Pl. is a "Māgadhism" which has penetrated into the literary language from the popular speech in this word of address so often used by Buddha towards his followers. In Sg. the Nominative form is used as Vocative.

§ 83. Isolated forms: 1. In Acc. Sg. there are sometimes found the forms *bhikkhunam* Sn. 513, *ādiccabandhunam* D. II. 287²¹ (verse)—after the analogy of *in*-stems. An *agginaṃ* too would be expected accordingly.—2. The form corresponding to the old Gen.-Abl. in *-os* is to be found in the postposition *hetu* 'on account of, for the sake of' (§ 22).—3. To the Skr. ending *-au* in Loc. Sg. corresponds *-o* in *ādo*, instead of which however occurs *ādu* in Th1. 1274 (§ 22). Cf. § 86. 5.—4. The old ending of Voc. Sg. is to be found in *ise* 'O wise one!' Sn. 1032. E. Müller (PGr. p. 73) cites an analogous Voc. Sg. *Sutano* Jā. III. 329⁸ (treated as Nom. in JāCo. III. 325², 329²⁸).—5. The mixing up of *in*- and *i*-flexions (§ 95) has led also in the case of original *i*-stems to the construction of forms according to the *in*-decl.¹ Thus *aggino* *Saddhammopāyana* 584; *dummatino* Mhvs. 4. 3 (where also the analogous form *mittadduno*); *sāramatino* Dh. 11; *vajjamatino* Dh. 318; also Instr. Sg. *nivātavuttinā* Th1. 71, 210 (in Skr. too occasionally *°vṛttin* for *°vṛtti*).—6. An isolated Acc. Pl. with transfer to the *a*-decl. is to be found in *ise* Jā. V. 92²⁴. It is preceded by *samaṇe* *brāhmaṇe*.—7. Archaic forms in *-bhi* instead of *-hi* in Instr. Pl. are *isibhi* Th1. 1065, Jā. III. 29¹⁰ (with protraction in *isibhi* Th2. 206); *nātibhi* Cp. I. 9. 56, Jā. III. 329¹⁰, 495²³. 8. Forms with shortened stem-vowel in Instr. (Dat. Abl.), Loc. and Gen. Pl. are not at all rare. The shortening takes place mostly *metri causa*. Cf. *pāṇihi* Jā. VI. 579²⁰; *kimīhi* Th1. 315; *akkhīhi* (n.) Sn. 608; *sādhūhi* Dpvs. 4. 6; *ādīsu* JāCo. I. 61¹⁵; *asīsu* M. I. 86³¹; *bhikkhūsu* Th1. 241, 1207; *usūsu* M. I. 86³⁰; *appabuddhinaṃ* Th1. 667; *nātinaṃ* Th1. 240; *sādhūnaṃ* Mhvs. 37. 232 (=Cūlavamsa, Colombo ed., 37. 182); *bhikkhūnaṃ* Th1. 1231, S. I. 190¹⁵, *bandhūnaṃ* Th1. 240.

§ 84. The stem *sakhi* 'friend'², which belongs to the poetic language and is represented by *sahāyaka* in prose, has the two

E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 80; E. Müller, PGr. p. 71.

Or. JPTS. 1909, p. 18 f. All the forms quoted here from "J. A." i.e.,

Jātakatthakathā, are taken from verses ("J")!

supplementary stems *sakha* and *sakhāra*. The latter originated from Acc. Sg. *sakhāraṃ*, which is itself an analogy-formation after the flexion of agent nouns (*satthā*: *satthāraṃ* = *sakhā*: x). The flexion is as follows: Sg. Nom. *sakhā* (as in Skr.) Sn. 253, Jā. II. 29¹⁶, III. 50²¹, 296³, V. 509²⁰, S. I. 36² (verse), Dpvs. 11. 26, Mhvs. 19. 13 and (*sabba*)*sakho* Th1. 648.—Acc. *sakhāraṃ*¹ Jā. II. 348²⁰, III. 296³, V. 509²⁰.—Instr. *sakhinā* (on the analogy of *agginā*) Jā. IV. 41²⁹.—Abl. *sakhārasmā* Jā. III. 534².—Gen. *sakhino* Jā. IV. 426²³, VI. 478¹ (and *sakhissa* according to Kacc. II. 3. 34 in Senart, p. 288).—Loc. (*sakhe* Kacc. II. 3. 32, in Senart, p. 288) —Voc. *sakhā* (=Nom.) Jā. III. 295²⁰.—Pl. Nom. *sakhā* Jā. III. 323¹⁰, Dpvs. 11. 24 and *sakhāro* Jā. III. 492¹⁴, IV. 292²⁷ (cf. what has been said above about *sakhāraṃ*), (moreover according to Kacc. II. 3. 30: *sakhāno* after the *n*-flexion, as well as 31: *sakhāyo* and *sakhino*).—Instr. (*sakhehi* and *sakhārehi* according to Kacc. II. 3. 34).—Gen.-Dat. *sakhinaṃ* Jā. III. 492¹⁴, IV. 42⁸ and *sakhānaṃ* Sn. 123, Jā. II. 228²⁰ (and *sakhārānaṃ* Kacc. II. 3. 36).—Loc. (*sakhesu* and *sakhāresu* Kacc. II. 3. 36).

§ 85. Neuters in *i*, *u*. Stems: *akkhi* 'eye', *assu* 'tear'.

	Sg.		Pl.
Nom. Acc. Voc.	<i>akkhi</i>	<i>assu</i>	<i>akkhīni</i>
	<i>akkhim</i>	<i>assuṃ</i>	<i>akkhī</i>
			<i>assūni</i>
			<i>assū</i>

For the rest as in Masc. (§82). There occurs however a Sg. Loc. *ambunī* 'in the water' Jā. V. 6⁵ like Skr. *madhuni*.

On flexion: 1. Analogical formations after the *a*-decl. are the forms in *-im*, *-um* of the Sg. (after *rūpaṃ*), as well as those in *-ī*, *-ū* of the Plural (after *rūpā*).—2. As forms in Nom. Sg. are used, e.g., *dadhim* JāCo. IV. 140⁶; *sucim* (*sugandham salilam*) Jā. VI. 534¹¹; *assuṃ* JāCo. III. 163²⁵; *vattum* (= *vastu*) JāCo. III. 39⁸; *kusalam* *buhum* Vv. 18. 15. On the other hand *dadhi* Milp. 48¹⁷, *assu* Th2. 220.—3. For the forms in *-ī*, *-ū* cf. Nom. *akkhī bhinnā* Jā. I. 483²⁹, *madhū* Jā. VI. 537²⁰; Acc. *akkhī* DhCo. I. 9²⁰.

§ 86. Feminines in *i* (*ī*) and *u* (*ū*). Stems: *jāti* 'birth, existence' (*nadī* 'river'), *dhenu* 'cow' (*sassū* 'mother-in-law').

¹ Instead of *sakhāraṃ* (as Acc. Sg. of *sakhā*) Jā. II. 299¹³ we should perhaps read *sakam* as in the Burmese mss.

	Sg.		Pl.
Nom.	<i>jāti</i> (<i>nadī</i>)	<i>dhenu</i> (<i>sassū</i>)	<i>jātiyo</i> <i>dhenuyo</i>
Acc.	<i>jātim</i>	<i>dhenum</i>	<i>jāti</i> <i>dhenū</i>
Instr.-Abl.	<i>jātiyā</i>	<i>dhenuyā</i>	<i>jātihi</i> <i>dhenūhi</i>
Dat.-Gen.	<i>jātiyā</i>	<i>dhenuyā</i>	<i>jātinam</i> <i>dhenūnam</i>
Loc.	<i>jātiyā</i> , <i>-yam</i>	<i>dhenuyā</i> , <i>-yam</i>	<i>jātisu</i> <i>dhenūsū</i>
Voc.	<i>jāti</i> (<i>nadī</i>)	<i>dhenu</i> (<i>sassu</i>)	<i>jātiyo</i> , <i>ti</i> <i>dhenuyo</i> , <i>-nū</i>

On flexion: 1. The flexions of short-vowel stems and long-vowel stems coincide with each other in Pāli excepting in Nom. Sg. Here the latter mostly retain their length. But shortening too is found in this position, as, e.g., in *sassu* Vv. 29. 7, 8.—2. As a rule, *ī* at the end of the stem is changed into *iy* before vowel-endings. The flexion is thus like that of monosyllabic *ī*-stems in Sanskrit. In analogy with it *ū* too is then changed into *uy*. Yet, however, there are numerous forms of the *ī*-stems in which *ī* is changed into *y*.—particularly, *metri causa*, in the Gāthā-dialect; but analogous forms occur also in canonical prose. Cf. *ratyā* Th1. 517, 628, Jā. VI. 491²¹ (instead of *rattiyā*) 'of the night' = *rātryās*; Nom. Pl. *ratyā* Jā. VI. 26¹⁶ (com. *rattio*) and Loc. Sg. *rattimhi* Jā. V. 102²³; Instr. Sg. *nikatyā* Jā. III. 88¹⁴ (com. *nikatiyā*) 'through treachery' = *nikṭtyā*; Gen. Sg. *pathavyā* Dh. 178 (instead of *-viyā*) 'of the earth' = *pṛthivyās*; Nom. Pl. *nābhyo* (com. *nābhio*) Vv. 64. 4. The laws of assimilation act in most of these cases when the consonant is immediately followed by *y*: Instr. Sg. *jaccā* (§ 55) Dh. 393, Sn. 136, Jā. III. 395⁶ (com. *jātiyā*); *sammuccā* (for *-tiyā*) Sn. 648; *uppaccā* (for *-ttiya*) S. I. 209⁶ (verse); Loc. Sg. *Nalinānaṃ* (for *-niyam*) Jā. VI. 313⁶; Nom. Pl. *pokkharāṇṇo* (for *-niyo*) Vv. 44. 11, S. I. 233¹ (verse); *dasso* (com. *dāsiyo*) Jā. IV. 53²⁹; *najjo* (for *nadio*) Vv. 6. 7. In prose: Gen. Sg. *najjā* Vin. I. 1⁶, D. II. 112²²; Nom. Pl. *najjo* S. III. 202⁶, 221¹¹ etc. A remarkable form in Nom. Pl. is *najjāyo* 'rivers' Jā. VI. 278¹, which presupposes a stem **najjā*, abstracted out of an Acc. Sg. **najjam* = Ved. *nadyam*¹.—3. The forms in Pl. with extended stem-vowel may again undergo shortening: *naranāriṇam* 'of men and women' Cp. I. 6. 2; *nārisu* Dh. 284; *jātisu* Th1. 346 etc.—4. For the double-forms in Nom. Acc. Pl. let us mention, for Nom. Pl., *kumāriyo* JāCo. I. 337⁵, *pokkharāṇi* Vv. 81. 5, *jambuyo* Th1. 309, (*accharā*) *puthū* Th1. 1190;

¹ Franke, PGr., p. 35, note 4. According to E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 82 the forms of Gen. Pl. in *-iyānaṃ* collected by Storek are to be explained in the same way.

Acc. Pl. *pokkharāṇiyo* D. II. 178²⁸, *raṃsī* Vv. 53. 5, *dhenuyo* Vv. 80. 6.—5. A form corresponding to Skr. Loc. Sg. in -au of i-stems has been retained in *ratto*: *divā ca ratto ca* 'day and night' Sn. 223, Db. 296, Th2. 312, Ud. 15³ (verse), Vv. 84. 32, S. I. 33¹⁶, Sdhs. 51¹⁴ (prose). A Loc. Sg. *bhuvī*¹ is formed from *bhū* 'earth' according to Kacc. A case of transfer from the i-flexion to ā-flexion is presented by *aḍḍharattāyaṃ* 'in the middle of night' (com. -*tṭiyaṃ*) Vv. 81. 16.

§ 87. 1. Flexion of the stems *siri* 'prosperity, fortune' (*Siri* goddess of prosperity) = *śrī*; *hiri* 'modesty' = *hri*; *itthi* 'woman' = *strī*. (a) *siri*: Sg. Nom. *Siri* Jā. V. 112³⁰ and *siri* S. I. 44¹² (verse);—Acc. *siriṃ* JāCo. II. 410⁹;—Instr. *siriya* Sn. 686, VvCo. 323¹⁶;—Voc. *Siri* DCo. 97¹⁸.—(b) *hiri*: Sg. Nom. *hiri* S. I. 33¹¹ (verse), A. I. 95²⁶ and *hiri* Iv. 36⁶, A. I. 51¹⁷, IV. 11²², Nett. 82²⁷, JāCo. I. 207¹⁷;—Acc. *hiriṃ* Sn. 719 etc.; Instr. *hiriya* Jā. II. 65⁴, A. III. 6¹⁶, Nett. 50²⁶, JāCo. I. 129²³.—(c) *itthi* (*thī*, § 29): *itthi* Jā. I. 307¹⁴, A. I. 28⁹, Mhvs. 9. 24 and *itthi* Th1. 151, D. II. 273¹⁸ (verse), A. III. 68²³, JāCo. I. 437¹¹;—Acc. *itthiṃ* Th1. 315, Vin. I. 23¹⁴, JāCo. I. 307²³;—Instr. *itthiya* Vin. I. 23¹⁵, JāCo. I. 290²¹;—Dat.-Gen. *itthiya* S. I. 33¹³ (verse), JāCo. I. 307¹⁰ (*thiya* Jā. V. 81¹⁶).—Pl. Nom. *itthiyo* S. I. 185²⁶ (verse), Vin. I. 36¹⁸, JāCo. III. 392¹⁷;—Acc. *itthiyo* JāCo. I. 289¹⁰ (*thiyo* Sn. 769, Jā. III. 459¹³);—Instr. *itthihi*;—Gen.-Dat. *itthinam* JāCo. III. 392¹⁸ (*thinam* Jā. I. 295⁸);—Loc. *itthisu* Th1. 137, S. IV. 346²¹.—2. Flexion of masculines in *ñ*²: Sg. Nom. *abhibhū* S. I. 121¹⁶ (verse), D. I. 18⁷ etc., *sayambhū* Bu. 14. 1, *pāragū* D. I. 88⁵, JāCo. II. 99²⁰, *viññū* Iv. 98¹³ etc., and *pāragū* Th1. 66, *mataññū* S. IV. 175²⁹;—Acc. *abhibhum* Dh. 418, Sn. 534, M. I. 2²⁷, *sabbaññum* JāCo. I. 335³¹;—Instr. *sabbaññunā*, *sayambhunā* Milp. 214²⁹;—Dat.-Gen. *amattaññuno* S. IV. 103²⁷ and *viññussa* A. I. 138³⁰, M. III. 179²⁵, *abhibhussa* S. I. 157¹⁰;—Loc. *abhibhusmiṃ* M. I. 2²⁸.—Pl. Nom.-Acc. *mattaññuno* S. IV. 105⁸, *gotrabhūno* M. III. 256⁷, *sahabhūno* Dhs. 1197 f., *vedagūno* Ud. 14¹⁷ (verse), and *sahabhū* D. II. 260⁶ (verse), *vadaññū* S. I. 34²¹ (verse), *addhagū* Th2. 55 (neut. *sahabhūni* Nett. 16²⁸);—Instr. *viññūhi* D. II. 93³³, S. I. 9¹⁴, *lokaridūhi*

¹ E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 83; E. Müller, PGr. p. 74.

² On the analogy of compounds formed with *bhū* also words compounded with ā-roots are transferred to the ñ-flexion: *viññū* 'wise' = *viñña*, *sabbajñū* 'omniscient' = *sarvajña*; *pāragū* 'reaching the other side' (beside *pāraga*) = *pāraga* etc.

Vv. 44. 25.—Dat.-Gen. *viññūnam* Th1. 667, S. IV. 93³², *rattaññūnam* A. I. 25¹⁸.—Loc. *viññūsu* A. III. 153²⁴, V. 15¹⁶.

4. Diphthong-stems.

§ 88. 1. The Skr. stem *rai* 'wealth' is unknown in Pāli.—2. From *nau* a new stem *nāvā* 'ship' has been formed¹, which is inflected according to § 81 (cf. *nāvāyo* DhCo. III. 184¹⁰, *nāvāsu* ib. 185¹).—3. Of *go* 'cattle' the following old forms have been preserved: Sg. Nom. *go* S. I. 221³⁴ (verse), *go-r-iva* Jā. V. 15²⁷.—Pl. Nom. *gāvo* Sn. 20, A. II. 43¹⁸; Acc. (transferred from Nom.) *gāvo* Jā. VI. 549⁶, S. IV. 181¹², DhCo. III. 43²;—Instr. *gohi* S. I. 6⁹ (verse), Sn. 33.—Dat.-Gen. *gavam* Jā. III. 111¹⁷, *gonam* (= Ved. *gonām*) Dpvs. I. 76 and its phonetic variant (according to § 15. 3) *gunnam* S. II. 188⁹, A. I. 229¹³, DhCo. III. 243¹⁵. *Gava*² is a new stem which is the basis of Sg. Abl. *gavā* D. I. 201²⁶, Dat.-Gen. *gavassa* M. I. 429³², Loc. *gave* Sn. 810. From a third stem *gāva* is derived *gāvī* 'cow' which is quite common. Finally we have also a stem *goṇa*³: Sg. Nom. *goṇo* Vin. IV. 7¹⁶, S. IV. 195³², DhCo. III. 262⁶; Acc. *goṇam* M. I. 10³⁶, JāCo. I. 494¹¹. Pl. Acc. *goṇe* DhCo. III. 302¹⁸; Gen. *goṇānam* DhCo. III. 239²².—4. Of the Skr. stem *div*, *dyu* 'day, sky' only the adverbially used form *divā* 'by day' has been preserved in Pāli.

5. Radical Stems.

§ 89. Only meagre rests have been preserved of the flexion of radical stems. Thus, e.g., Sg. Instr. *vācā* 'with the word' Sn. 232 from Skr. *vāc* which otherwise appears as *vācā* in P. (§ 81); Sg. Instr. *padā* 'with the foot' Th1. 457, Sn. 768 from Skr. *pād* (cf. Pl. Gen. *khattiyo dvipadam setṭho* S. I. 6²² (verse) = Skr. *dvīpadām*); Pl. Acc. *sarado satam* 'hundred autumns' Jā. II. 16¹⁵ from Skr. *śarad*; Pl. Gen. *sāgaram saritam patim* 'the ocean, the lord (husband) of the rivers' Jā. II. 442⁸ from Skr. *sarit*. All the quotable examples belong to the Gāthā-language⁴. In Mhvs. 36. 93 there is the Sg. Loc. *pathi*

¹ Similarly also in Pkr. *ṇāvā*; Pischel, § 394.

² Cf. AMāg. Sg. Nom. *gave*, Pl. Nom. *gavā* in Pischel, § 393.

³ AMāg. *goṇa*; beside it fem. *gāvī*

⁴ It seems unlikely to me that in *āpo ca pathavī ca* 'water and earth' Sn. 307 *āpo* is the Nom. Pl. = Skr. *āpas*. Besides the Acc. Sg. *āpam* Sn. 391 we have also the Loc. Sg. *āpe* Sn. 392. A stem *āpo* has therefore to be accepted. In the first member of a compound is found *āpo*², e.g., in D. II. 108⁶.

'on the road' as var. lec. in the Ceylonese mss. for *patham* (Acc. Sg.) of the Burmese mss. (§ 93. 4).

6. r-declension.

§ 90. Nomina agentis. Stem: *satthar* 'teacher'.

	Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	<i>satthā</i>	} <i>satthāro</i>
Acc.	<i>satthāraṃ</i> ¹	
Instr.	<i>sattharā, satthārā, satthunā</i>	} <i>satthūhi, satthārehi</i>
Abl.	<i>sattharā, satthārā</i>	
Dat.-Gen.	<i>satthu, satthuno, satthussa</i>	<i>satthūnaṃ, satthārānaṃ</i>
Loc.	<i>satthari</i>	<i>satthūsu, satthāresu</i>
Voc.	<i>satthā, sattha, satthe</i>	<i>satthāro</i>

On flexion: 1. The following are historical forms used in every period of the language: Sg. Nom. *satthā* (JāCo. III. 20¹⁰), Acc. *satthāraṃ* (JāCo. III. 21¹), as well as Pl. Nom. Voc. *satthāro*. The last form was then used also as Acc. Also the following forms are historical: Sg. Gen. *satthu* (Iv. 79⁸, JāCo. III. 20²⁹, *bhattu* Vv. 15⁸) = Skr. *śāstur*; Sg. Loc. *satthari* (Dhs. 1004, DhCo. II. 38¹¹) = *śāstari*; also Sg. Instr. *sattharā* = *śāstrā* with Svarabhakti. The Instr. is then used also as Abl.—2. In compounds the *r* of the stem appears in Pāli as *u*. Thus *satthukappa* 'like the master' Mhvs. 14. 65, *bhattuvasānuvattinī* 'obedient to the will of the husband' Jā. II. 348¹⁸. A stem *satthu* was abstracted out of these *u*-forms, from which: Sg. Instr. *satthunā* (Mhvs. 17. 12), Dat.-Gen. *satthuno* (Sn. 547, 573, Th1. 131, *bhattuno* VvCo. 110¹¹), *satthussa* (Mhvs. 4. 32); Pl. Instr. Abl. *satthūhi*, Gen. *satthūnaṃ* (DhCo. I. 20²⁸: *sotūnaṃ*), Loc. *satthūsu*.—3. A stem *satthāra* was abstracted analogically out of the proportion *kammāraṃ*: *kammāra* = *satthāraṃ*: *x*. From it are derived the forms Pl. Instr. *satthārehi*, Gen. *satthārānaṃ* (JāCo. I. 509³), Loc. *satthāresu*; perhaps also Sg. Instr. *satthārā* (D. I. 168⁸, JāCo. II. 24¹⁶, DhCo. II. 45¹, Mhvs. 5. 77) and the form in Sg. Abl. which is identical with it².—4. Transfer to the *a*-declension through the elision of *r* should also be noticed. Thus

¹ Shortened *metri causa*: *sattharaṃ* Bu. 22. 14.

² Also in Pkr. the stems *bhattu* and *bhattāra* cross the historical forms; Pischel, § 389.

nahāpita 'barber' (Sg. Nom. -to D. I. 225¹⁶, Acc. -taṃ D. I. 225⁶, Pl. Acc. -te Mhvs. 29. 20) presupposes a stem **snāpitar* (cf. Skr. *nāpitā*); *sallakattu* 'physician' (Sg. Nom. -to Sn. 560, Acc. -ttaṃ M. I. 429⁴, Mdp. 247¹²) is = *śalyakartar*¹. From the stem *khattar* 'door-keeper' = *kṣattar* we have beside the Sg. Nom. *khattā* D. I. 112²⁹, M. II. 164³¹ the Acc. *khattaṃ* D. I. 112³, M. II. 164¹⁹.—5. The form *satthā* of Voc. Sg. is taken from the Nom. The form *sattha* is shortening of the same on the analogy of *nadi* from *nadi*, *vadhu* Vin. III. 16²⁵ from *vadhū*. As for the form *satthe*, cf. *khatte* from *khattar* D. I. 112¹⁰, M. II. 164²⁸; *katte* from *kattar* Jā. V. 220²¹, VI. 492². They are based on the analogy of the Voc. *kaññe* of the Nom. *kaññā* (§ 81).

§ 91. Words signifying personal relation. Stems: *pitar* 'father' m., *mātar* 'mother' f.

	Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	<i>pitā</i> <i>mālā</i>	<i>pitaro</i> <i>mātarō</i>
Acc.	<i>pitaraṃ</i> <i>mātaraṃ</i>	<i>pitaro, -tare</i> <i>mātarō</i>
Instr.	<i>pitārā</i> <i>mātārā</i>	} <i>pitūhi, mātūhi</i>
Abl.	<i>pitārā</i> <i>mātārā, mātuyā</i>	
Dat.-Gen.	<i>pitū,</i> <i>mātu</i>	} <i>pitūnaṃ, mātūnaṃ</i>
	<i>pituno,</i> .	
	<i>pitussa</i> <i>mātuyā</i>	
Loc.	<i>pitari</i> { <i>mātari,</i>	} <i>pitūsu, mātūsu</i>
		} <i>pitaresu</i>

On flexion. The stems *pitar* (with short stem-vowel in the strong cases) and *pitū*, which are in use in all the periods of the language, are distributed as in the case of *satthar*. I can find no form to justify the assumption of a stem *pitara*². The stem-vowel is long in *nattar* 'grandson' as in Skr. *naptar*. Cf. Pl. Acc. *nattāro* Ud. 91²³ = Skr. Nom. *naptāras*, also Pl. Instr. *nattārehi* Ud. 92².—2. Attestation of the most important forms: Sg. Instr. *pitārā* JāCo. III. 87¹⁵, *bhātārā* JāCo. I. 306², *mātārā* Th2. 212; Sg. Abl. *pitārā, mātārā* JāCo. V. 214²², *dhūtuyā* Mhvs. 8. 7; Sg. Dat.-Gen. *pitū* Th2. 419, JāCo. IV. 137¹³, *mātu* Th1. 473, Vin. I. 17¹³, JāCo. I. 52²⁸, *duhitu* Th2Co. 269³, *pituno* Vin. I. 17¹, VvCo. 170⁴, *bhātussa* Mhvs. 8. 9; *mātuyā* JāCo. I. 53⁵, Mhvs.

¹ Cf. E. Müller, PGr. p. 82.

² In Pkr. there are the stems *pitū*, *piti* (cf. Pāli *pitito*, *mātito* § 77) and *pitara*, beside *pitar*. Pischel, § 391.

10. 80; Sg. Loc. *bhātari* JāCo. III. 56²³; Pl. Instr. *mātāpitūhi* Th2. 516, JāCo. II. 103⁵; Pl. Gen. *pitūnaṃ* Iv. 110⁶, *pitunnaṃ* DhCo. I. 161¹²; Pl. Loc. *mātāpitūsu* Th2. 499, JāCo. I. 152⁷.—3. Isolated forms: Sg. Acc. *pitum* Cp. 2. 9. 3; Pl. Nom. *bhātuno* Th2. 408; Acc. *-pitū* (in *mātāpitū*) Th2. 433; further Sg. Nom. *jāmāto* 'son-in-law' JāCo. IV. 219²⁵; Pl. Acc. *bhāte* Dpvs. 6. 21, 22 with transfer to the *a*-flexion (§ 90. 4). Transfer of feminine stems to *ā*-decl. is also found to occur. Cf. Sg. Gen. *mātāya* JāCo. I. 62¹³. Such transfer is very frequent in the case of *dhitar* 'daughter': Sg. Nom. *dhitā* Th2. 46, Acc. *dhitarāṃ* Th2. 98, JāCo. III. 19¹⁶ etc., but also Dat.-Gen. *dhitāya* VvCo. 270²⁸, Mhvs. 5. 169 (beside *dhītu* JāCo. VI. 366¹⁰), Voc. *dhite* JāCo. III. 21²⁸, DhCo. III. 8¹²; Pl. Nom. *dhitā* Mhvs. 2. 18 (beside *dhitaro* JāCo. III. 3⁸), Instr. *dhitāhi* VvCo. 161¹⁷, Mhvs. 7. 68, Gen. *dhitānaṃ* JāCo. III. 4⁷, Loc. *dhitāsu* JāCo. I. 152⁸.

7. *n*-declension.

§ 92. Masculines in *-an*. Stems *rājan* 'king' and *attan* 'self, soul'.

	Sg.		Pl.
Nom.	<i>rājā</i>	<i>attā</i>	
Acc.	<i>rājānaṃ</i>	<i>attānaṃ</i> ¹	<i>rājāno</i> <i>attāno</i>
Instr.	<i>raññā,</i> <i>rājīnā</i>	<i>attanā</i>	<i>rājūhi</i> (<i>attanehi</i>)
Abl.	<i>raññā</i>	<i>attanā</i>	(<i>attehi</i>)
Dat.-Gen.	<i>rañño,</i> <i>rājīno</i>	<i>attano</i>	<i>raññaṃ,</i> <i>rājūnaṃ</i> (<i>attānaṃ</i>)
Loc.	<i>rājīni</i>	<i>attani</i>	<i>rājūsū</i> (<i>attanesu</i>)
Voc.	<i>rājā</i>	<i>attā</i>	<i>rājāno</i> <i>attāno</i>

On flexion. 1. The forms of the Singular (with the exception of Abl., which is = Instr.) are historical and used in all the periods of the language. The forms Instr. *raññā* (DhCo. I. 164⁶) and Dat.-Gen. *rañño* (Vv. 74. 4, DhCo. I. 164⁵, JāCo. III. 5¹⁹) are = *rājñā*, *rājñas* according to § 53. 1; *rājīnā* (Mhvs. 6. 2) and *rājīno* (Th2. 463, Sn. 299, 415, Mhvs. 2. 14) are affected by Svarabhakti, as also *rājīni* = *rājñi*. The long-vowel forms in the Voc. Sg. are transferred

¹ With Svarabhakti *ātumānaṃ* Sn. 782.

from the Nom. The stems, which like *attan* 'soul, self' end in Skr. with *-man* *-van* following after a consonant, retain the *a* in the weak cases. Cf. Instr. *amhanā* (§ 50. 2) = *aśmanā*; *attani* JāCo. III. 25². Also *muddhanā* 'with the head' Mhvs. 19. 30 = *mūrdhnā*; Loc. *muddhani* Sn. 689, M. I. 168²⁹ (verse), JāCo. IV. 265¹⁷, Mhvs. 36. 66 = *mūrdhni*, *-dhani*. In Plural the forms in Nom. Voc. are historical (used also as Acc., e.g., DhCo. II. 15⁶), as well as the Gen. *raññaṃ* (D. II. 87⁸, Mhvs. 18. 32) = *rājñāṃ*. Moreover a new stem *rāju* appears in Plural (*rājūhi* Ud. 41⁷, M. II. 120²², JāCo. III. 45⁴, Mhvs. 5. 80, 8. 21, archaic *rājubhi* D. II. 258¹⁴; *rājūnaṃ* Ud. 11³, JāCo. II. 104²⁹, III. 487²¹), probably in analogy with the *r*-stems (§ 90) according to the proportion *satthā*: *satthūhi* = *rājā*: x. I cannot find attestation for the forms *attanehi* etc.—2. Transfer to the *a*-decl. takes place often as a consequence of the dropping of the final nasal; cf. forms of the stem *rāja*¹ such as Sg. Gen. *rājassa* Dpvs. 17. 41, Pl. Nom. *rājā* Mhvs. 37. 89 (= Colombo ed. II. 37. 39); Sg. Acc. *brahmaṃ* (instead of *brahmānaṃ*) Vv. 17. 4, Sn. 151, 285, M. I. 2¹¹, 328¹⁸ like Pkr. Māg. *bamhaṃ*; *muddhaṃ* (from *muddhan*) Dh. 72, Sn. 987, D. I. 95¹³; *attaṃ* Dh. 379; also Pl. Instr. *attehi*, Gen. *attānaṃ*. A stem *rañña* was developed out of the weak-grade form *rājñ-*: Sg. Nom. *rañño* A. II. 113²¹, 116²⁴, 117³; Gen. *raññaṃ* Jā. III. 70⁷; Loc. *raññe* D. II. 145¹⁸, III. 83²⁷; Pl. Instr. *rañnehi*² A. I. 279¹⁴. The weak stem extended by *a* gave rise to the forms *attanehi*, *attanesu*. In the same way a stem *addhāna*³ was abstracted out of the strong-grade form of *addhan* 'way, time' (Sg. Acc. *addhānaṃ*): *atita-m-addhāne* 'in past time' JāCo. III. 43¹ (verse), *addhānamagga-paṭipanno* D. I. 1⁵.—3. Under the influence of the preceding labial (§ 19. 2), in the weak cases of the stem *brahman* 'the god Brahman, Brahmin' the *a* is changed into *u*. Thus Sg. Acc. *brahmānaṃ*, but Instr. *brahmunā* Th1. 1168, Ud. 77¹⁰, D. II. 237⁴ etc., Dat.-Gen. *brahmuno* Th1. 162, D. I. 220³³, 222², S. I. 141². The Loc. Sg. is *brahmani* M. I. 2¹², the Voc. *brahme* (cf § 90. 5) Jā. VI. 525¹⁵, M. I. 328²⁰, Vin. I. 6⁸. Similarly also *addhunā* S. I. 78²⁶, II. 179²⁷, *addhuno* D. I. 17¹⁰, M. III. 184⁹.

¹ At the end of a compound there is used in Pāli sometimes **rāja*, sometimes **rājan*. Cf. *supaṇṇarājassa* JāCo. III. 188²⁸ and *supaṇṇarañño* JāCo. III. 189⁷. Also **rāju*: *nāgarājūnaṃ* Mhvs. 1. 68.

² This is probably the proper reading for *raññāhi*. Pkr. knows neither the *u*-stem nor any stem corresponding to Pāli *rañña*.

³ Also in Pkr. there are forms such as Sg. Nom. *addhāno*, *muddhāno*.

§ 93. 1. Of the stem *san* 'dog' = *śvan* the Sg. Nom. *sā* is quite common: S. I. 176¹³ (verse), D. I. 166⁸, M. I. 77¹⁵, II. 232²⁵, Pu. 55¹⁸. In JPTS. 1909, p. 61 also the Pl. Nom. *sāno* is cited, but no reference is given¹. From the Skr. weak stem *śun-* a new stem *suṇa* (sic! with *ṇ*) has been derived: Sg. Instr. *suṇena* Jā. VI. 353^{20,29}, 354^{6,12}; Voc. *suṇa* JāCo. VI. 357¹. The frequent form *sunakha* is another derivative. From the strong Skr. stem *śvān-* is further derived *suvāna*, -*ṇa*: Pl. Nom. *suvānā* Jā. VI. 247¹⁶, Instr. *suvāṇehi* M. III. 91²⁵.—2. Of *yuvan* 'youth' the Sg. Nom. *yuvā* Dh. 280, Sn. 420, D. I. 80¹⁸ is quotable. The reading of the Sg. Gen. *yuvino* Jā. IV. 222²³ is uncertain. The stem *yuva* is to be found in *yuvassa* Mhvs. 18. 28. *Yūna* and *yuvāna*² are new formations from the weak and the strong stem respectively.—3. Of *maghavan*, name of Indra, we have the Sg. Nom. *maghavā* Dh. 30, Voc. *maghavā* S. I. 221²⁴ (verse) as should be read instead of *mathavā*.—4. Corresponding to the Skr. stems *path* and *panthan* 'path' there are in Pāli the thematised stems *patha* (Sg. Nom. *patho* D. I. 63³, Acc. *patham* JāCo. II. 39¹³, Abl. *pathā* Jā. VI. 525³¹, Gen. *pathassa* Th1. 69, Loc. *pathe* Sn. 176 f., Mhvs. 21. 24) and *pantha* (*panthasakuna* Jā. VI. 527²², *panthadevatā* JāCo. VI. 527³⁰, Sg. Acc. *pantham* Milp. 157²³, Loc. *panthasmim* Sn. 121).—5. From *puman* 'man' we have the Sg. Nom. *pumā* Rasav. II. 83⁶. In Kacc. II. 2. 33 ff. (Senart, p. 271ff.) are given also Voc. *pumam* and Pl. Nom. Voc. *pumāno*, besides Sg. Instr. *pumunā* like *brahmunā*. There is moreover a stem *puma* (Sg. Nom. *pumo* D. II. 273¹⁶ (verse) and Pl. Nom. *pumā* Jā. III. 459¹³), as well as *pumāna* (according to Kacc.). There is no trace of the weak stem *pums* in Pāli.

§ 94. Neuters in -*an*. Stem: *kamman* 'work, deed' = *karman*. In Sg. the forms are historical in Nom.-Acc.-Voc.—*kamma* Dh. 96, 217; Instr. *kammanā* Sn. 136 etc. and *kammunā*³ Th1. 143, 786, Vv. 32. 7, Mhvs. 5. 189; Gen. *kammuno*¹ Jā. III. 65¹⁷; Loc. *kammani*. The old forms are however more and more ousted by those of the *a*-flexion on the basis of the agreement in Pl. Nom.-Acc.-Voc. *kammāni* Sn. 263, Dh. 136. Thus Sg. Nom.-Acc. *kammam*, Instr. *kammena* etc. Cf. even in the oldest literature *nāmam* (Sg. Nom.) Sn. 808; *kammehi* Sn. 215, *kammesu* Sn. 140 etc. In the same way

¹ The paradigm given by Minayeff, PGr. p. 23 is artificially constructed: Sg. Nom.-Voc. *sa*, Acc. *sam* (etc. like an *a*-stem; but Pl. Instr.-Abl. *sāhi*, *sābhi*, Loc. *sāsu*). Pl. Nom. *sā* 'dogs' S. I. 176¹³.

² Cf. Childers, Pāli Dictionary, under the words.

³ Cf. § 92. 8, 19. 2.

Sg. Loc. *pabbe* JāCo. I. 245¹². Pl. Loc. *pabbesu* S. IV. 171²⁰ from *pabba(n)* 'knot in a reed, section' = *parvan*; *thāmena* 'forcibly' JāCo. I. 443⁷, Milp. 4³ (beside which, according to § 79. 1 with footnote 1, p. 120, *thāmasā* D. II. 282²⁷, Mhvs. 23. 83) from *thāma(n)* = *sthāman*. New neuter stems are formed also by adding an *a*. Thus Sg. Acc. *jammanam* Sn. 1018 from *jamman* 'birth' = *janman*; Sg. Nom. *yakanam* Kh. 3, M. I. 57¹⁷, D. II. 293¹⁴ from *yakan* 'liver' = *yakan*.—Masculine compounds with neuter second components in -*an* are inflected mostly according to the *a*-decl. after dropping the final nasal. Thus Pl. Nom. *puññakammā* S. I. 97³⁰; Sg. Gen. *puṭhulomassa* Attanagaluviḥāravs. 2. 2 from *loman* 'hair'; stem *Vissakamma* (name of a god) = *Vīśvakarman* (e.g., Sg. Nom. **kammo* JāCo. IV. 325¹⁸, Acc. **kammaṃ* JāCo. V. 132⁵, Instr. **kammena* JāCo. I. 315¹¹); but we have also **kamman* in Acc. **kammānam* Mhvs. 28. 6 and Instr. **kammunā* Mhvs. 31. 76.

§ 95. Substantives and adjectives in -*in*. Stem: *hatthin* 'elephant'.

	Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	<i>hatthi</i> — <i>hatthi</i>	<i>hatthino</i> — <i>hatthi</i>
Acc.	<i>hatthinam</i> — <i>hatthim</i>	<i>hatthino</i> — <i>hatthi</i>
Instr.	<i>hatthinā</i>	} <i>hatthihi</i>
Abl.	<i>hatthinā</i> — <i>hatthismā</i> , - <i>imhā</i>	
Dat.-Gen.	<i>hatthino</i> — <i>hatthissa</i>	<i>hatthinam</i>
Loc.	<i>hatthini</i> — <i>hatthismim</i> , - <i>imhi</i>	<i>hatthisu</i>
Voc.	<i>hatthi</i>	<i>hatthino</i> — <i>hatthi</i>

On flexion: 1. Two distinct types are in evidence¹: the old one in -*in* and the new one in -*i* (flexion according to § 82), which is derived either from the stem-form in which the *in*-stems appear in compounds, or from the case-form in Instr. Sg. where both declensions show the same form. Both the types were living in all the periods of the language. Cf., e.g., Sg. Gen. *jhāyino* (from *jhāyin* 'thoughtful') Dh. 110, *setṭhino* JāCo. I. 122¹⁷ (from *setṭhin* 'merchant'), *hatthino* DhCo. I. 168¹² and **anupassissa* (from -*ssin* 'observing') Dh. 253, *setṭhiṣsa* S. I. 90¹, Vin. I. 218³⁸, JāCo. IV. 229¹⁰, *hatthissa* Vin. II. 195²⁶, JāCo. I. 187²⁶. Pl. Nom. *jhāyino* Dh. 23, *sāmīno* 'the masters' JāCo. II. 3²⁰, *gāmaṇḍasino* 'the villagers' JāCo. III. 9²⁷, *pāṇino* 'living beings' Mhvs. 12. 22 and *hatthi* S. I. 211¹⁴ (verse), Vin. I.

¹ As in Pkr. Cf. Fischel, § 406.

219³⁶, JāCo. II. 102²², *dhamṣi* 'the brave ones' M. I. 236¹; Pl. Acc. *hatthi* DhCo. II. 45²⁵. Cf. also Sg. Acc. *hatthinam* Th1. 355 and *sāmiṃ* Sn. 83, *gāmaṇṣiṃ* JāCo. III. 10¹¹, Sg. Loc. *seṭṭhimhi* Vin. I. 17³³. Long-vowel forms, i.e. forms of the *i*-type, are the rule in Pl. Instr. Abl., Dat.-Gen. and Loc.; metrical shortening is not rare: *pāṇhi* Vv. 4. 6; *pāṇnam* Dh. 135, Jā. VI. 594¹⁹.—2. Occasionally *in*-stems too are thematised by adding an *a*¹, thus giving rise to new stems. Cf. Sg. Acc. neut. *ohāriṇam* Dh. 346 from *ohārin* 'dragging down'; Sg. Loc. *ariyavuttine* JāCo. III. 12²² (verse); Pl. Nom. *verinā* DhCo. II. 37¹ from *verin* 'inimical' = *vairin*; Pl. Acc. *palokine* Th2. 101 from *palokin* 'doomed to destruction', *pāṇine* Sn. 220; Pl. Loc. *verinesu* Dh. 197. We have even Sg. Voc. fem. *āveṇine* *uppalamāladhāriṇe* Vv. 48. 2 from *āveḷin* 'decorated', *°dhārin* 'carrying lotus-wreaths' beside Vocatives like *alamkate*. Otherwise the *in*-stems form their feminines as in Skr.: *sāmini* 'mistress', *gabbhinī* 'pregnant' etc.—3. There are some isolated unusual forms, e.g., Pl. Nom. *pāṇayo* Sn. 201, *hatthiyo* Jā. VI. 537³⁰ and the archaic Instrumentals in *-bhi*: *atthadassibhi* Th1. 4, *nettiṃsavara-dhāribhi* Jā. II. 77²³, *jhāyibhi*, *jhānasilibhi* M. III. 13²⁵ etc.—4. The stem *tādi* = *tādṛś* (cf. §75) is treated as an *in*-stem; cf. Sg. Gen. *tādino* Vv. 82.7, Pl. Gen. *-nam* Vv. 81. 26; also Sg. Loc. *tādine* (cf. 2) Th1. 1173.

8. *nt*-declension.

§ 96. Adjectives in *-ant*. Stem: *silavant* 'virtuous'.

	Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	<i>silavā</i> — <i>-vanto</i>	<i>silavanto</i> — <i>-vantā</i>
Acc.	<i>silavantam</i>	<i>silavanto</i> — <i>-vante</i>
Instr.-Abl.	<i>silavatā</i> — <i>-vantena</i>	<i>silavantehi</i>
Dat.-Gen.	<i>silavato</i> — <i>-vantassa</i>	<i>silavantam</i> — <i>-vantānam</i>
Loc.	<i>silavati</i> — <i>-vante</i> , <i>-vantamhi</i> , <i>-vantaṃmiṃ</i>	<i>silavantesu</i>
Voc.	<i>silavā</i> — <i>-vanta</i>	<i>silavanto</i> — <i>-vantā</i>

On flexion. 1. Out of the older historical type the later one has been developed through transfer to the *a*-flexion. The Sg. Acc. in *-antam* was the connecting link. Both types persist side by side through all the stages of the language. The younger type completely

¹ Similarly in Pkr. stems like *sakkhiṇa* = *sākṣin*, *barahina* = *barhin*. Pischel, §403.

monopolised the Instr., Abl. and Loc. Pl. even from the beginning. Examples of forms of the later type out of the Gāthā-language: Sg. Gen. *silavantassa* Dh. 110; Loc. *silavante* JāCo. III. 12²² (verse); Voc. *yasavanta* Vv. 63. 30; Sg. Nom. neut. *vaṇṇavantam* (*puppham*) Th1. 323. 324; Pl. Acc. *mahante* Jā. IV. 222²⁸. From canonical prose Sg. Nom. *mahanto* 'great' M. III. 185¹; Pl. Acc. *mahante* Vin. I. 85³¹; Gen. *silavantānam* M. I. 334⁴, *satimantānam* A. I. 24³³, *dhitimantānam* A. I. 25², *bhagavantānam* S. V. 164⁶ etc. Also Pl. Instr. *silavantehi* D. II. 80²¹ etc. Yet the regular flexion is still the older one. From the stem *cakkhumant* 'endowed with eyes, seeing' we have in Sn. the forms Sg. Nom. *cakkhumā*, Voc. *-ma*, Instr. *-matā*; Pl. Nom. *-manto*. From *satimat* 'of retentive memory' we have in Dh. Sg. Nom. *satimā*; Gen. *-mato*; Pl. Nom. *-manto*; Gen. *-matam* etc.¹ In canonical prose the forms of the older type are: Sg. Nom. *satimā* D. I. 37²⁵, *vusitavā* Perf. Part. Act. 'he who has dwelt' M. I. 5¹⁰, *sutavā* 'he who has heard, learnt' M. I. 8³²; Instr. *mahatā* S. V. 163²⁶, *silavatā* S. III. 167²³; Gen. *silavato* S. IV. 303²⁰, *sabbāvato* (from *sabbāvant* 'full, complete') M. II. 15¹⁰; Pl. Gen. *sabbāvato* M. II. 16¹⁸ etc. Also *bhagavā*, *-vatā*, *-vato*, *-vati*; *āyasmā*, *-matā* etc. *passim*. Forms of the older type in post-canonical prose: Sg. Nom. *silavā* Milp. 224³, JāCo. I. 187¹; Instr. (*Mārena*) *pāpimatā* Milp. 155¹¹; Gen. *mahato* Milp. 224¹⁶, JāCo. III. 23¹³, (*Mārassa*) *pāpimato* Milp. 155⁸; *balavato* *yasavato* Milp. 234¹⁶; quite commonly *bhagavā*, *-vatā*, *-vato*, *-vati*; *āyasmā*, *-matā*. Beside them however the forms of the *a*-flexion go on increasing: Sg. Nom. *sumahanto* Milp. 155²; Instr. *mahantena* JāCo. III. 24²⁰, 40³; Pl. Acc. *silavante* JāCo. I. 187²⁸; Gen. *bhagavantānam* Milp. 226¹³; Sg. Nom. neut. *mahantam* (*pāṭihāriyam*) JāCo. IV. 229¹⁵, *ojavantam* (*raṭṭham*) JāCo. III. 111⁶; Pl. Nom. neut. *ojavantāni* JāCo. III. 110²⁰ etc. Of the stem *Himavant*², for instance, there occur in JāCo. only the following forms: Sg. Nom. *Himavā* JāCo. VI. 580⁸, Gen. *Himavato* JāCo. V. 392¹⁸, 419¹⁸, Loc. *Himavati* seven times (of which five times with the variant reading *-vante*). Otherwise the stem *Himavanta* is used throughout. Cf. also the abstracts like *silavantatu* JāCo. I. 320⁴ etc., derived from a stem extended by *-a*.—2. Transfer to the *a*-flexion follows also from the dropping of *nt*³. Forms of this

¹ Cf. Fausböll, Sn. II. Glossary, under the word *cakkhumat* (n. 118), D. Andersen, PGL. under the word *silarat*.

² D. Andersen, Index to Fausböll, JāCo. VII, under the word.

³ Similarly in Pkr.; Pischel, § 398.

type are found in the Gāthā-language: Sg. Acc. *satimam* Sn. 212, *bhānumam* Sn. 1016, *Himavam* Jā. VI. 272⁴; Pl. Nom. *mulimā* Sn. 881. Also Sg. Nom. fem. *kittimā* Jā. III. 70⁶, VI. 508²¹. The fem. name *Sirimā* occurs in all the stages of the language¹. The neutral form *ojavam* Th2. 55 may be derived from a stem *ojava*, or it may be directly derived from Skr. *ojavat*. These forms perhaps facilitated the shortening of *ant*-stems into *a*-stems.—3. The Nominative-form of the Pl. in *-anto* is used also in Acc., just as that of the Sg. in *-ā* is used in Voc.

§ 97. Present Participles in *-nt*. 1. Their flexion is distinguished from that of the adjectives in *-nt* firstly by the fact that the Sg. Nom. has retained the ending *-am*=Skr. *-an* in the Gāthā-language and in the canonical prose. Thus *jīvam* 'living' Sn. 427, 432, Th1. 44=*jīvan*; *kubbam* 'making' Jā. III. 278¹²=*kurnam*; *vihamam* 'sojourning' Th1. 435=*viharan*; *bhanam* 'speaking' Sn. 429=*bhanan* etc. Similarly *jānam* 'knowing' M. II. 9²³=*jānan*; *passam* 'seeing' M. II. 9²⁴=*paśyan*. But beside it the ending *-nto* occurs already in the oldest period of the language: *kandanto* 'weeping' Th1. 406; *patthento* 'desiring' Th1. 264; *gavesanto* 'seeking' Th1. 183; *apatikujjhanto* 'not getting angry with it' S. I. 162³⁰ (verse) etc., and frequently in the canonical prose: *kandanto* M. II. 3²⁰, *appajānanto* 'not comprehending' M. I. 7²². In post-canonical prose the form in *-nto* becomes predominant, and that in *-am* is considered to be archaic. Hence *nihanam* 'killing' Jā. II. 407¹ is explained by *nihananto* in the Co., as also in similar other instances. In the first two periods of the language the flexion retained the archaic forms: Sg. Instr. *icchatā* (from *icchatī* 'wishes') Th1. 167=*icchatā*; Gen. *vasato* (from *vasatī* 'dwells') Jā. III. 17⁹=*vasatas*; Pl. Gen. *vijanatam* (from *vijanātī* 'comprehends') Th1. 14; *vadatam* (from *vadatī* 'speaks') Vv. 53. 1 (Comm.=*vadantānam*); Sg. Gen. *passato*=*paśyatas* M. I. 7⁴, *viharato* M. I. 9²⁷ etc. Along with them should be counted also the forms Sg. Gen. *karoto* Dh. 116, Th1. 98, 99 and Pl. Gen. *karotam* Vv. 34. 21 (but *kurutam* M. I. 516²³). They belong to the stem *karont-* abstracted out of the Acc. of the new form *karonta-*, and their relation to the Acc. *karontam* is as that of *vasato*, *vasatam* to *vasantam*². We should also note the Pl. Nom. *icchato* Th1. 320 for *icchanto*=*icchantas*. At the side of the older forms there are found, already from the Gāthā-language onwards, forms of the *a*-flexion: Sg. Gen.

¹ JPTS. 1909, p. 166.

² Cf. E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 77.

namantassa (from *namati* 'bows') Jā. II. 205⁹, *passantassa* Th1. 716; Loc. *kandante* Th1. 774; Pl. Nom. *vicarantā* (from *vicarati* 'wanders about') Th1. 37, *a-vijānantā* Th1. 276; Pl. Gen. *nadantānam* (from *nadati* 'roars') Th1. Introd. verse 1; cf. also Pl. Loc. *uppatantesu* (root *pat*) Th1. 76. These forms become more frequent in the canonical prose (cf. Pl. Nom. *jānantā*, *passantā* M. II. 10^{8,9}; Acc. *pavisante*, *nikkhamante* 'the incoming, the outgoing' M. II. 21²⁶), and in the post-canonical prose they are the only current ones.—2. More rarely, in the Gāthā-language, the participles in *-ant* go over to the *a*-flexion also by dropping the final *nt*. Cf. *jāno* 'knowing' Jā. III. 24² for *jānam*, *jānanto*; *passo* 'seeing' Th1. 61 for *passam*, *passanto*. In this way is to be explained the form *anu-kubbassa* Jā. II. 205¹⁰ instead of *-kubbato*=*kurvatas* (Comm. *anukubbantassa*). The Sg. Nom. neut. *asam* 'worthless' Jā. II. 32² would be thus directly =Skr. *asat*.

§ 98. 1. The stem *arahant* 'the perfect one'¹, originally a Part. Pres., has in Sg. Nom. both *araham* S. I. 169²³ (verse), Sn. p. 100, 103, A. II. 234³⁶, Iv. 78²² etc. as well as *arahā* Sn. 1003. The reading of the mss. is often uncertain, as in A. III. 436²¹, 437², IV. 364²², Iv. 95¹². Moreover the stems *arahant* and *arahanta* are in evidence side by side. The Sg. Loc. *arahantamhi* occurs already in Th1. 1173; the Pl. Gen. is *arahatam* in Dh. 164, D. I. 88², S. I. 161²⁷ and *arahantānam* in A. IV. 394²³, Milp. 208²¹ etc.—2. Of the stem *sant* 'existing, good' the old Pl. Inst. *sabbhi*=*sabbhis* has been retained in verses: Dh. 151, Th1. 1096, D. II. 246⁷ (verse), *sabbhir-eva* Th1. 4, S. I. 17³ (verse), *asabbhi* Sn. 245. The other forms are derived from the stems *sant* or *santa*; e.g. Sg. Dat.-Gen. *sato* Th1. 180, D. I. 34¹¹, Milp. 235²⁵; Loc. *sati* Sn. 81, D. II. 31¹³, Vin. I. 112³⁵, Milp. 231¹³ (in connection with a fem. substantive JāCo. I. 328², 348⁸ etc.) and *sante* Sn. 94, M. II. 24²², DhCo. II. 134⁴; Pl. Nom. *santo* Dh. 83, 151 and *santā* Vin. I. 103¹; Pl. Loc. *santesu* Milp. 28⁸ (verse) etc. The Sg. Nom. masc. is always *santo* Sn. 98, 124, Th1. 198, Milp. 32⁶. On the neut. *asam* see § 97. 2; beside it we have *santam*, *asantam* Vin. I. 94^{32,33}. But I consider *asantam* Sn. 131 to be Pl. Gen.=*asajjanānam* as in the Comm.; var. lec. of the Comm. is *asantam*=*abhūtam*.—3. The form of address *bhavant* 'venerable', used for the Pron. of the second person, has the following forms: Sg. Nom. *bhavam* Sn. 486, D. I. 249¹⁹, M. I. 484⁶, neut.

¹ Cf. R. O. Franke, D. übers., p. 297 foot-note 1.

bhavam M. III. 172²⁶; Acc. *bhavantam* Sn. 597, D. II. 231²⁸; Instr. *bhotā* D. I. 93²³, S. IV. 120¹⁴, Sn. p. 15; Gen. *bhotā* Sn. 565, M. I. 486¹⁰; Voc. *bhavam* D. I. 93¹⁸ and *bho* D. I. 93¹⁹, M. I. 484⁵, JāCo. II. 26¹⁹. Pl. Nom. *bhavanto* Sn. p. 103 and *bhonto* Sn. v. 101, 103, M. II. 2⁴, Milp. 25¹⁴; Acc. *bhavante* M. II. 3²²; Instr. *bhavantchi* M. III. 13²⁴; Gen. *bhavatam* M. II. 3¹⁹; Voc. *bhonto* Th1. 832, M. II. 2⁵. The form *bhante*, a 'Māgadhism'¹, is used absolutely in address: Vin. I. 76³², D. II. 154¹⁴, 283²¹, JāCo. II. 111¹³, III. 46⁴, or in connection with a Voc.: Milp. 25¹⁸, or attributively in any case: it is in Nom. in D. I. 179¹⁶, DhCo. I. 62²¹, in Gen.-Dat. in D. I. 179¹⁶ etc. The fem. of the stem *bhavant* is *bhoti*. Cf. Sg. Nom. *bhoti* Sn. 989, Jā. III. 95¹³, Acc. *bhotim* Jā. VI. 523¹⁹, Loc. *bhotiyā* Jā. VI. 523¹⁸, Voc. *bhoti* Jā. VI. 523⁷, D. II. 249⁸ etc.²

9. s-Declension

§ 99. Neuters in -as. Stem *sotas* 'stream'

Of the historical forms there are preserved only Sg. Nom.-Acc.-Voc. *soto*³—Instr. *sotasā*—Dat.-Gen. *sotaso*—Loc. *sotasi*. Transfer to the neutral *a*-declension is also achieved by dropping the final *s* (§ 78 B). The new stem serves as the basis of all the cases in Plural, and, apparently, also of Abl. Sg. Sometimes also the other cases of Sg. are formed from it.

On flexion. 1. The historical forms are found mostly in the Gāthā-language and in the canonical prose: Sg. Nom. (*paramam*) *tapo* 'the (highest) penance' Dh. 184; Acc. *siro* 'the head' Sn. 768, *yaso* 'reputation' Jā. III. 87²⁵; Instr. *urasā* 'with the breast' Th1. 27, 233, *sirasā* 'with the head' Vin. I. 4²³, M. II. 120¹, *cetasā* 'with the heart' Vin. I. 4¹⁷, *ajarasā* 'through age' DhCo. III. 320⁷ (verse); Dat.-Gen. *cetaso* Vin. I. 4³³, M. III. 196²⁷; *manaso* 'of the mind' Dh. 390; Loc. *urasi* Jā. III. 148¹³, *aghasi-gama* 'moving through the

¹ Cf. AMāg. *bhante*; Pischel, § 366 b.

² The feminines of participles are usually derived from the strong stem. Cf. *gacchanti* JāCo. I. 291³, *labhanti* JāCo. II. 128¹⁵, *passanti* Vin. I. 16¹⁰, JāCo. I. 61², *ārocenti* JāCo. VI. 522³⁴, *khajjanti* (from *khajjati* 'is devoured' = *khādyate*) Th1. 315 etc. The feminines of adjectives are however derived from the weak stem. Cf. *silavatī* D. II. 12²⁷, *mahatī* DhCo. II. 41¹², and the proper names like *Bandhumatī* (a city) D. II. 12², *Ketumatī* (a river) Jā. VI. 518¹³, *Yasavatī* (a woman) JāCo. IV. 237⁷ etc. Flexion according to § 86.

³ The coincidence of this form with the Sg. Nom. *dhammo* of masc. *a*-stems has led to a confusion in gender as pointed out in § 76.

atmosphere' Vv. 16. 1. But beside them, already in the oldest period, forms of the *a*-type are frequently used: Sg. Nom. *siram* Th2. 255, *manam* Dh. 96; Acc. *siram* A. I. 141¹³; Instr. *tapena* Sn. 655; Gen. *manassa* S. IV. 4¹⁷; Loc. *ure* D. I. 135²⁷, *urasmim* A. I. 141³, *nabhamhi* 'in the atmosphere' Jā. V. 14²⁰, *aghe* Jā. IV. 322¹ and *aghasmi* Jā. IV. 484¹². This becomes the normal flexion in the post-canonical prose¹. The archaic forms are confined to a limited number of words and expressions: Sg. Nom. *mano* JāCo. IV. 217^{25, 26}; Acc. *vaco* JāCo. IV. 234¹⁷; Instr. *manasā* JāCo. IV. 218⁴, 227¹⁵, as well as, for instance, Milp. 227¹⁹, in the old phrase *kāyena vācāya manasā*; Loc. *manasi* in *manasi-karoti* 'pays attention to, ponders in mind over' JāCo. I. 393²⁹, 500¹⁵ etc. On the other hand *mane* DhCo. I. 23³.—2. For the Plural it is sufficient to point out from the oldest literature the forms *sotāni* Sn. 433 and *sotā* Sn. 1034; Acc. *sote*² Th1. 761; Instr. *sotehi* Sn. 197, *sirchi* Jā. IV. 250¹⁵; Gen. *sotānam* Sn. 1034.—3. The transfer to the *a*-decl. may take place also through the addition of *a* to the *s*-stem: Sg. Acc. *sirasam* JāCo. V. 434³.

§ 100. Masculines and feminines in -as. 1. The masc. stem *candimas* 'moon' has in Sg. Nom. *candimā* Dh. 172 f., 382 = *candramās*. For the rest the flexion is just like that of *a*-stems. The same applies as a rule to compounds with *as*-stems. Cf. Sg. Nom. *attamano* 'joyous' Dh. 328, D. II. 352¹¹, M. I. 432³; *dummano* 'sad' Vin. I. 21²², JāCo. II. 160¹⁸; fem. *attamanā* JāCo. I. 52³⁰; Pl. Nom. *attamanā* D. I. 46²⁷; *sumanā* Sn. 222; Acc. *muditamane* Sn. 680. Forms of the *as*-type are however found in the Gāthā-language: Sg. Gen. *anānvāhatacetaso* Dh. 39; perhaps Sg. Acc. *vyāsattamanasam* Dh. 47. Transfer to the *a*-flexion may take place also through extension of the stem by *a*: Sg. Nom. *avyāpannacetaso*³ S. V. 74^{10, 20}; Pl. Nom. *adhimanasā* Sn. 692.—2. The Participles Perf. Act. in -*vas* assume various forms. Historical are the forms *avidvā* 'unknowing' Sn. 535 etc., M. I. 311⁷ = *avidvān*, as well as *°dassivā* in *bhaya-dassivā* Dh. 31 f. = *°darśivān* 'seeing'. The form which is most in use is *vidū*, derived from the weak stem *viduṣ* and inflected according to § 87. 2. Moreover we have also a stem *viddasu*: Sg. Nom. *aviddasu* Dh. 268, Gen. *viddasuno*, av. M. I. 65^{5, 6, 8}; Pl. Nom. *aviddasū* Sn.

¹ As also in Pkr. (see Pischel, § 408 f.), which has however also retained the old forms, particularly in AMāg. and JMāh.

² On *sotā* and *sote* cf. § 78. 6, 7.

³ Also in Skr. the form *cetasā* is allowed at the end of a compound according to Vopadeva, BR. sub *vece*.

762, -suno M. I. 65²⁶.—3. The comparatives in -yas drop the final s and are transferred to the a-flexion. Cf. Sg. Nom. *seyyo* Dh. 308, Sn. 918, S. IV. 88³; Acc. *seyyaṃ* Dh. 61, Th1. 208; Pl. Nom. *seyyā* Dpvs. 4. 51 and *seyyāse* (§ 79. 4) Vv. 18. 12; from this stem also fem. *seyyā*, neut. *seyyaṃ* JāCo. III. 237¹³, Pl. *seyyāni* Jā. III. 196¹². The old Sanskrit form is retained in the neut. *seyyo* 'superior' Dh. 76, Th1. 194, Jā. II. 44²⁴, VI. 498¹⁹, Vin. III. 73¹⁴ etc. = *śreyas*. The opposite of it is *pāpiyo* 'inferior' Jā. II. 44⁸ etc. (beside *pāpiyaṃ* Milp. 155¹⁶) = *pāpiyas*. The indeclinable *seyyaso* Dh. 42 f., Jā. IV. 241^{11, 13} is identical in meaning with *seyyo*. *Seyyatara* may be regarded as the usual form for *seyya* in the post-canonical prose, and in VvCo. 96^{22, 23}, for instance, *seyya* is explained by *seyyatara*. Also from the old stem the fem. *seyyasi* (shortened from *seyyasi* metri causa) Jā. V. 303²¹.—4. Pāli *accharā*¹ corresponding to Skr. fem. *apsaras* 'nymph' is a case of transfer to the ā-decl., § 81. The stem *jarā* beside *jaras* is known also in Skr.

§ 101. The neuter stems in -is, -us are treated almost exclusively as i-, u-neuters (§ 85). Historical forms are found only occasionally, as Sg. Instr. *āyusā*² from Skr. *āyus* 'age' Sn. 149. Usually however the stem is as in Pāli *sappi* from Skr. *sarpis* 'butter', Pāli *cakkhu* from Skr. *cakṣus* 'eye'. Thus Sg. Nom. *sappi* D. I. 201²⁶, A. I. 278³¹ and *sappiṃ* JāCo. I. 457²², *āyu* 'age' Th1. 145, Dh. 109 and *āyuṃ* JāCo. I. 138⁵, *cakkhuṃ* Vin. II. 157³; Acc. *sappiṃ* Mhvs. 5. 217, *cakkhuṃ* JāCo. III. 18⁷; Instr. *sappinā* Ud. 38³³, *cakkhunā* JāCo. III. 18⁹; Abl. *sappimhā* D. I. 201²⁶; Dat.-Gen. *sappissa* Ud. 93⁴, *āyussa* Mhvs. 35. 73, *cakkhuno* JāCo. IV. 206¹⁹; Loc. *cakkhusmiṃ* Vin. I. 34³², *cakkhumhi* Dpvs. 4. 4. Pl. Nom. *cakkhūni* JāCo. IV. 137¹⁶; Instr. *cakkhūhi* Dpvs. 17. 26 etc.—The neuter Sanskrit stem *arcis* 'flame' was changed into *acci* and then inflected as a fem. stem: Sg. Instr. *acciyā* M. II. 130⁶, Pl. Nom. *accīyo* Vin. I. 25³⁰ (*acci vālena khittā* A. IV. 103⁵, S. IV. 399^{23, 26}).—Masculine compounds like *dirghāyu* 'long-lived' = *dirghāyus* are inflected according to § 82.

10. Adverbs and Comparison.

§ 102. The accusative of the neuter adjective serves as the adverb in Pāli: *jaha sīghaṃ samussayaṃ* 'give up quickly the totality (of all that lead to rebirth)' Th1. 83; *sādhū kho mayaṃ palāyimha* 'we have

fled just in the right manner' Vin. I. 88³⁴; *iṃhe saṇikāṃ āgaccheyyātha* 'come hither slowly!' JāCo. III. 37¹³; *palāyatha lahuṃ* 'fly quickly!' Mhvs. 7. 66. But other case-forms too are used as adverbs; thus Instrumentals: *kiechena katā paṇṇasālā* 'the hut made with great labour' JāCo. II. 44⁶; *api ca me āvuso satthā paricippa digharattam manāpena na amanāpena* 'moreover the master has been served by me for a long time in a fitting manner, and not in an unfitting manner' S. IV. 57²⁵. The Abl. is used, for instance, in *kiechā laddho ayaṃ putto* 'this son has been acquired with great difficulty' Th1. 475 (cf. VvCo. 229¹⁸). Or should *kiechā* here be regarded as Instr.?

§ 103. Comparison. 1. Several of the old comparatives and superlatives in -iyas and -iṣṭha have been preserved. Thus *seyya(s)* = *śreyas*, *pāpiya(s)* = *pāpiyas* (§ 100. 3); *bhiyyo*, *bhīyo* 'more' (adv.) Dh. 17 f., Th1. 110, 173, S. I. 108¹⁷ etc. = *bhūyas*. The comp. *niceyya(s)* Sn. 855, 918 has been formed clearly on the analogy of *seyya(s)*. Moreover we have the superlatives *seṭṭha* 'the best' = *śreṣṭha*; *pāpiṭṭha* 'the worst' = *pāpiṣṭha*; *kaniṭṭha* 'the youngest' = *kaniṣṭha*; *jeṭṭha* 'the eldest' = *jyeṣṭha*. *Seṭṭho* in Vv. 64. 33 is used in the sense of a comparative. As in Skr., so also in Pāli, these comparatives and superlatives may undergo further gradation¹: *seyyatara* (§ 100. 3); *seṭṭhatara* Jā. V. 148⁷; *pāpiṭṭhatara* Vin. II. 5¹¹. The compound *pāpiṣṭika* is difficult to explain. According to Childers *sub voce* it is = *pāpiyas + ika*. A less contracted form is perhaps to be found in *pāpiyyasika* of the technical term *tassapāpiyyasikā*.—2. The comparative suffix -tara is very productive in Pāli. It seems to have almost completely ousted the superlative suffix -tama. An example of the superlative is *ulāratama* 'the highest' VvCo. 320¹⁴; *sattama* 'the best' Sn. 356 is another. Regular examples of the comparative are *piyatara* 'dearer' JāCo. III. 279²⁴, *sādutara* 'sweeter' Sn. 181 (used in the superlative sense in S. I. 214¹⁹), *bahutara* 'more' Vin. I. 129⁴ etc. There are also new formations such as *mahantatara* 'greater' M. III. 170¹³, JāCo. II. 417¹⁶, *silavantatara* 'more virtuous' JāCo. II. 3²¹, *vaṇṇavantatara* 'more beautiful' D. I. 18²¹, in which the suffix has been added to the stem extended by a. In *balavatara* 'stronger' Milp. 234²¹ it has been added to the shortened stem. Cf. the comparatives *purimatara* 'the earlier' S. IV. 398⁸, *paramatara* 'the higher' Th1. 518, *varatara* 'the more excellent' DhCo. I. 332⁶ and the Adv. *paṭhamataram* 'earlier' Vin. I. 30⁴, DhCo. I. 138⁷,

¹ So also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 410.

² As also Pkr., AMāg. *cakkhusā*; Pischel, § 411.

¹ Cf. also in Pkr. AMāg. *jeṭṭhayara* etc.; Pischel, § 414.

JāCo. VI. 510²⁵. In *sappurisarā* 'the more efficient man' S. V. 20⁷ the suffix *-tara* has been added to the substantive *sappurisa* = *satpuruṣa*; in *puretaram* 'earlier' it has been added to the adv. *pure*. Even the adverb *pageva* 'much more still' has been intensified to *pagevataram* M. III. 145⁵. The comparative has been extended by the suffix *-ika* in *lahukatarika* M. II. 70¹⁵. The intensity of meaning — 'much', 'exceedingly' etc.—may be expressed also by the reduplication of the adj.: *mahantamahanto* JāCo. I. 347²⁹. Cf. D. II. 73⁶.—3. The simple positive is not infrequently used in the comparative sense.¹ Cf. *etesu katarāṃ nu kho mahantūṃ* 'which is the greater of the two?' JāCo. III. 194³; *santi te nātito bahū* 'they are more numerous than the relatives' Mhvs. 14. 20. Cf. DhCo. I. 94¹⁸.

II. Pronoun

§ 104. A. Personal pronoun of the first person (stem-form in Sg. *maṃ*-, cf. S. IV. 315²³):

	Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	<i>aṃ</i> 'I'	<i>mayāṃ</i> (<i>amhe</i>) 'we'
Acc.	<i>maṃ</i> (<i>mamaṃ</i>)	<i>amhe</i> (<i>asme</i> , <i>amhākaṃ</i> , <i>asmākaṃ</i>)
Instr.-Abl.	<i>mayā</i>	<i>amhehi</i>
Dat.-Gen.	<i>mama</i> , <i>mayhaṃ</i> (<i>mamaṃ</i> , <i>amhaṃ</i>)	<i>amhākaṃ</i> (<i>asmākaṃ</i> , <i>amhaṃ</i>)
Loc.	<i>mayi</i>	<i>amhesu</i>

Enclitic: Sg. Instr.-Dat.-Gen. *me* Pl. Acc.-Instr.-Dat.-Gen. *no*

B. Personal pronoun of the second person:

	Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	<i>tvaṃ</i> (<i>tuvaṃ</i>) 'thou'	<i>tumhe</i> 'you'
Acc.	<i>taṃ</i> (<i>ivaṃ</i> , <i>tuvaṃ</i>)	<i>tumhe</i> (<i>tumhākaṃ</i>)
Instr.-Abl.	<i>tayā</i> (<i>tvayā</i>)	<i>tumhehi</i>
Dat.-Gen.	<i>tava</i> , <i>tuyhaṃ</i> (<i>tavaṃ</i> , <i>tumhaṃ</i>)	<i>tumhākaṃ</i> (<i>tumhaṃ</i>)
Loc.	<i>tayi</i> (<i>tvayi</i>)	<i>tumhesu</i>

Enclitic: Sg. Instr.-Dat.-Gen. *te* Pl. Acc.-Instr.-Dat.-Gen. *vo*.

¹ Cf. Geiger, Mhvs. ed. p. LIV. The same usage also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 414 (towards the end of the paragraph).

Notes: 1. The unbracketed forms are the regular ones in the post-canonical prose, in which, for instance, clear distinction is made between *tvaṃ* 'thou' and *taṃ* 'thee'. All these forms are used also already in the oldest periods of the language. The bracketed forms are archaic or rarer. Attestation of the Pronoun of the first person: Sg. Acc. *mamaṃ* Jā. III. 55⁵, S. I. 88²¹, 219³⁴; Gen. *mamaṃ* Sn. 694, D. II. 90¹¹, A. II. 1¹¹, *amhaṃ*¹ Th1. 1045 (or Pl. Dat.-Gen. ?); Pl. Nom. *amhe* S. I. 118¹², DhCo. III. 56¹¹; Acc. *asme* Jā. III. 359²¹ (Comm. = *amhe*), *amhākaṃ* JāCo. I. 221²⁹; Dat.-Gen. *asmākaṃ* Sn. p. 102, *amhaṃ* Th2. 287, Jā. III. 300¹⁶, VI. 509³⁰, Mhvs. 5. 200. Pronoun of the second person: Sg. Nom. *tuvaṃ* Sn. 377 a, Vv. 64. 23 c, Pv. II. 8. 2; Acc. *tvaṃ* Mhvs. 10. 50 c, *tuvaṃ* Sn. 377 d, Vv. 84. 10; Pl. Acc. *tumhākaṃ* JāCo. I. 221²⁹; Dat.-Gen. *tumhaṃ* D. I. 3⁴, JāCo. III. 19¹⁵.—2. The *m* of *mayāṃ* = Skr. *vayam* is taken over from the forms of the Sg. such as *maṃ*, *mayā* etc., just as the *t* of *tumhe*, *tumhākaṃ* etc. (as opposed to Skr. *yuṣmākaṃ* etc.) has been taken over from the forms *taṃ*, *tayā* etc.—3. The Nom.-Acc. Pl. *amhe* (*asme*) and *tumhe* correspond to the Vedic forms *asme*, *yuṣme*, which according to Pāṇini VII. 1. 39 may be used for various plural cases².—4. The *e* of *amhehi*, *amhesu*, *tumhehi*, *tumhesu* as opposed to *asmābhis*, *asmāsu*, *yuṣmābhis*, *yuṣmāsu* are to be explained by the analogy of the forms *tehi*, *tesu* etc. (§ 105).

§ 105. Pronoun of the third person. (Stem-form *taṃ*- Vv. 84. 44, *tad-* in *tadahe* Mhvs. 5. 43, *tappaccayā* Th1. 719 etc.)

	Sg.		Pl.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom.	<i>so</i> (<i>sa</i>)	<i>sā</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>tā</i> (<i>tāyo</i>)
Acc.	<i>taṃ</i>	<i>taṃ</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>tā</i> (<i>tāyo</i>)
Instr.	<i>tena</i>	<i>tāya</i>	<i>tehi</i>	<i>tāhi</i>
Abl.	<i>tamhā</i> , <i>tasmā</i>	<i>tāya</i>	<i>tehi</i>	<i>tāhi</i>
Dat.-Gen.	<i>tassa</i>	<i>tassā</i> <i>tissā</i> (<i>tissāya</i> , <i>tāya</i>)	<i>tesaṃ</i> (<i>tesānaṃ</i>)	<i>tāsaṃ</i> (<i>tāsānaṃ</i>)
Loc.	<i>tamhi</i> , <i>tasmim</i>	<i>tassaṃ</i> (<i>tāsaṃ</i>) <i>tissaṃ</i> (<i>tāyaṃ</i>)	<i>tesu</i>	<i>tāsu</i>

¹ Also in Prākṛit the grammarians give the forms *amhaṃ*, *tumhaṃ* for Gen. Sg. Pischel, § 415, 420.

² Cf. E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 72, 86; Pischel, ZDMG. 95. 715 f.; PkrGr. § 419, 422.

The Neuter has Sg. Nom.-Acc. *taṃ* (in vowel-sandhi *tad-* § 72. 1). Pl. Nom.-Acc. *tāni*. Elsewhere as in Masc.

Notes: 1. The more isolated or archaic forms are again given in brackets. The remaining forms are found in all the periods of the language and become the regular ones in the post-canonical prose. Attestation of the former: For Sg. Gen. fem. *tissāya* cf. *clissāya* (§ 107. 1) VvCo. 106¹⁴; Sg. Loc. fem. *tāsaṃ*¹ Milp. 136¹¹, (*tissaṃ* M. II. 55²⁵), *tāyaṃ* (*velāyaṃ*) Vin. I. 2², Ud. 1¹⁸, S. I. 5²⁴. As for the forms of Pl. Gen. *tesānaṃ*, *tāsānaṃ* (double ending!), cf. *csānaṃ* (§ 108) M. II. 154², *sabbesaṃ* (§ 113. 1) M. III. 60²⁴, *katamesānaṃ* (§ 111. 2) Vin. III. 7²². Sg. Nom. masc. *sa* is from the first rarer than *so*. In Sn. *sa* occurs 40 times but *so* 124 times; in the first 500 Theragāthās *sa* occurs 4 times (of which twice in the favourite construction *sa ve*) and *so* 37 times. At the end *sa* becomes quite rare. —2. Instead of the Sg. Nom.-Acc. neut. *iaṃ* we have sometimes also the Māgadhese form *se*²: D. II. 278^{16, 30}, 279¹², M. II. 254²⁵, 255⁶. Cf. § 80b. I think the same form is contained in *seyyathā* 'just as', *seyyathidaṃ* 'as follows, namely' ³. Instead of the former we find *taṃyathā* in Milp. 1¹¹. The *sa-* in *sayathā* 'as' Th1. 412, *sace* 'if' is analogous to Skr. *sa* in *sa-yadi*, *sa-yathā* etc.⁴ —3. There is an isolated form with double-ending: Sg. Nom. neut. *tadaṃ* Sn. p. 143, in apposition with the Rel. Pron. *yaṃ*⁵. —4. The Pl. Nom. *te* appears also in Acc. Similarly in the flexion of other pronominal stems as well.

§ 106. 1. It is worthy of note that (mostly in the two oldest periods of the language) the Pron. *so*, *sā*, *taṃ* is used to strengthen other pronouns. It is used (a) before the personal Pron. of the first and the second persons: *so chaṃ* Sn. 190; *svāhaṃ* (§ 71. 1c) JāCo. I. 298³, *taṃ taṃ* (= *taṃ tvaṃ*) Jā. VI. 516¹³; *tesaṃ vo* A. V. 86⁸. We have even *tesaṃ vo*, *bhikkhave*, *tumhākaṃ*.....Iv. 32¹; *tesaṃ no amhākaṃ* M. III. 194¹³. The Pron. *so* may refer also to the person contained in a verbal form: *so karohi* ' (you) do ' Dh. 236; *so tato*

¹ Unnecessarily changed by Trenckner into *tāyaṃ*.

² As Pkr. Māg. *se* (*se munde*=*tan-mundam*), AMāg. *se* (*se dīṭṭhaṃ*=*tad dṛṣṭam*). Pischel, § 423.

³ Not so Pischel, § 423, in whose opinion *se*=Ved. *sed* (*sa-id*). Yet his arguments do not seem to be convincing.

⁴ Pischel, *Ibid.*; BR. under the word *sa*, col. 452.

⁵ The form *tasmassa* given by E. Müller, PGr. p. 88 from Spiegel's *Anecdota* p. 15 is of course nothing but *tasmā assa*. The Colombo ed. of the *Rasav.* (2⁹) rightly reads *tasmā 'ssa*.

cuto amutra udapādiṃ 'departed from there I was born again at that place' D. I. 13²³. (b) It is used also after the Rel. Pron., which thereby gets the general meaning 'whoever': *yā sā sīmā ... taṃ sīmāṃ* Vin. I. 109⁸; *ye te dhammā ... tathārūpā 'ssa dhammā* M. III. 11²⁰; *yo so ... mama sahāyako* DhCo. IV. 128³. (c) It is used before or after the Dem. Pron. *ayaṃ*: *ta-y-idaṃ* (= *taṃ idaṃ*) D. I. 91⁴, M. II. 230³; *svāyaṃ* (= *so ayaṃ*) Vin. I. 29²⁶; *ayaṃ so* JāCo. II. 16¹². —2. When repeated, the Pron. *so* signifies 'this and that, any, various': *tāsu tāsu disāsu*, *tesu tesu janapadesu* Vin. I. 21³⁴. Or it may refer to the indefinite Rel. Pron. *yo yo*, as for instance in Th1. 144, JāCo. I. 417⁶ etc.

§ 107. 1. The Dem. Pron. *eso* (*esa*), *esā*, *etaṃ* 'this' is inflected like *so*. In Sg. Nom. masc. both the forms *eso* and *esa* are equally in use, and that not only as substantive (*esa* JāCo. II. 6²⁴, *eso* JāCo. II. 7¹⁸) but also as adjective (*esa* JāCo. II. 10⁸, *eso* Sn. p. 102). The stem-form is *etaṃ*-which appears, for instance, in *etaṃkāraṇā* 'for this reason' Vin. I. 57³⁵. *Eso* too, like *so*, is used in connection with other pronouns. Thus *esāhaṃ* (= *eso ahaṃ*) D. I. 110²³, or *ayaṃ eso* Mhvs. 1. 42; or *yāni etaṃ* (*yānāni*) DhCo. IV 6⁷. —2. The Pron. *ena* (=Skr. *enad*) is found to occur only in the forms *enaṃ* and *enena*¹. *Enaṃ* occurs as Acc. masc. in Sn. 981, 1114, M. III. 5⁷ etc., and as Acc. fem. in Jā. III. 395⁵ (changed into *ena* for sake of metre), as Acc. neut. in Sn. 583, Dh. 118, 313. The combination *taṃ-enaṃ* occurs in M. II. 248¹¹, III. 5⁷, JāCo. I. 350⁶ etc., and as fem. in Vv. 21 4. The Sandhi-form of *ena* is *na* which is very common (cf. § 66 1, p. 107, with f.-n. 2). The form *naṃ* in Sg. Acc. masc.-fem.-neut. is very well attested, as well as Dat.-Gen. *nassa* Jā. V. 203²¹; Pl. Acc. *ne* Vin. I. 42³⁵, S. I. 224²², JāCo. I. 99²⁶, 201¹⁷; Pl. Dat.-Gen. *nesaṃ* Sn. 293, Th1. 130, Th2. 277, JāCo. I. 153¹⁰ etc. —3. Quite an isolated form is *tyamhi* Jā. VI. 292²¹, which might belong to the pronominal stem *tya* = Ved. *tya*, mentioned by Moggallāna². The Comm. explains *tyamhi* by *taṃhi*. The reading however is not quite certain. —4. Finally we have to mention the pronominal stem *tuma* of the third person which belongs to the two oldest periods of the language and which may be connected with the Ved. *tman*³.

¹ On Pkr. *ena* see Pischel, § 431.

² R. O. Franke, PGr. p. 35f.

³ This according to Oldenberg, KZ. 26. 319, while Johansson, *Monde Oriental* 1907-8, p. 99f. refuses to recognise any connection between the two words.

The following forms of it are found to occur: Sg. Nom. *tumo* Sn. 890, Vin. II. 186³¹, A. III. 124¹⁰, 125⁶ and the Sg. Gen. *tumassa* Sn. 908.

§ 108. The Demonstrative Pronoun *ayaṃ* 'this' (stem-form *idaṃ*, cf. *idappaccaya* D. I. 185²⁷).

	Sg. masc.	Sg. fem.	Pl. masc.	Pl. fem.
Nom.	<i>ayaṃ</i>	<i>ayaṃ</i>	<i>ime</i>	<i>imā</i> , (<i>imāyo</i>)
Acc.	<i>imaṃ</i>	<i>imaṃ</i>	<i>ime</i>	<i>imā</i> , (<i>imāyo</i>)
Instr.	<i>iminā</i> , (<i>anena</i>)	<i>imayā</i>	<i>imehi</i>	
Abl.	<i>imasmā</i> , <i>imamhā</i> , (<i>asmā</i>)	<i>imāya</i>	<i>(ehi)</i>	<i>imāhi</i>
Dat.-Gen.	<i>imassa</i> , <i>assa</i>	<i>imissā</i> (-ssāya), (<i>imāya</i>), <i>assā</i> , (<i>assāya</i>)	<i>imesaṃ</i> , (<i>imesānaṃ</i>), (<i>esaṃ</i> , <i>esānaṃ</i>)	<i>imāsaṃ</i> , (-sānaṃ) (<i>āsaṃ</i>)
Loc.	<i>imasmiṃ</i> , <i>imamhi</i> , (<i>asmiṃ</i>)	<i>imissam</i> , -ssā, (<i>imāyam</i>), (<i>assam</i>)	<i>imesu</i> , (<i>esu</i>)	<i>imāsu</i>

The Neuter has in Sg. Nom.-Acc. *idaṃ*, *imaṃ*; Pl. Nom.-Acc. *imāni*. Otherwise as in masc.

Notes: 1. The pronominal stem *a-*, *ana-* is gradually supplanted by the stem *ima-* in course of the development of the language. It made its way also into Nom.-Acc. Sg. neut.¹ Thus we have *imaṃ* as Nom. neut. in Milp. 46⁷ and as Acc. neut. in S. IV. 125¹⁹, JāCo. I. 307⁸, DhCo. II. 29⁴, 31¹², Mhvs. 5. 157. Examples of forms of the *a-*, *ana-* stem: Sg. Instr. *anena* Mhvs. 5. 55; Abl. *asmā* Dh. 220, Th1. 237; Loc. *asmiṃ*² Dh. 168 f., 242, Sn. 634, 990; Pl. Gen. masc. *esaṃ* M. II. 86² and *esānaṃ* M. II. 154², III. 259⁴, fem. *āsaṃ* Jā. I. 302⁴ (Comm.=*etāsaṃ*). The two forms *assa* and *assā* of Sg. Dat.-Gen. masc. and fem. have been retained and are frequently used enclitically also in the post-canonical literature. Of the rarer forms of the stem *ima-* I should mention here *imāyo* Pl. Nom. fem. Sn. 1122 and Acc. Mhvs. 15. 20. Instead of the Sg. Gen. masc. *imassa* there also occurs, *imissa* JāCo. I. 333² in analogy with the fem. form *imissā*, and instead of *iminā* there is *aminā* in the compound *tad-aminā* 'thereby, therefore' S. I. 88¹³, M. II. 239^{9,15}, D. III. 83²¹ (beside *tad-iminā* M. II. 239²³,

¹ In Pkr. the process has gone further still. Here we find also Sg. Nom. masc. *imo*, fem. *imā*; Pischel, § 430.

² The reading *akḥ' asmiṃ rukkhe* JāCo. III. 208¹⁷ is probably wrong. Cf. the var. lec.

240⁸ with var. lec.).—2. The pron. *ayaṃ* appears again in combination with other pronouns. Thus with the relative: *yāyaṃ* (= *yā ayaṃ*) Th1. 124; (= *yo ayaṃ*) Dh. 56; *yam-idaṃ kammaṃ ... taṃ* M. II. 220¹¹; *yān' imāni alāpāni* Dh. 149. With the interrogative pron.: *ko nu kho ayaṃ bhāsati* 'who is speaking there?' A. IV. 307²⁵. On the connection with so see § 106. 1 c.—3. When repeated, *ayañ-ca ayañ-ca* signifies 'this and that' and stands for an indefinite person or thing: *ayañ-ca ayañ-ca amhākaṃ rañño silācāro* 'such and such are the virtues of our king' JāCo. II. 3²³; *idañ-c' idañ-ca kātum vaṭṭati* 'it is proper to do this and that' JāCo. II. 4²⁸.

§ 109. The Demonstrative Pronoun *asu*, *amu* 'that'.

	Sg. masc.	fem.	Pl. masc.	fem.
Nom.	<i>asu</i> , <i>amu</i>	<i>asu</i>	<i>amū</i>	<i>amū</i> , (<i>amuyo</i>)
Acc.	<i>amuṃ</i>	<i>amuṃ</i>	<i>amū</i>	<i>amū</i> , (<i>amuyo</i>)
Instr.	<i>amunā</i>	<i>amuyā</i>		<i>amūhi</i>
Abl.	<i>amusmā</i> , <i>amumhā</i>	<i>amuyā</i>		<i>amūhi</i>
Dat.-Gen.	<i>amussa</i>	<i>amussā</i> , (<i>amuyā</i>)		<i>amūsaṃ</i> , (-sānaṃ)
Loc.	<i>amusmiṃ</i> , <i>amumhi</i>	<i>amussam</i> , (<i>amuyam</i>)		<i>amūsu</i>

The Neuter has Sg. Nom.-Acc. *aduṃ*, Pl. *amū*, *amūni*. Otherwise as in Masc.

Notes: 1. The stem *amu* has made its way also into Sg. Nom. masc.¹ (We have, e.g., *amu* M. II. 206²⁹, 223³⁰, Mhvs. Tī. 118² and *asu* M. III. 275⁷, S. IV. 315⁸, 398¹⁴). It is found also in Pl. Nom. Instr. Abl. Dat.-Gen. Loc. masc. neut. (as against Skr. *amī*, *amī-bhis* etc.), so that in Pāli masc. and neut. have coincided with fem. The neut. *aduṃ* occurs in S. IV. 315⁸, Jā. I. 500¹⁸, JāCo. I. 500²³.—2. When repeated twice, this Pron. signifies 'the one . . . the other'. Cf. D. II. 200⁷. It is in apposition with the Rel. Pron., e.g., in *yam vā aduṃ khettaṃ aggaṃ* 'that field which is valuable' S. IV. 315⁸.—3. The pronouns *amuka* and *asuka* are derived from the stems *amu* and *asu*, and like Lat. *quidam* they are used for indefinite person or thing: *amukas-miṃ gāme* 'in the village so and so' D.I. 193¹³ (cf. S. IV. 46⁷);

¹ As also Pkr. *amū*; beside it AMāg. *aso* = *asau*, Pāli *asu*. Pischel, § 432. In Pkr. also Nom. Acc. neut. *amuṃ*.

asukasmiṃ kāle JāCo. II. 29⁴ (cf. JāCo. I. 122³). *Amuka* can be used in this sense also when it is repeated: see A. IV. 302²⁶. *Amuka* in M. III. 169¹⁵ has been used in the sense of *amu*.

§ 110. Relative Pronoun *yo* 'which' (stem-form *yam-*, *yad-*; e.g., *yamvipāko* D. II. 209²⁶, *yadattho* Thl. 60):

Sg. masc.	fem	Pl. masc.	fem.
Nom. <i>yo</i>	<i>yā</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>yā</i> , (<i>yāyo</i>)
Acc. <i>yam</i>	<i>yam</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>yā</i> , (<i>yāyo</i>)
Instr. <i>yena</i>	<i>yāya</i>	<i>yehi</i>	<i>yāhi</i>
Abl. <i>yasmā</i> , <i>yamhā</i>	<i>yāya</i>	<i>yehi</i>	<i>yāhi</i>
Dat.-Gen. <i>yassa</i>	<i>yassā</i> , (<i>yāyā</i>)	<i>yesam</i> , (- <i>sānam</i>)	<i>yāsam</i> (- <i>sānam</i>)
Loc. <i>yasmiṃ</i> , <i>yamhi</i>	<i>yassam</i> , (<i>yāyam</i>)	<i>yesu</i>	<i>yāsu</i>

The Neut. has Sg. Nom.-Acc. *yam*, Pl. *yāni*. Otherwise as in Masc.

Notes: 1. On the sandhi-forms *yv*(= *yo*), *yad-* see § 71.1c, 72.1.—2. The Māgadhesque form *ye* (in apposition with *se* = *taṃ*) occurs in D. II. 278¹⁴ etc. Cf. § 105.2.—3. On the connection of the Rel. with other pronominal stems see § 106. 1b, 107.1, 108.2, 109.2.—4. When repeated, the Rel. Pron. has the indefinite meaning 'whoever': *yassam yassam disāyam viharati*, *cakasmim yeva vijite viharati* 'in whichever region he may be sojourning, he lives in his own kingdom' A. III. 151¹³. The same meaning attaches to *yo koci*, *yā kāci*, *yam kiñci*=*yah kaścī* etc.

§ 111. 1. The Interrogative Pronoun *ko* 'who?' has in Sg. Nom. Acc. neut. *kiṃ*. It serves also as stem-form; cf. *kiṃnāmo* Vin. I. 93³¹ (immediately after it *konāmo*!), *kiṃkāraṇā* 'what for?' JāCo. I. 439¹¹. For the rest the flexion is the same as that of the Rel. Pron. Yet in Sg. Abl. Dat.-Gen. and Loc. there are also found derivatives from the stem *ki-* which is in evidence in *kiṃ*: *kismā* S. I. 37²² beside the usual *kasmā*; *kissa* Ud. 79⁶ (verse), Vv. 22. 3, Pv. II. 1. 3, D. II. 185²⁹ beside *kassa* Sn. 1040, Milp. 27¹⁷, Mhvs. 5.191; *kimhi* Vin.

I. 28³¹, D. II. 57³¹ or *kisimim* D. II. 277¹¹⁵, S. IV. 85²⁹ beside *kamhi*, *kasmim*. Cf. the frequent construction *kissa hetu* 'on what ground? why?' D.I. 14⁴, 15⁹, M.I. 1¹⁸ etc.; *kissa* alone in Vin. I. 73³, JāCo. I. 477²⁵. In Jā. V. 141^{11,12} we find *kissa* as neut. and *kassa* as masc. A Māgadhesque Sg. Nom. masc. *ke* for *ko* occurs in D. III. 24¹⁹. The Interrogative Pron. is strengthened by an appended *-su*, *-ssu*, *-si*=*-svid* (cf. § 22): *kam-su* S. I. 45², *kena-ssu* S. I. 39⁸, *kissa-ssu* S. I. 39⁴, 161⁴ (this is the proper reading, not *kissassa*!), *kam-si* DhCo. I. 91¹⁸. The Indefinite Pron. *koci*, *kāci*, *kiñci* 'any one' is formed by appending *ci*=*cid*¹ to the forms of *ka-*. *kocid-eva puriso* Milp. 40²⁰. In construction with the negation *na* it signifies 'none': *n'atthi koci bhavo nicco* 'there is no permanent existence' Thl. 121. The form *na... kañcinam* 'none' Thl. 879 is worthy of note, for *kañci* is here further inflected like an in-stem.—2. Also *katama* 'who? which one?' (as also in Skr.) is inflected like the Rel. Pron.: Sg. Nom. masc. *katamo* Milp. 26⁵; Sg. Nom. neut. *katamam* D. I. 99¹⁷; Sg. Instr. masc. *katamena* Vin. I. 30⁷, Sg. Loc. fem. *katamassam* M. II. 160²⁶; Pl. Nom. masc. *katame* Vin. I. 3², Pl. Gen. masc. *katamesānam* Vin. III. 7²³.—3. *Katara* (as also in Skr.) signifies 'which of the two?' (also 'who,' 'which' in a general sense): Sg. Nom. masc. *kataro* JāCo. I. 352²⁹; Sg. Gen. fem. *katarissā* DhCo. I. 215¹⁴.—4. *kati* 'how many' (as also in Skr.): Nom. masc. *kati* (*samaṇā*) Sn. 83, *kati* (*uposathā*) Vin. I. 111²³, neut. *kati* (*kammāni*) M. I. 372⁸; Instr. *katihhi* S. IV. 240²⁰, D. I. 119³¹, DhCo. I. 9¹. Derivatives from it are: *katipayā* 'some, a few'; *katici* 'some, a few' (*katihici* JāCo. I. 464¹³); *katipāham* (from *-payāham*) 'a few days' JāCo. II. 38¹¹, *-pāhena* 'in a few days' Mhvs. 17. 41; *katikkhattum* 'how often?' M. III. 125⁷.—5. *kiva*, *kivam* Adv. 'how? how much?'=Ved. *kivat* (§ 46. 1) in *kiva-dūra* 'how far distant' M. II. 119³; *kiva-ciram* 'how long?' Vv. 24. 14; *kiva-bahukā* 'how many?' Ud. 91²⁶; *yāva-kivam* 'so long' Vin. I. 11¹⁹, S. IV. 8²¹, A. IV. 304²². From it is also derived *kivatikā* 'how many?' Vin. I. 117¹⁶.—6. Cf. finally *kittaka* (§ 27. 7) 'how much? how big?': *kittakam addhānam* 'how long a time?' VvCo. 117⁸ (in explanation of *kiva-ciram*). To it correspond *ettaka*

¹ The noun *kiñcanam* is a compound of *kiṃ* with the particle *cana*. Cf. *yassa natthi kiñcanam* Dh. 421. Whence *akiñcano* 'he who does not call anything his own' Thl. 36, Dh. 88, etc. Its opposite is *sakiñcano*. The word *kiñcāpi* is a conjunction 'although, in spite of the fact that' Sn. 230, D. I. 237⁹.

'this much' Milp. 316²⁵, DhCo II. 15⁶ etc. and *tattaka* DhCo. II. 16¹¹ etc. From the same stem is derived the Adv. *kittāvatā* 'how far?' Vin. I. 3¹, M. I. 14², S. IV. 38²² etc.

§ 112.1. The Possessive Pronoun for all three persons is *sa* = *sva* (*saṃ* 'property'; Instr. *sena* Jā. II. 22²³, Pl. *sāni* M. I. 366³) and *saka* = *svaka* (Sg. Instr. *sakena* *dārena* Vv. 83. 20, Abl. *sakamhā* *gāmā* D. I. 81²³, cf. *samhā* *raṭṭhī* Jā. VI. 502²⁴, Loc. *samhi* *āsane* D. II. 225¹⁷, Pl. Acc. *sake* 'one's own people' Jā. VI. 505¹⁶ etc.). The Poss. Pron. of the first person *madiya* (in Childers, PD.) = Skr. *madiya* seems to be unattested. The Adj. *māmaka*, fem. *-ikā* = Skr. *māmaka* signifies 'lovable, valuable' Iv. 112¹⁵; at the end of a compound it signifies 'loving, worshipping' JāCo. III. 182¹⁰, 183¹². —2. The oblique cases of *attan* 'soul, self' (§92) are used as reflexive pronoun: *attānaṃ* *damayanti* *subbatā* Thl. 19; *attānaṃ* *nāsesi* JāCo. I. 510¹¹; *attana* *katam* *pāpaṃ* Dh. 161. Cf. *attadutiya* 'with one companion' D. II. 147²¹; *attasattama* 'in group of seven' Smp. 320⁵, *attaṭṭama* 'in group of eight' VvCo. 149¹⁷ etc. —3. From pronominal stems are derived: *yāvant* 'how big, how much' (Pl. Nom. *yāvant* *ettha* *samāgatā* Dh. 337; retained also in the conjunctions *yāva* or *yāvaṃ*, *yāvatā*, correlative *tāva*, *tāvatā*) and *yāvataka* 'how big, how much' (Sg. Nom. neut. *-kaṃ* S. IV. 320²³, 321⁷; Pl. Acc. masc. *-ke* Vin. I. 83²⁷), *tāvataka* 'so big, so much' (Sg. Nom. neut. *-kaṃ* S. IV. 320²³, 321⁷, Instr. *-kena* DhCo. III. 61¹⁴, Milp. 312⁹; Pl. Acc. masc. *-ke* Vin. I. 83²⁸), as well as the frequent formations with *-di*, *-disa*, *-risa*, *-dikkha*, *-rikkha* = Skr. *-dīś*, *-dīśa*, *-dīkṣa* (cf. § 43. 1): *mādisa*, *mārisa* 'such as I' (cf. Pl. Nom. fem. *mādisiyo* DhCo. II. 17¹²); *amhādisa* 'such as we' (Pl. Acc. masc. *-se* Mhvs. 5. 128); *tādisa* 'such as you' JāCo. I. 445²³; *tumhādisa* 'such as you (pl.)' (DhCo. II. 39¹⁹, III. 235⁶); *yādisa(ka)* 'of what sort' and *tādi*, *tādisa(ka)*, *etādisa(ka)* 'of that sort' (Sn. 522, S. I. 227²⁷ (verse), D. II. 109¹³, DhCo. II. 16⁹, PvCo. 10²⁵ (verse); Thl. 201, Vv. 84. 54, D. II. 157⁴ (verse), S. I. 202⁶ (verse)); *īdi*, *īdisa(ka)*, *īdikkha*, *īrisa* 'of this sort' (Mhvs. 10. 54, 14. 13, JāCo. I. 60³³ (verse)); *edisā(ka)*, *erisa* 'of this sort' (Sn. 313, Vin. I. 195¹¹); *kīdi*, *kīdisa*, *kīrisa* 'of what sort?' (Sn. 836, 1088, JāCo. I. 496²¹, II. 3²³; *kiṃdisa* S. I. 34¹⁰ (verse)); *yādisakīdisa* 'of whatever sort' (Jā. I. 420⁷).

§ 113. The following are pronominal adjectives: 1. *sabba* 'all, whole, every' = *sarva*. It is inflected like the Rel. Pron. Cf. Pl. Nom. masc. *sabbe* Sn. 179, M. III. 61¹², JāCo. I. 280¹, Gen. masc. *sabbesaṃ* Sn. 1030, M. II. 201⁷, JāCo. II. 352¹⁷ and *sabbesaṇaṃ* M. III.

60²⁴; Gen. fem. *sabbāsaṃ* S. I. 17²⁷; Sg. Loc. fem. *sabbāya* Vin. I. 165²⁷. —2. *vissa* 'all' = *viśva* is archaic and quite rare. We have the Sg. Acc. masc. *vissaṃ* (*dhammaṃ*) Dh. 266. The Comm. however explains the word by *visamaṃ*. —3. *añña* 'another' = *anya* is inflected like *sabba*. Cf. Pl. Nom. masc. *aññe* Sn. 201 etc., Gen. *aññesaṃ* Sn. 213, JāCo. I. 254²¹ etc. But an *i*-vowel appears in the stem in Sg. Dat.-Gen. and Loc. fem.: Dat.-Gen. *aññissā* Vin. I. 15¹⁰, Loc. *aññissā* (*guhāya*) JāCo. II. 27¹⁶. When repeated, *añño*... *añño* signifies 'the one...the other' JāCo. I. 456⁶. In *aññamañña* 'one another' only the last component is inflected: *aññamaññassa* D. I. 56²⁹, *aññamaññamhi* D. I. 20¹⁷, *aññamaññehi* Sn. 936, Thl. 933. —4. *aññatara* 'one of two' D. I. 228², M. I. 62³⁵ or 'any one' Vin. I. 23⁴, D. I. 62³⁴. The Sg. Gen. fem. is *aññatarissā* S. I. 140²⁰. —5. *aññatama* 'any one' Mhvs. 38. 14. —6. *itara* 'another' too is inflected like *sabba*: Pl. Nom. masc. *itare* DhCo. IV. 40¹³, Dat.-Gen. fem. *-rāsaṃ* JāCo. II. 27¹⁹. 'The one...the other' is expressed by *eko*... *itaro* VvCo. 149⁷, or *itaro*...*itaro* Mhvs. 25. 62; *itaritara* signifies 'the one and the other, everyone, any one' Thl. 230, Jā. I. 467²³ (Comm. = *yassa* *kassaci*), M. II. 6¹, A. V. 91⁶ (*itaritarena* 'reciprocally' Vv. 84¹, likewise *itaretarehi* Attanāgaluvs. 10.5). —7. Also *para* and *apara* 'a different one' are inflected like *sabba*: Pl. Nom. masc. *pare* Sn. 762, Vin. I. 5⁴, D. I. 2³³, *apare* JāCo. III. 51²⁵; Dat.-Gen. *paraṃ* Thl. 743, 942, Vv. 80. 6, D. I. 8⁹; *paro*...*paro* 'the one...the other' D. I. 224¹³. As for *paraṃ* Adv. 'beyond, later' and Prep. 'after', as well as for *aparāparaṃ* Adv. 'from one side to the other, up and down,' see Childers, PD. and D. Andersen, PGI. under the words. —8. *pubba* 'the fore part, eastern', *uttara* 'the upper part, northern', *adhara* 'the lower part' are said to be inflected like *sabba*. Of *pubba*, however, only the Sg. Loc. *pubbe* 'earlier, formerly' is attested, the other forms occurring only at the end of compounds. Of *uttara* we have the Loc. Sg. fem. *uttarāya* (*disāya*) D. I. 74²³ beside *uttarassaṃ* *disāyaṃ* S. I. 148⁴ (verse), Adv. *uttarena* 'to the north' and *uttarato* 'from the north'. —9. Of *ekacca* 'one, any one' (Adj. Vin. I. 183²⁹, Subst. S. III. 243¹⁴) the Pl. Nom. is *ekacce* 'some' S. IV. 102¹, Sn. p. 101, JāCo. III. 126¹⁷, Dat.-Gen. *ekaccānaṃ* Vin. I. 45¹⁸, III. 20¹²; *ekacco*...*ekacco* signifies 'the one...the other' S. IV. 305^{10,11}, Vin. I. 88^{30,31}, DhCo. II. 12^{3,9}; *ekaccaṃ*... *ekaccaṃ* 'partly...partly' D. I. 17¹². Its derivative is *ekacciya* 'individually': Sg. Nom. masc. *ekacciyo* Jā. I. 326³, Vin. I. 290¹, Acc. *-yam* Vin. I. 289², Nom. fem. *ekacciya* (*ittihī*) S. I. 86¹³ (verse); Pl.

Nom. masc. *ekacchiyā* Jā. I. 326⁷ (Comm. = *ekacce*), S. I. 199²⁰ (verse).

III. Numerals

1. Cardinal Numbers.

§ 114. The numbers one and two. 1. *eka* 'one' is inflected like *añña* (§ 113. 3). Thus Sg. Dat.-Gen. masc. *ekassa* Sn. 397, DhCo. II. 23¹⁵, but fem. *ekissā* Vin. II. 38²⁶, JāCo. I. 151³; Loc. masc. *ekasmim*, but fem. *ekissā* M. III. 65¹⁵, JāCo. VI. 32²⁰ or *ekissam* DhCo. III. 346⁶. The Pl. *eke* signifies 'some' D. I. 12²⁹; when repeated, *eko...eko* signifies 'the one...the other' D. I. 181¹, Mhvs. 5. 103; *ekameko* is 'everyone separately, individually' D. II. 171¹, Mhvs. 4. 52. On *ekacca*, *ekacchiya* see § 113. 9.—2. *dvi* 'two' (in compound also *di-*, cf. *diguṇa* 'double') has the following forms for all three genders: Nom. *dve* (masc. DhCo. II. 9¹⁴, JāCo. I. 151⁵, fem. Sn. p. 102, neut. JāCo. IV. 137¹⁶) and *duve* (masc. Th1. 245, fem. Sn. 1001); Acc. *dve* (masc. JāCo. II. 27²⁰, DhCo. II. 4¹⁴, fem. DhCo. II. 42⁴) and *duve* (masc. Mhvs. 5. 213, neut. Mhvs. 10. 47); Instr. *dvīhi* (masc. JāCo. I. 338⁶, II. 153¹⁴, fem. M. I. 78², II. 162⁶); Dat.-Gen. *dvinnam* (masc. Mhvs. 24. 19, JāCo. II. 154²², DhCo. II. 12⁸, fem. M. I. 65²³, JāCo. II. 27¹⁹) and *duvinnam*; Loc. *dvīsu* (masc. Mhvs. 6. 25, neut. JāCo. I. 338⁶, DhCo. II. 8⁸). Similar is the flexion of *ubho* 'both': Nom.-Acc. *ubho* Dh. 74, Sn. 582, JāCo. I. 510²⁶, Vin. I. 10¹⁵ etc. (and *ubhe*); Instr.-Abl. *ubhohi* D. II. 176²², JāCo. IV. 142¹⁰ (and *ubhehi*); Dat.-Gen. *ubhinnaṃ* Jā. I. 353¹⁴, JāCo. I. 338¹⁰, Mhvs. 2. 25; Loc. *ubhosu* Sn. 778, JāCo. I. 264¹⁸, VvCo. 275¹⁷ (and *ubhesu*). The Sandhi-form *vubho* occurs in Jā. VI. 509²⁴. The word *ubhaya* 'both' is used both in Sg. and Pl.: thus *puññe ca pāpe ca ubhaye* 'both in virtue and sin' Sn. 547; *ubhayena samyamena* 'through both (kinds of) self-control' PvCo. 11²; *gihīhi ca anāgārehi ca ubhayehi* 'with both the laity and the priests' DhCo. IV. 174¹; *candimasuriyā ubhay' ettha* (= *yā ettha*) *dissare* 'both sun and moon are visible here' Vv. 83. 4. Cf. DhCo. I. 29¹³ (verse). In Voc. we have *ubhayo nisāmetha* 'listen to me, you two!' Th2. 449 (cf. 457); *ubhayam* 'both' Dh. 404. In the same way *dubhaya* is used in the Gāthā-language, of which the initial *d* might be derived from *dvi*: *dubhayam outūpapātam* 'both degeneration and regeneration' Sn. 51;

dubhayāni paṇḍarāni 'both kinds of intelligence' Sn. 526; *Todcyya-kappā dubhaya* 'the two (the pair) T. and K.' Sn. 1007, 1125; Acc. *dubhayam lokam* 'both worlds' Jā. III. 442⁴. Cf. *dubhato* Jā. VI. 497⁴, which is explained in the Comm. by *ubhato*.

§ 115. The numbers three to ten¹: 3. *ti* 'three' (in compound *ti-*, cf. *tiguṇa* 'three times', *tipitaka* 'collection of three baskets'): Masc. Nom.-Acc. *tayo* Sn. 311, JāCo. III. 51²⁵, DhCo. II. 4¹⁴ etc. (*tayas-su* Sn. 231); Instr.-Abl. *tīhi* Dh. 391, S. IV. 175²⁶; Dat.-Gen. *tiṇṇam* Th1. 127, S. IV. 86¹⁸, DhCo. II. 46²⁰ and (the later form) *tiṇṇannam*² Milp. 309⁸, Mhvs. 15. 34; Loc. *tīsu* DhCo. II. 27⁴. Fem. Nom.-Acc. *tisso* Th1. 24, JāCo. II. 33¹⁸; Instr.-Abl. *tīhi* Th2. 11, S. I. 166³⁰ (verse), Sn. 656; Dat.-Gen. *tissannam* D. II. 66¹⁷, S. IV. 234²⁸; *tīsu* Sn. 842, DhCo. II. 25⁹. Neut. Nom.-Acc. *tiṇi* Th2. 134. Mhvs. 6. 25; for the rest as in masc.—4. *Catu* 'four' (in compound *catu-*, cf. *catukanna* 'quadrangular' A. I. 141³⁰ (verse), *caturassa* 'quadrilateral' Jā. VI. 518²⁹, *catugguṇa* 'four times' JāCo. I. 422²⁷): Masc. Nom.-Acc. *cattāro* D. I. 91²⁰, DhCo. II. 9¹⁶, JāCo. IV. 139³ and *caturō* (Nom. Sn. 84, Acc. Sn. 969); Instr.-Abl. *catūhi* Sn. 231, DhCo. II. 3⁶, *catuhi* JāCo. I. 279³¹ and (only archaically) *catubbhi* Sn. 229, Jā. III. 207¹⁴ (*catubbhi thānesu* Vv. 32. 7); Dat.-Gen. *catunnam* D. I. 91³⁰, DhCo. II. 15¹⁴; Loc. *catūsu* DhCo. II. 42¹⁰, IV. 56¹² and *catusu* JāCo. I. 262⁹. Fem. Nom.-Acc. *catasso* Vv. 78. 6, S. III. 240¹⁷, JāCo. I. 262¹⁰ (Acc. *caturō disā* Vv. 6. 10); Instr.-Abl. *catūhi* JāCo. I. 339⁴ and *catuhi* D. I. 102³; Dat.-Gen. *catunnam* D. I. 116¹¹ and *catassannam*; Loc. *catūsu* and *catusu* JāCo. III. 46²⁰. Neut. Nom.-Acc. *cattāri* Sn. 227, Th2. 171, DhCo. II. 24¹⁵; for the rest as in masc.—5. *Pañca* 'five', *cha* 'six', *sattā* 'seven', *aṭṭha* 'eight', *nava* 'nine', and *dasa* 'ten' are inflected in all three genders in the following manner: Nom.-Acc. *pañca*, *cha* etc.; Instr.-Abl. *pañcāhi*, *chāhi* DhCo. II. 28⁵ etc. [with protraction *aṭṭhāhi* Jā. III. 207¹⁴, archaic: *dasabhi* Vin. I. 38²² (verse)]; Dat.-Gen. *pañcannam* S. IV. 173¹⁵, *channam* Sn. 169, A. I. 22³¹ etc.; *sattānam* beside *°annam* M. III. 81²³; Loc. *pañcasu*, *chasu* and *chassu* Sn. 169, *sattāsu* Ud. 65¹⁷ etc. In compound these numerals appear in the form *pañca-* etc. given above. On *cha-cha!* cf. § 67, 72. 1.

¹ For parallels in Pkr. cf. Pischel, § 438 f.

² On this double-formation cf. R. O. Franke, PGr. p. 13.

§ 116. The tens, hundreds etc. 1. The numbers from 20 to 100 are: 20: *visa, visam, visā, vīsati*=*vimśati*.—30: *tiṃsa, tiṃsam, tiṃsā, tiṃsati*=*triṃśat*.—40: *cattārisa, -risam, -rīsā; cattālisa, -lisam, -lisā; tālisa, -lisam, -lisā*=*catvāriṃśat*.—50: *paññāsa, -sam, -sā; paññāsa*=*pañcāśat*.—60: *saṭṭhi*=*ṣaṣṭi*.—70: *sattati, sattari*=*saptati*.—80: *asīti*=*aśīti*.—90: *navuti*=*navati*.—100: *sata*=*śata*.—200: *dve satāni* or *dvisata*.—300: *tiṇi satāni* or *tisata* etc.—1000: *sahassa*=*sahasra*.—2000: *dve sahassāni* etc.—100 000: *lakkha*.—10 millions: *koṭi*¹.—2. Intermediate numbers: 11: *ekādasa, ekārāsa*=*ekādaśa*.—12: *dvādasa, bārāsa*=*dvādaśa*.—13: *terasa, telasa*=*trayo-daśa*.—14: *catuddasa, cuddasa*=*caturdaśa*.—15: *pañcadasa, panna-rasa, pañnarasa*=*pañcadaśa*.—16: *soḷasa, sorasa*=*ṣoḍaśa*.—17: *satta-dasa, sattarasa*=*saptadaśa*.—18: *aṭṭhādasa, aṭṭhārāsa*=*aṣṭādaśa*.—19: *ekūnavisa, ekūnavīsati*=*ekonaviṃśati, ūnaviṃśati*.—22: *dvāvīsa, satī, bāvīsa, -sati*; 23: *tevīsa*; 24: *catuvīsa*; 25: *pañcavīsa, pañnavīsati, pañṇuvīsa* etc.—32: *dvattiṃsa, battiṃsa*; 36: *chattiṃsa*; 49: *ekūna-paññāsa*; 55: *pañcapaññāsa*; 56: *chappaññāsa* etc.²

§ 117. The mode of using the numerals is unusually varied in character. 1. The numbers 1 to 18 are adjectives. Cf. *dve vā tiṇi vā rattindivāni* 'two or three days and nights' D. II. 327¹⁹; *catunnam māsānam accayena* 'after the expiry of four months' Sn. p. 99; *soḷasannam puggalānam* 'of 16 individuals' Milp. 310¹⁸. On the analogy of the tens, however, also the numeral compounds of *dasa* may take a final *-m* and thus become substantives: *nava satta dvādasañ-ca...pañcavīsaṃ dvādasañ-ca, dvādasañ-ca navāpi ca* '9 and 7 and 12...', 25 and 12 and (again) 12 and 9 (kings)' Mhvs. 2. 9.—2. Of the decades those in *-ā* are feminine substantives, of which the form in *-āya* (Instr. Dat. Gen) actually occurs: *ekassa pi dadāmi dvinnam-pi dadāmi...dasannam-pi dadāmi vīsāya pi dadāmi tiṃsāya pi dadāmi cattārisāya pi dadāmi paññāsāya pi dadāmi satassa pi dadāmi* 'I give (alms) to one, to 2,... to 10, to 20, to 30, to 40, to 50, to 100' Sn. p. 86. The decades in *-a* may be declined, but are mostly left uninflected; those in *-am* are used as nominatives and accusatives; those in *-ti* are fem. substantives and are inflected according to § 86 or remain undeclined. The numerals *sata* and *sahassa* are neuter.—3. When connected with substantives, the numerals from 20 upwards may be used appositionally in the same case

¹ The designations for higher numbers, such as *abbuda* etc. (see Abhp. 475, Dps. 3. 11 f.) are confined to lexicons.

² On the numerals in Pkr. cf. Pischel, § 445 f., 443 f.

as the substantive: Loc. *vīsatiyā yojanesu tiṃsāya yojanesu* 'at (the distance of) 20 (30) miles' M. II. 162²⁰; Instr. *dvattiṃsāya mahāpurisalakkhañchi asītiyā anuvyañjāñchi* 'with the 32 major and 80 minor insignia of a Buddha' VvCo. 323¹⁴; *ekūnapaññāsāya kaṇḍchi* 'with 49 arrows' JāCo. III. 220²¹; *chattiṃsatiyā sotchi* 'with 36 streams' DhCo. IV. 48¹⁶; Acc. *vīsatiṃ-pi bhikkhū tiṃsam-pi bhikkhū cattārisam-pi bhikkhū* '20 or 30 or 40 monks' M. III. 79⁶; *visam-pi jātiyo tiṃsam-pi jātiyo cattālīsam-pi jātiyo paññāsam-pi jātiyo* '20 and 30 and 40 and 50 existences' Iv. 99³; *aṭṭhacattārisam vassāni* '48 years' Sn. 289; Gen. *imśam tevisatiyā buddhānam santike* 'before these 23 Buddhas' DhCo. I. 84⁸. In the following examples the decades remain uninflected: Nom. *paññāsa yojanā saṭṭhi yojanā* '50, 60 miles' DhCo. III. 217²⁵; *tiṃsa rattiyo* D. II. 327¹⁹; *pañcapaññāsa vassāni...pañcavīsati vassāni* Th1. 904; *dvattiṃsa mahāpurisalakkhañāni* Sn. p. 102 (but *dvattiṃsā mah-* Sn. 1000); Acc. *ekūnapaññāsa jane* '49 people' JāCo. III. 220²⁰; *sattasattari nāṇavatthūni* 'the 77 items of knowledge' S. II. 59²⁴; Instr. *dvattiṃsa mahāpurisalakkhañchi* M. II. 135²¹.—3. Also *sata* and *sahassa*, as well as numerals with them as components, may be used in apposition with a substantive: Nom. *gandhabbā cha sahassāni* '6000 G.'s' Th1. 164; *bhikkhuniyo sahassam* '1000 nuns' Mhvs. 5. 187; Acc. *pañcasatāni Caṇḍālapurise* '500 Caṇḍālas' Mhvs. 10. 91; *gāthā satam* '100 verses' Dh. 102; Instr. *pañcasatehi therchi* 'with 500 Theras' Dps. 4. 6. The substantive in such constructions appears sometimes in the Sg., as in Acc. *aṭṭhasatam bhattam* (instead of *bhattāni*) '800 meals' Milp. 88⁴. The numeral is treated as an Adj. in Nom. *pañcasatā vāñijā*, fem. *pañcasatā yakkhiniyo*, Acc. *pañcasate vāñije* JāCo. II. 128^{17,22}.—4. The numerals may further be used in Sg. as abstracta and substantives may be connected with them as genitive attributes: *paro-sahassam bhikkhūnam* 'over 1000 monks' Th1. 1238 (but appositionally *paro-sahassam puttā* 'over 1000 sons' D. I. 89⁴); *sahassam-pi atthānam* '1000 things' S. I. 229¹³; *vihārānam pañcasatam* '500 monasteries' Mhvs. 12. 33; *saṭṭhiṃ arahatam akā* 'he made 60 Arhats' Mhvs. 1. 14.—5. Finally, a numeral and a substantive may unite into a compound. Cf. *aṭṭhavassam sattamāsam rājā rajjam akārayi* 'the king reigned for 8 years and 7 months' Mhvs. 35. 46. The compound *vassasatam* of this type, signifying 'hundred years', is very frequently used. Compounds like the following are also very much in evidence: *satta manussasatāni* '700 people' JāCo. IV. 142³; *dvisu vassasatesu (atikkantesu)* ' (after the expiry of) 200

years' Mhvs. 33. 80; *pañca-itthi-satchi* 'with 500 women' Mhvs. 14. 57, etc.

2. Ordinals, Distributives, Fractional Numbers, Numeral Adverbs, Numeral Adjectives and Numeral Substantives.

§ 118. 1. The ordinals from 1 to 10 correspond to those of Skr.: 1. *paṭhama*=Skr. *prathama*.—2. *dutiya* (§ 23)=*dvitīya*.—3. *tatiya* (§ 23)=*tṛtīya*.—4. *catuttha*=*caturtha*.—5. *pañcama*=*pañcama*.—6. *chaṭṭha* (*chaṭṭhama* Sn. 101), *saṭṭha*=*ṣaṣṭha*.—7. *sattama*, fem. -*mī* Th2. 41=*saptama*.—8. *aṭṭhama* (fem. *aṭṭhamī* 'the 8th day' Th2. 31)=*aṣṭama*.—9. *navama*=*navama*.—10. *dasama* (fem. *dasamī* 'the 10. day' Mhvs. 19. 33)=*daśama*.—2. The same is the case with the decades, the only difference being that in the longer forms (excepting 60 and 80) it is not -*tama*, but only -*ma* that is attached to the basic form in -*tī*: 20. *viṣatima* or *viṣa*=*viṃśatitama* or *viṃśa*.—30. *tiṃsatima* or *tiṃsa*=*triṃśattama* or *triṃśa*.—40. *cattārisatima*, -*lisatima* or *cattārisa*, -*liṣa*=*catvāriṃśattama* or *catvāriṃśa*.—50. *paññāsattima*=*pañcāśattama*.—60. *saṭṭhitama*=*ṣaṣṭitama*.—70. *sattatima*=*saptatitama*.—80. *asititama*=*aṣītītama*.—90. *navutima*=*navatitama*.—100. *satama*=*śatatama*.—3. The intermediate numbers from 11 to 19 agree on the one hand with Skr., and on the other with Pkr.¹: 11. *ekādasama* fem. -*mī* M. III. 255⁹=AMāg. *ekkārasama*; or *ekādasā* fem. *ekādasī* 'the 11. day'=Skr. *ekādaśa*.—12. *dvādasama*, fem. -*mī* M. III. 255¹⁰=AMāg. *duvālasama*; or *dvādaśa*, in fem. *dvādasī* 'the 12. day'=Skr. *dvādaśa*.—13. *terasama*, fem. -*mī* M. III. 255¹¹=AMāg. *terasama*; or *terasa* Mhvs. 16. 2.=Skr. *trayodaśa*.—14. *cuddasama*, fem. -*mī* M. III. 255¹³=Pkr. *coddasama*; or *cuddasa*, fem. *cuddasī* 'the 14. day' Mhvs. 19. 39; also *cātuddasa* Vin. I. 87³⁰, 132¹⁸, or -*sī* Th2. 31=Skr. *caturdaśa*.—15. *pañcadusama* DhCo. III. 27¹¹; *paññarasama*=AMāg. *paññarasama*; or *paññarasa* D. II. 207¹⁷, more frequently *paññarasa* Th1. 1234, D. I. 47⁶, Vin. I. 87³⁰ (*pañcaddasī* 'the 15. day' Th2. 31)=Skr. *pañcadaśa*.—16. *soḷasama*=AMāg. *soḷasama*; and *soḷasa*, fem. -*sī* Dh. 70, Vv. 43.8, A. IV. 252⁹=Skr. *ṣoḍaśa*.—17. *sattārasama*.—18. *aṭṭhārasama*=AMāg. *aṭṭhārasama*.—19. *ekūnavisatima*=AMāg. *egūṇavisāima*.—Cf. further

21. *ekavisatima*; 22. *bāvisatima*; 23. *tevīsatima*; 24. *caturvisatima*; 25. *pañcavisatima*; 26. *chabbīsātima*, etc.—33. *tettīpsātima*; 36. *chattīpsātima*, etc.—4. On the use of the ordinals: In some isolated cases the ordinal number stands for the cardinal: *pañcamchi bandhanehi* 'with 5 bonds' S. IV. 201²², 202⁹. Worthby of notice are the compounds with *attan*, such as *attadutiya* 'with one companion' D. II. 147²¹ etc. Cf. § 112. 2.

§ 119. 1. The distributive numbers are expressed by repeating the cardinals or the ordinals as the case may be: *aṭṭhaṭṭha* *there* 'maṃce ca pesayi' 'to each he sent 8 theras and court-officials' Mhvs. 5. 249. Cf. DhCo. I. 89⁶⁻⁷.—*Addha*, *aḍḍha* 'half' is the fractional number. Like Skr. *ardha*, Pkr. *addha*, *aḍḍha*¹, it is compounded with the next higher ordinal number, as in German 'dritthalb, vierthalb': *aḍḍhatiya*, *aḍḍhatcyya* JāCo. I. 450²¹, II. 93⁴ (cf. § 65. 2) is 2½; *aḍḍhuḍḍha* Vin. I. 34¹⁰, DhCo. I. 87²¹ (=Pkr. *addhuṭṭha* out of *addha*+**tuttha*, Skr. *ardhacaturtha*) is 3½. Cf. *saddhim addhatelaschi bhikkhusatchi* 'with 12½ hundred monks' Sn. p. 100, D. I. 47⁴; *aḍḍhanavamasahassani* '8500 (persons)' Mhvs. 15. 201. If on the other hand *addha*, *aḍḍha* stands after a cardinal number, it signifies half thereof: *dasaddha* is thus=5, Th1. 1244. Thus *purisānaṃ dasaḍḍhehi satchi parivārīto* 'surrounded by 500 men' Mhvs. 5. 122.—3. Numeral adverbs: 'once' is expressed by *sakim*, *saki* (*sakid-* or *sakad-* in sandhi before a vowel, § 67, 72. 1)=*sakṛt*, or *ekadā* (*appekadā* 'sometimes' M. II. 7¹, A. V. 83¹⁸). These adverbs are formed moreover by affixing the formans °*khattum* (§ 22)=°*kṛtvas*²: *tikkhattum* '3 times' Vin. I. 104²⁸; *catukkhattum* '4 times' Th2. 37, 169; *chakkhattum* '6 times' D. II. 198²⁴, DhCo. III. 196²⁰; *satakkhattum* '100 times' Th2. 519 etc. Also *katikkhattum* 'how many times?' M. III. 125⁷. Moreover the Sg. or the Pl. Acc. *vāraṃ* and *vāre* is used to express 'time': *eka-vāraṃ* 'once' JāCo. III. 150²¹; *duve vāre* 'twice' DhCo. I. 47¹¹; *tayo vāre* '3 times' DhCo. I. 48⁶; *nava vāre* '9 times' Mhvs. 30. 52; *bahu-vāre* 'many times' JāCo. II. 88⁸. Cf. also *dvīsu vāresu* 'twice' Mhvs. 6. 25; *tatiye vāre* 'the third time, on the third chance' Mhvs. 6. 26. Otherwise 'the first time', 'the second time' are simply *paṭhamam*, *dutiyaṃ*, etc. *Ekaso*=*ekasas* means 'individually'.—4. Numeral adverbs in 'times' are constructed with °*dhā*=Skr. °*dhā*, Pkr. °*hā*: *sattadhā* 'seven times, in seven parts or pieces' E. I. 94²⁴, II. 234²³. Similarly *satadhā*,

¹ BR. *sub vpe*; Pischel, PkrGr. § 450.

² Pkr. AMāg. °*khattu*, Māh. °*kuttam*; Pischel, § 451.

sahassadhā —5. Numeral adjectives in 'kinds, fold' are constructed with °*vidha* = Skr. °*vidha*, Pkr. °*viha*, or with °*guṇa* = Skr. °*guṇa*: *anekavidha* 'of many kinds' Dpvs. 6. 70; *sattavidha* 'of seven kinds, seven-fold' JāCo. I. 91³³, Mlp. 102¹³; *aṭṭhaguṇa* 'eight-fold' Th2. 153. —6. As for numeral substantives, we have *duka* neut. 'aggregate of two', *tika* 'aggregate of three' DCo. I. 24²⁷ = Skr. *dvika*, *trika*, Pkr. *duka* or *duya*, *tiya*; *catukka* 'aggregate of four' (§ 62.2.) = Skr. *catuṣka*; *sataka* 'aggregate of hundred' JāCo. I. 74²² = *śataka*.

IV. Verbal System

1. Generalities

§ 120. In verbal forms Pāli is still farther removed from the basic Sanskrit than in nominal flexion. The historical forms are on the whole well preserved, particularly in the older periods of the language. But the actual life of the language lies in the new formations, which were created in such numbers, either on the basis of analogy, or after existing types, that it is scarcely possible to lay down rules covering all the individual cases.—It is a prominent feature of Pāli distinguishing it off from Skr., that it has lost the dual.—The medium is also disappearing. Passive forms too have active endings already in the oldest period of the language. The Gāthā-language still shows, it is true, a considerable number of medial forms. But they are in part due to the exigencies of metre, and everywhere bear the stamp of archaism. They become rare already in the canonical prose, and rarer still in the non-canonical, in which they are confined only to a few fixed forms (e. g. Imp. 2. Sg. in *-ssu*, Pret. 3. Sg. in *-ittha*). The medial forms appear again in the later artificial poetry. The Part. Pres. Med. in *-māna* was productive in every period of the language.—As for the tempora, the perfect has almost completely disappeared, leaving but slight traces behind. Unlike Prākṛit, Pāli has retained the conditional. Imperfect and aorist are no longer sharply distinguished between in Pāli. Both of them have coincided in the preterite which is mostly called "aorist". The various periphrastic formations are of great importance [they are originated by the combination of participles, gerunds or verbal substantives with the verbs "to be" or "to become", or with other verbs of an indefinite meaning. They represent quite a characteristic feature of the language.—The modes

are the same as in Sanskrit. The Gāthā-language has apparently still retained isolated forms of the Vedic subjunctive.—Another important feature is the predominance of *a*-stems in the present system. Their analogy has decided the character of many verbs which are athematic in Skr. It is no longer possible to set up a complete system of paradigms for the different 'conjugation-classes' as they are distinguished in Sanskrit. The present-stems of these classes will be discussed, as is proper, in connection with one chief paradigm, as supplement to it. Besides the expansion of the sphere of the *a*-flexion we have also to notice that of *e*-stems.—The preponderance of the present-stem is of particular importance. Tenses, as well as verbal nouns etc., which in Skr. are based directly on the root, may be derived in Pāli from the present-stem. This applies to preterite (aorist), future, past part. in *-ta*, future pass. part. in *-tabba*, infinitive in (*-tuye* and) *-tum*, and gerund in *-tvā*, *-tvāna* and *-ya*. Moreover new passive and causative stems may be derived from present-stems. The innovated forms in all these cases appear side by side with the historical ones—sometimes rare in comparison with the latter, but occasionally even surpassing them in the frequency of use. In particular cases the process goes even further, when, for instance, an historically attested future or passive-stem is made the basis of further new formations.¹

2. Present-system

with Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative and Optative.

A. PRESENT INDICATIVE

§ 121. The flexion may be shown by a verb of the I. Class, *labhati* 'gains, receives'.

	Sg.	Pl.
Act.	1. <i>labhāmi</i>	<i>labhāma</i>
	2. <i>labhasi</i>	<i>labhatha</i>
	3. <i>labhati</i>	<i>labhanti</i>
Med.	1. <i>labhe</i>	(<i>labhamhe</i>)
	2. <i>labhase</i>	(<i>labhavhe</i>)
	3. <i>labhate</i>	<i>labhante, labhare</i>

¹ I am thinking here, for instance, of the stem *dakkh-* = Skr. *drakṣ-* (cf. § 152, 201. 1c, 213), or of the stem *chijj-* = *chidy-* (§ 196), etc.

§ 122. 1. Act. Sg. 1. Instead of *-āmi* there is also found in the Gāthā-language the shorter ending *-am*: *tassāham santike gaccham* 'I am going to him' Th2. 306. For the rest the endings correspond to those of Sanskrit; *-ma* is the secondary ending.—2. Med. (the examples are mostly from the Gāthā-language or the artificial poetry) Sg. 1: *rame* 'I enjoy myself' S. I. 180⁸ (verse), *kuppe* 'I am angry' Jā. III. 120¹⁵. In the post-canonical prose we find, for instance, *maññe* 'I think' JāCo. II. 249⁷ etc. Sg. 2: *anupucchase* 'you ask' Vv. 17. 5; *labhase* Jā. II. 220¹² (Comm. *labhasi*). Sg. 3: *labhate* Th1. 35; *sobhate* 'is beautiful' Th2. 255 ff.; *rocate* 'suits (one's) taste' Th2. 415; *bhāsate* 'speaks' Sn. 452. Pl. 3: *labhante* 'they hang' Th2. 265; *haññante* 'they are beaten' Th2. 451. The ending *-are* in 3. Pl. is quite frequent: *labhare* S. I. 110³² (verse); *khādare* 'they consume' Jā. II. 223¹⁴ (Comm. *khādanti*); *jāyare* 'they are born' S. I. 34¹⁶; *socare* 'they suffer pain' Sn. 445 (against *socanti* Sn. 333); *obhāsare* 'they light up' Vv. 9. 3 (v. l. *obhāsate*); *jīyare* 'they vanish away' Jā. VI. 528⁵ (Skr. *jīryante*); *miyyare* 'they die' Sn. 575 (Skr. *mriyante*); *haññare* 'they are killed' S. I. 76²² etc. These forms are connected with the Vedic presents like *śere*, *īśire*, and they correspond to the forms in *-ire* in Pkr.¹—The 1. Pl. Med. deserves special consideration. Kacc. 3. 1. 2 and 18 (Senart, pp. 423, 429) gives as ending *-mhe*, which is probably derived from *-mahe* through syncope. The fuller form occurs in *bhavāmahe*² Mhvs. 1. 60. Also the ending *-mase* (and *-mhase*) seems to have been in existence at its side. All the forms with this ending have not a subjunctive meaning (cf. below § 126), as for instance (na) *tappāmaso* (*dassanena tam*) 'we are (not) tired of (looking at you)' Vv. 17. 4, which is indicative in meaning (cf. Skr. *tīpyate*). Same perhaps also with *abhinandāmase* 'we are glad' Vv. 17. 7; *saremmase* (according to *e*-flexion) 'we remember' Th2. 383. The ending *-mase* is evidently the medial counterpart of the Act. Vedic *-masi*, and *-mhase* looks like a cross of *-mhe* and *-mase*.

B. SUBJUNCTIVE

§ 123. It is not possible to set forth a paradigm, because we have to do here only with isolated forms preserved in the Gāthā-language. The Subjunctive is distinguished from the Indicative by

¹ Whitney, Sanskrit Gramm. § 550; Pischel¹, PkrGr. § 458; Windisch, Abhdl. Sächs. Ges. d. W., Nr. VI, 1887, p. 478 f.; E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 94; E. Müller, PGr. p. 97.

² E. Kuhn, loc. cit.

the extended stem-vowel. Yet only those forms may be relied upon as Subjunctive without any hesitation in which the Subjunctive (Imperative) meaning is quite clear and the possibility of a mere metrical protraction is out of the question. This appears to be the case with one of the two passages pointed out by Pischel¹: *no vitarāsi bhottum* 'do not go on eating!' Jā. II. 14¹⁷ (Fausböll, Ten Jāt. 19¹). The Comm. gives the explanation: *mā nāgamamsakhādako ahosi*. I add to it: *attānam yeva garahāsi ettha* 'scold yourself for this affair!' Jā. IV. 248⁸, which is explained in the Comm. by *attānam-eva garaheyyāsi*. True Subjunctives are to be found perhaps also in the forms *kāmayāsi* and *cajāsi* Jā. V. 220^{20,24}, which are dependent on *sace* and *ce* respectively. Pischel's second example is, however, doubtful: *ātāpino samvegino bhavātha* 'be zealous and enthusiastic' Dh. 144^b. The form in question here may be simply that of Imp. 2. Pl. protracted metri causa. Similar cases are: *adhimanasā bhavātha* Sn. 692; *taṃ ca* (i.e. *dhammam*) *dharātha*² *sabbe* 'all should hold fast to it (the truth)!' Sn. 385; *pāpāni kammāni vivajjayātha, dhammānuyogañ-ca adhiṭṭhahātha* 'give up sinful practices and hold fast to zeal for the truth!' Vv. 84. 38; *abhinibhajjīyātha naṃ* 'avoid that!' Sn. 281 (from root *varj*, *varjayati*). Of the three examples given by E. Müller³, *dahāsi* and *dahāti* Sn. 841, 888 are certainly no Subjunctives: they are simply the representatives of Skr. *dadhāsi*, *dadhāti* (§ 37). Also *saddahāsi* Jā. I. 426⁸ is reproduced in the Comm. simply as *saddahasi*. But even the third *ko taṃ paṭibhaṇāti me* 'who can give me answer to that?' Jā. III. 404⁴ is very doubtful on account of the *paṭibhaṇāmi* and *-bhaṇāsi* in the parallel verses 404^{10,20} and 404¹³, 405⁸, where the latter certainly has no Subjunctive meaning. It is wanting also in *āvahāti* Th1. 303 (cf. Sn. 181, 182, S. I. 42^{5,9}, 214^{18,22}), for which there occurs *rakkhati* in the parallel passages, and it cannot be traced either in *hanāsi* Jā. III. 199² (Comm. = *paharasi*), V. 460¹⁹ and *hanāti* Jā. V. 461²⁸.

C. IMPERATIVE

§ 124. The paradigm is:

Sg. Act. 1. <i>labhāmi</i>	Pl. <i>labhāma</i>
2. <i>labha</i> , <i>labhāhi</i>	<i>labhatha</i>
3. <i>labhatu</i>	<i>labhantu</i>

¹ Pischel, KZ. 23, p. 424.

² It should be noticed that in this passage the Imp. *suṇātha* 'hear!' occurs immediately before.

³ E. Müller, PGr. p. 180. Also the 1. Pl. Med. of the Imperative is of Subjunctive origin. See § 125. 2.

Med. 1. <i>labhe</i>	<i>labhāmase</i>
2. <i>labhassu</i>	<i>labhavho</i>
3. <i>labhatam</i>	<i>labhantam</i>

§ 125. Active. The 1. Sg. and Pl. are simply transfers from the Indicative: *vandāma* 'let us praise!' D. III. 197²⁴ (verse); *dhunāma* 'let us destroy!' Th1. 1147. Hence it is also said *kassa nam dema* 'to whom should we give it?' JāCo. II. 196²⁴, *handa karomi* M. III. 179²⁷, *handa karoma* Vin. II. 295⁵. Similarly we have in Th1. 1146 *dālemu* 'let us smash!' (with the ending -mu, cf. § 128) = Skr. *dālayāma* parallel to *dhunāma*.—In the 2. Sg. the type *labha* corresponds to the Skr. form of the thematic conjugation. Thus *piva* 'drink!' JāCo. III. 110²² = *piba*; *siñca* 'pour out!' Dh. 369 = *siñca*; *nipajja* 'seat yourself!' JāCo. II. 223² from *nipadyate*. Also *kara* 'do!' JāCo. IV. 1¹⁴ may be regarded as an historical form = Ved. *kāra*. Verbs which were not originally thematic gradually began to form their Imperatives after the type *labha*. Thus *gaṇha* 's ize!' JāCo. II. 159⁴ from *gaṇhāti* = *gṛhṇāti*,—even *paṭiggaha* 'accept!' Jā. I. 233¹⁰; *saddaha* 'believe!' JāCo. IV. 52¹⁸ from *saddahati* = *śraddadhāti* etc. The second form *labhāhi* has derived its -hi from the forms of the athematic conjugation. Historical are the forms like *akkhāhi* 'describe!' Jā. III. 279⁷ = *ākhyāhi*; *brūhi* 'speak!' Sn. 76 = *brūhi*; *dehi* 'give!' JāCo. I. 223¹⁹ = *dehi*. On the analogy of these types were further formed *uggaṇhāhi* 'learn!' M. III. 192²² from *uggaṇhāti* = *udgṛhṇāti*; *sāvehi* 'proclaim!' JāCo. I. 344¹⁴; *ānehi* 'bring here!' JāCo. II. 254¹⁹; *vissajjehi* 'give up!' JāCo. I. 223²⁰; *karohi* 'do!' JāCo. III. 188¹⁸ etc. from long-vowel stems. Similarly, also from a-stems: *jīvāhi* Sn. 1029; *sarāhi* 'remember!' Milp. 79²⁵ (beside *sara* Th1. 445); *pakkosāhi* 'call here!' DhCo. IV. 28⁴; *tussāhi* 'be content!' JāCo. I. 494²⁶ etc.—The 3. Sg. and Pl. in -tu and -ntu are frequent: *passatu* 'he should see' Sn. 909; *etu* 'he should go' D. I. 179¹⁶; *ijjhātu* 'should succeed' Th2. 329 (from Skr. *ṛdhyate*); *hanantu* 'they should kill' Jā. IV. 42²⁶; *vinassantu* 'they should die' JāCo. IV. 2²⁴. The 2. Pl. in -tha, as also in Pkr.², is a transfer from the Indicative, and is thus different from the Skr. suffix -ta: *āharatha* 'bring here!' JāCo. I. 266⁹; *anurakkhatha* 'protect!' Dh. 327; *vijānātha* 'learn to distinguish!' Sn. 720; *gaṇhatha* 'take!' JāCo. III. 126²⁵;

¹ Similarly in Pkr. Māg. *bhaṇāhi*, AMāg. *harāhi*, *tandāhi*, JMāh. *kadhehi*, etc.; Pischel, § 468.

² The suffix in Pkr. is -ha. Cf. Māh. *ṇamaha*, AMāg. *haṇaha*, *ḍahaha* etc. Pischel, § 471.

karotha 'do!' Th2. 13, JāCo. II. 196²⁰; *voropetha* 'rob!' D. II. 336⁴ etc.

§ 126. Medium. The 1. Sg. is a transfer from the Indicative. The 2. Sg. in -ssu' = Skr. -sva is very common. Thus in the Gāthā-language: *labhassu* Th2. 432 = *labhasva*; *pucchassu*² 'ask!' Sn. 189; *jahassu* 'give up!' (from *jahāti*) Sn. 1121 and frequently elsewhere. In *bhikkhasu* 'go to beg!' Th1. 1118 the ss has been simplified metri causa. Further in the canonical prose: *bhāsassu* 'speak!' M. II. 199⁵ = *vhāśasva*; *sikkhassu* 'learn!' A. V. 79²⁰; *payirupāsassu* 'worship!' M. II. 196²⁵; *nivattassu* 'return!' Vin. II. 182³³; *pātu-bhavassu* 'appear' Vin. II. 185¹² etc. Also in the post-canonical prose: *bhāsassu* Milp. 27²⁵; *tikicchassu* 'cure!' JāCo. II. 213²³; *naccassu* 'dance!' JāCo. I. 292²³. The medial meaning of the suffix does not seem to have been felt any more, for it is taken also by those roots which were never medial, as, for instance, by *nart*.—In the 3. Sg., suffix -tam = Skr. -tām; cf. *acchatam* 'she should remain' Jā. VI. 506⁸ (Comm. *acchatu*); *labhatam* D. II. 150¹³. In Sandhi: *vaḍḍhatām-eva* 'he should indeed grow' Jā. III. 209⁹.—A true Subjunctive form is to be found in the 1. Pl. in -mase, -mhase. The suffix is probably derived from -masai, which is related to the suffix -mase discussed in § 122 (at the end) as Skr. -mahai to -mahe. The two suffix-forms necessarily coincided with each other in Pāli. Forms with Subjunctive (Imperativistic or Futural) meaning are not rare in the Gāthā-language: *labhāmase* 'we should attain' Jā. III. 26¹⁹; *ramāmase* 'we would enjoy' Th2. 370 f.; *bhaṇāmase* 'we wish to speak' S. I. 209²⁸ (verse) (parallel to it are to be found there the optatives *sikkhema*, *muccema*); *carāmase* 'we wish to do (carry out)' and *bhavāmase* 'we wish to be' Sn. 32 etc. Similarly *karomase* D. II. 288¹ (verse). On *vademase*, *mahemase* etc. see § 129. The suffix-form -mhase occurs in *labhamhase* Pv. 3. 2. 24, 29 (governed by *yathā*, explained as *labheyyāma* in the Comm. 185¹); *mā pamadamhase* 'we do not wish to neglect' Jā. III. 131¹⁶ etc.—Examples for the 2. Pl., of which the suffix -vho in contrast to Skr. -dhvam is difficult to explain, are the following: *passavho* 'look up!' Sn. 998; *bhajavho* 'seek out!' Jā. I. 472¹⁸ (Comm. *bhajatha*, *gacchatha*); *pucchavho* 'ask!' Sn. 1030; *kappayavho* 'carry out!' Sn. 283. Also in the canonical prose: *mantavho* 'take counsel!' D. I. 122¹⁴, instead of *mantayavho* (as in Jā. II. 107¹⁸ beside *mantavho* 107¹⁹). If the reading is correct,

¹ In Pkr. the corresponding suffix is -su, which Pischel § 467 however would separate from Skr. -sva and connect with -si.

² In the parallel passage S. I. 215⁶ there is *pucchassa* in the text.

a remarkable double-ending is to be found in *pamodathavho*¹ 'rejoice!' Jā. IV. 162^{22,26} in which both the active and the medial endings have been combined.—An interesting form of the 3. Pl. is presented by *visiyarum* 'they should dissolve' Th1. 312, from Skr. *śyā*, *śiyate*. The Comm. says: *visiyantu ito c' ito viddhamsantu*. The suffix *-rum* is pretty certainly the descendant of Ved. *-rām*².

D. OPTATIVE (POTENTIAL)

§ 127. Paradigm:

	Sg.	Pl.
Act. 1.	{ <i>labheyyam</i> , <i>labhe</i> <i>labheyyāmi</i>	{ <i>labhema</i> , <i>labhemu</i> <i>labheyyāma</i>
2.	{ <i>labhe</i> <i>labheyya</i> , <i>labheyyāsi</i>	{ <i>labhetha</i> <i>labheyyātha</i>
3.	{ <i>labhe</i> <i>labheyya</i> , <i>labheyyāti</i>	{ <i>labheyyum</i> , <i>-yyu</i>
Med. 1.	(<i>labheyyam</i>)	(<i>labheyyamhe</i>) <i>labhemase</i>
2.	<i>labhetho</i>	(<i>labheyyavho</i>)
3.	<i>labhetha</i>	(<i>labheram</i>)

§ 128. Active. Two types of forms are in vogue side by side. The forms given first: *labheyyam*, *labhe*, *labhe*; *labhema*, *labhetha*, *labheyyum* are direct continuations of the Skr.-flexion. Only in the 2. Pl. the ending *-tha* (against Skr. *ta*) is taken from the Indicative. On the analogy of the Imperfect a 1. Sg.* *labhem* (=Pāli *labhe*) was formed to match *labhes*, *labhet*.—The forms given second: Sg. 2. *labheyya* etc., have been formed, by similar analogy, on Sg. 1. *labheyyam*, Pl. 3. *labheyyum*³. Then, further, on the analogy of the relation between *labhāmi* and *labhāma* of the Indicative, primary endings were introduced into the Sg. of the Opt., at first into the 1. Person *labheyyāmi*, and then also into the 2. and 3. Sg.,—the

¹ R. O. Franke, BB. 22. 215.

² Macdonell, Vedic Grammar § 412 a, with foot-note 16.

³ The corresponding forms in Pkr. are evidently those of Opt. in *-ejjā*, *-ejjāmi* (Paś. *-eyya*) etc. Differing from Jacobi, KZ. 36. 577, Pischel § 459 is inclined to derive them from the Optatives of the athematic conjugation (Skr. *duhyām*), on which hypothesis, indeed, the *ā* of the Pkr.-forms, as well as of Pāli *-eyyāsi*, would be at once explained.

long *ā* of the 1. Sg. being extended also to the latter¹.—Considered historically, the forms should be grouped according to types in the following way: The older type is predominant in the Gāthā-language: Sg. 1. *nisumbheyyam* 'I would strike down' Th2. 302; *kareyyāmi* 'I would do' Jā. V. 308¹⁸. Also the new formations in *e* are found in the Gāthā-language: *passa* 'I would see', *suna* 'I would hear' (Comm. *suṇeyyam*), *samvase* 'I would live together (with)' Jā. IV. 240²⁹ (cf. 240³⁰, 241^{8,9}); *ānaye* 'I could have brought' (Comm. *āneyyam*) Jā. I. 308⁶; *jive* '(if) I live' Sn. 440.—Sg. 2. *yājeyya* '(if) you offer sacrifice' Jā. III. 515²⁴.—Sg. 3. *icche* 'he should wish for' Th1. 228, *hane* 'he should kill' Sn. 394, *vaje* 'he should go' and *pamuñceyya* 'he should free himself' Jā. II. 247¹⁰; *iccheyya* Sn. 148, *rakkheyya* 'he should protect' Sn. 702.—Pl. 1. *sikkhema* 'we would learn' Sn. 898, and with the ending *-mu*: *vasemu* 'we would stay' (Comm. *vaseyyāma*), *jānemu* 'we would know' Jā. III. 259^{13,14}, *viharemu* 'we would stay' Jā. II. 33²⁵.—Pl. 2. *bhuñjetha* 'you should enjoy' Mhvs. 25. 113.—Pl. 3. *saheyyum* 'they should withstand' Sn. 20; *pajaheyyu* 'they should give up' Sn. 1058.—In the canonical and non-canonical prose on the other hand the older type of flexion (*labhe* etc.) has been given up. Apart from isolated forms of the athematic flexion which have been retained in the language (see below), the regular endings now are: Sg. 1. *-eyyam* and *-eyyāmi*, 2. *-eyyāsi*, 3. *-eyya* and *-eyyāti*; Pl. 1. *-eyyāma*, 2. *-eyyātha*, 3. *-eyyum*. This is apparent also from the fact that in the word-explanations these forms are substituted for the older ones. Thus in JāCo. II. 205¹⁸ *bhajeyya* is given as explanation of *bhaje* and in 223¹⁹ *udabbaheyya* is given as explanation of *udabbahe*. Cf. also above. Examples are: Sg. 1. *pabbajeyyam* Vin. II. 180¹⁵, *puccheyyāmi* D. I. 51³; Sg. 2. *kareyyāsi* Vin. II. 190¹⁹, *āgaccheyyāsi* JāCo. II. 212²⁶; Sg. 3. *bhāseyya* Vin. II. 189¹⁹, *dadeyya* JāCo. II. 241²⁵, *jāneyyāti* Vin. II. 190²²; Pl. 1. *āroceyyāma* Vin. II. 186²⁸, *vādeyyāma* JāCo. II. 254²⁵; Pl. 2. *āneyyātha* 'may you bring' S. I. 221⁷, *gaccheyyātha* JāCo. II. 249²⁰; Pl. 3. *khādeyyum* Vin. II. 197¹¹, *vissajjeyyum* JāCo. II. 241²⁴.

§ 129. Medium. A form of the 2. Sg. is to be found in *labhetho* Sn. 833. The suffix corresponds to Skr. *-thās*. Not infrequently the suffix is *-etha* in 3. Sg., taken also by those verbs which are otherwise inflected in the Active. Examples of this *-etha* are: *rakkhetha* Dh. 36; *labhetha* Sn. 45; *sevetha* Sn. 72, Vin. II. 203¹⁸ (verse); *jāyetha* Dh.

¹ The length of the vowel *ā* was then transferred also to the 2. Pl.

58; *nametha* Sn. 806; *saṅketha* Jā. II. 53²²; *atimaññetha* Sn. 148; *saddaketha* Jā. III. 192²⁶; *jhāyetha* Sn. 709; *kubbetha*¹ Sn. 702, 719, 917 etc.; *āsetha* in *sukhaṃ manussā āsetha* 'men should live happily' Jā. V. 222¹⁶ (Comm. = *āseyyum*) has been used in the plural sense. Also in the post-canonical prose: *jahetha* 'he should forsake' JāCo. II. 205²⁰. The aspirate in the ending as against Skr. -ta is remarkable. It is found also in the 3. Sg. Cond. and Aor.; cf. § 157, 159, II.—A form of the 1. Pl. is to be found in *sādhayemase* 'we would accomplish' Jā. II. 236¹⁹, which is explained in the Comm. by *sādhēyyāma*. There are also other forms in -emase: *vademase* 'we would speak' D. III. 197²²; *mahemase* 'we would worship' (Comm. *mahāmase*) Vv. 47. 11; *samācaremase* 'we would wander' (Comm. *paṭipajjāmase*) Vv. 63. 7; also *viharemasi* '(if) we stay' (Comm. *vasāma*) Th2. 375. It is however not always possible to decide whether the forms in question are those of the 1. Pl. Imp. (§ 126) of the e-flexion or simple Optatives. Cf. also *saremhase* in § 122.

E. THE VERBAL CLASSES OF SANSKRIT IN PĀLI

1. Thematic Conjugation.

§ 130. Examples of present-stems of Cl. I are: 1. from roots with medial a: *patati* 'falls, flies', *pacati* 'cooks', *vasati* 'stays', *vadati* 'speaks' (all as in Skr.), *vajati* 'goes' = *vrajati*, *kamati* 'strides' = *kramate*, but *krāmati*², *bhamati* 'roams about' = *bhramati*; *khamati* 'forgives' = *kṣamate* etc.—2. From long-vowel roots: *khādati* 'eats', *jīvati* 'lives', *nindati* 'slanders' (all as in Skr.), *vandati* 'worships' = *vandate*, *sandati* 'flows' = *syandate*; *dhovati* 'washes' (cf. § 34) Vin. I. 28²⁷, Sn. p. 101 = AMāg. *dhovāi*, as against Skr. *dhāvati* etc.—3. From roots with a final u (on roots in ī cf. § 131): *savati* 'flows' = *sravati* etc.—4. From roots with a final r: *sarati* 'goes', *carati* 'goes, does, etc.' (both as in Skr.), *sarati* 'remembers' (*sumarati* Dh. 324 comp. *anusasarati* D. I. 13¹⁵) = *smarati* etc.—5. From roots with medial i, u, ṛ: *lehati* 'licks' JāCo. II. 44²¹ as against Skr. *ledhi* (Cl. II), *jotati* 'lightens' JāCo. I. 53⁴ = *dyotate*, *vassati* 'rains' = *varṣati*;

¹ Also in S. I. 17³ (verse) = Jā. II. 112²¹ we have to take *kubbetha* (against Andersen, FGl. under the word *karoti*, who considers it to be a 2. Pl.) as 3. Sg. Med. in the sense 'one should do', as also *samāsetha* 'one should be with' in the same verse.

² Also in Pkr. (Pischel, § 481) there is no protraction of the radical vowel.

vattati 'becomes, originates' = *varṭate*; *ghaṃsati* 'rubs' (cf. § 6. 3) = *gharṣati*; *haṃsati* 'stands on end (as hair of the body)' Vin. III. 8²³ = *harṣati*; *kaddhati* 'draws' = **kardhati*, side-form of *karṣati*, etc.—6. The secondary verbal stems too take after the paradigm *labhati* in the present-flexion. On Passives, Causatives and Denominatives in *ya*, *aya* see particularly § 136. 4, 138, 139. For Desideratives (§ 184), Intensives (§ 185) and Denominatives in *a* (§ 188. 1.) cf. Pres. Sg. 1. *jigucchāmi* Vin. III. 3⁴, 3. *dandhati* Jā. III. 141²; Pl. 3. *sussūsanti* A. IV. 393¹³, Med. *dicchare* S. I. 18²⁷, *simṣare* Vv. 64. 7. Imp. Sg. 2. *tikiccha* S. I. 238³⁴ and *tikicchāhi* Vin. I. 71³⁶, Med. *sikkhassu* Th2. 4; Pl. 2. *vimamsatha* JāCo. VI. 367²⁰. Opt. Sg. 1. *vimamseyyaṃ* M. I. 125¹⁶, 3. *jiguccheyya* Th2. 471 etc.

§ 131. The following details should be noted regarding Class I: 1. The roots in i, ī show contracted forms¹ besides those corresponding to Skr. forms. Such contracted forms are: *jemi* 'I conquer', *nemi* 'I lead', *jesi*, *nesi* etc. In the oldest period of the language both types are found side by side. Cf. *ānenti* Jā. VI. 507⁴, *vinayanti* Th1. 3. The contracted forms get the upper hand later: *ānemi* JāCo. VI. 334¹⁰, *ānema* JāCo. VI. 334¹². The Imp. Sg. 2. is *nehi* JāCo. II. 160², beside *vinaya* Sn. 1025, *vinayassu* Sn. 559; Pl. 2. *ānetha* Mbvs. 5. 253. In Opt. we have *jeyyaṃ* and *neyyaṃ* (instead of *jayeyyaṃ*, *nayeyyaṃ*) etc. Cf. Sg. 1. *apāneyyaṃ* JāCo. III. 26⁶; Sg. 3. *viṇeyya* Sn. 1002, *vineyya* M. I. 56⁵, beside the older form *naye* Dh. 256 = *nayet* and *nissayeyya* Sn. 798 from root *śri* with *ni*. Like *jeti* also *ḍeti* 'flies' = *ḍayati* D. I. 71⁷, M. I. 268³⁴, III. 34²⁶. The root *ci* 'to collect' too may take this contracted form although it otherwise belongs to Cl. IX: Opt. Sg. 1. *abhisamceyyaṃ* 'I would heap up' (Comm. -*cineyyaṃ*) Vv. 47. 6; Sg. 3. *niccheyya* (*ci* with *niṣ*) Sn. 785, 801. Also in DhCo. III. 381¹⁴ we should probably read *viniccheyya*. From the root *hi* 'to send' we have the pres. *pāheti* (p. 79, foot-note 3) beside *pāhiṇati* (§ 147. 2). On the other hand the root *ji* (corresponding to Ved. *jināti*) may form the pres.-stem also according to Cl. IX²: Ind. Sg. 2. *jināsi* D. II. 348²³, Sg. 3. *jināti* Sn. 439; Imp. Sg. 2. *jināhi* Th1. 415, *abhivijina* M. II. 71³²; Opt. Sg. 3. *jine* Dh. 103; Pl. 3. *jineyyum* S. I. 221⁵.—2. Similarly there is found an uncontracted and another contracted form of the root *bhū* 'to be'

¹ In Pkr. the form *jedu* = Pāli *jetu* as against *jaadu* = Pāli *jayatu* is not well attested; Pischel, § 473. With roots in i on the other hand, contraction is the usual rule (Māh. *nei* = Pāli *neti*); Pischel, § 474.

² Similarly AMāg. *jināmi* etc.; Pischel, § 473.

in the Indic. Pres. and in Imp.¹ The contracted forms are (cf. § 37):

Sg.	Pl.
Ind. 1. <i>homi</i>	<i>homa</i>
2. <i>hosi</i> Vv. 84.20, M. III. 140 ²	<i>hottha</i> JāCo. I. 307 ²
3. <i>hoti</i> pass.	<i>honti</i> pass.
Imp. 2. <i>hohi</i> Sn. 31, M. III. 134 ¹⁴ , JāCo. I. 32 ³⁰ ; <i>hehi</i> Bu. 2.10	<i>hottha</i> Dh. 243, D. II. 141 ²⁰ , JāCo. II. 302 ⁶
3. <i>hotu</i> Sn. 224, JāCo. III. 150 ²⁵	<i>honlu</i> Sn. 145, JāCo. II. 4 ¹³

Beside these there are the archaic forms *bhavāmi* etc., Imp. Sg. 2. *bhava* Th2 8, Sn. 701 and *bhavāhi* Sn. 510; Pl. 1. Med. *bhavāmasse* Th1. 1128, Sn. 32; 2. *bhavatha* JāCo. II. 218⁶ and *bhavātha* Sn. 692, Dh. 144^b (cf. § 123); 3. *bhavantu* Sn. 145. Moreover Opt. Sg. 1. *bhaveyyam* JāCo. VI. 364¹⁶; 2. *bhaveyyāsi* Ud. 91³³, PvCo. 11²³; 3. *bhave* Sn. 716 and *bhaveyya* JāCo. II. 159²²; Pl. 2. *bhavetha* Sn. 1073; 3. *bhaveyyum* Sn. 906. A dialectical side-form is to be found in Sg. 3. *hupeyya* (§ 39. 6) which is clearly = Pais. *huveyya*². As for compounds, we have Ind. Sg. 1. *anubhomi* Vv. 15. 10; 2. *anubhosi* Vv. 40. 3; 3. *vibhoti* Sn. 873, *sambhoti* Sn. 743 (cf. D. II. 232¹⁹⁻²¹), *anubhoti* JāCo. II. 202¹¹, 252¹ and *sambhavati* Milp. 210⁴, *anubhavati* JāCo. II. 202¹⁴; Pl. 1. *abhisambhoma* 'we attain' Jā. III. 140²⁴; 3. *anubhonti* Th2. 217. Sometimes certain compounds of *bhū* form the present-stem after Cl. IX³: *sambhunāti* 'attains' Vin. I. 256⁸, *abhisambhunāti* VinCo. Rangoon ed. I. 2² etc. Cf. also § 190, 191.

§ 132. Of reduplicating roots of Cl. I., *pivati* 'drinks' (cf. *pivāmi* M. I. 77³⁷, *pivasi* JāCo. II. 417⁷; *piva* JāCo. III. 110²², *pivatha* JāCo. II. 128²; *piveyya* D. I. 123²³) and *pipati* (in Gen.-Dat. Pl. Part. Pres. *pipatam* Sn. 398) correspond to Skr. *pibati* (root *pā*); *sīdati* (cf. *nisīda* 'sit down!' Th1. 411, *nisīdatha* Th2. 13) is = *sīdati* (root *sad*). The root *ghrā* 'to smell' assumes in Pāli the form *ghāyati* D. II. 338²⁰ as against Skr. *jighrati*.—The present-stems of *sthā* 'to stand' are multifarious. We have 1. the stem *tiṭṭha*-⁴ = Skr. *tiṣṭha*-. Thus

¹ For Pkr. cf. Pischel, § 475.

² The form *huveyya* presupposes a pres. *huvai* (Māh. *huvanti*). For Pāli *heyya* (Minayeff, PGr. p. 77) I cannot find attestation. The corresponding form in Pkr. would be *hojjā*.

³ Kern, *Revue Celtique* 22. 337 ff. and *Festschrift Thomsen* 70 ff.

⁴ In Pkr. the corresponding stem is *ciṭṭha*- in Māh., AMāg., JMāh. There are besides the stems *thā*-, *thāya*- and *the*-; see Pischel, § 483.

Ind. Sg. 1. *tiṭṭhāmi*, 2. *tiṭṭhasi*, 3. *tiṭṭhati*; Pl. 1. *tiṭṭhāmu*, 2. *tiṭṭhattha*, 3. *tiṭṭhanti*. Imp. Sg. 2. *tiṭṭha* Mhvs. 7. 13 and *tiṭṭhāhi* Th1. 461, DhCo. III. 194¹⁷, 3. *tiṭṭhatu* D. I. 94⁴. Opt. Sg. 2. *tiṭṭheyyāsi* M. III. 129⁷, 3. *tiṭṭhe* Sn. 918 and *tiṭṭheyya* Sn. 929, Milp. 28¹⁰ etc. Also in compounds, as Ind. Sg. 1. *samtiṭṭhāmi* A. IV. 302¹⁷, Opt. Sg. 3. *uttiṭṭhe* Dh. 168 etc.—2. Stem *thā*- (according to Cl. II) formed on analogy of roots like *yā* (Pāli *yāti*): Ind. Sg. 3. *utthāti* Dpvs. 1. 53, *samthāti* Pu. 31²⁴, A. I. 197³⁴, *adhitthāti* A. II. 45¹⁰; Imp. Sg. 2. *utthāhi* Th1. 411, S. I. 233³², 3. *utthātu* Jā. III. 297¹⁵.—3. Stem *thāya*- (Cl. IV) formed after roots like *dhyā* (Pāli *jhāyati*): Ind. Sg. 1. *thāyāmi* Th1. 888.—4. Stem *thaha*-, formed after the stem *daha* of root *dhā*: Ind. Pl. 1. *upatthahāma* Jā. III. 120²⁶, 3. *vuṭṭhahanti* Mhvs. 5. 124; Imp. Sg. 2. *adhitthaha* Vin. I. 183², *vuṭṭhaha* Vin. I. 128²³ and *upatthahassu* S. I. 167¹² (verse); Pl. 2. *utthahatha* Sn. 331; Opt. Sg. 3. *samutthaha* Jā. III. 156¹² and *samthahēyya* S. V. 329⁹, *adhitthahēyya* Vin. I. 125²¹; Pl. 2. *utthahēyyātha* S. I. 217¹³.—5. Stem *the*- in Ind. (and Imp.) Pl. 1. *adhitthema* Vin. IV. 23²⁴; Imp. Sg. 2. *utthehi*, (on analogy of *dehi* from *dā*) S. I. 198⁷ (verse), Ud. 52¹⁹, Vin. I. 6³, JāCo. I. 151²³; Pl. 2. *utthetha* Jā. VI. 444¹.

§ 133. 1. The form corresponding to Skr. Pres. *gacchati* from root *gam* is *gacchatī* also in Pāli. Cf. Ind. Sg. 1. *gacchāmi* Milp. 26³², 2. *gacchasi* etc.; Imp. Sg. 2. *gaccha* Jā. II. 160¹², *gacchāhi* S. I. 217⁴ (verse) and *gacchassu* Th1. 82, Pl. 2. *gacchatha* Vin. II. 191³⁵, JāCo. I. 222¹⁹; Opt. Sg. 1. *-gaccheyyam* D. II. 340³; 3. *-gacche* Th1. 11 and *gaccheyya* Sn. p. 14, Pl. 3. *gaccheyyum* Milp. 47²⁴ etc. On the other hand the present-stem of *yam* 'to restrain' is however *yama*- (Ind. Pl. 1. Med. *saṃyamāmasse* S. I. 209²⁷), not *yaccha*- as in Skr.—2. To Skr. *daśati* (from root *damś*-) corresponds *ḍasati* (§ 42. 3) in Pāli.—3. Of the roots with a medial *u*, *ruh* 'to mount' in compounds may both retain it unchanged¹ or lengthen it. Thus *ārūhati* 'climbs up' besides *ārohati*, *virūhati* 'sprouts, grows' JāCo. III. 12²¹; *orūhati* 'climbs down' besides *orohati*. It thus takes after Cl. VI, or is treated like the root *guh*, *gūhati* 'to conceal': *nigūhati* JāCo. I. 286²⁵, III. 392¹⁴; Imp. Sg. 2. Med. *upagūhassu* JāCo. III. 437²⁸.

§ 134. Present-stems after Cl. VI are: *kasati* 'ploughs' = *kṛṣati* (besides *kassati* after Cl. I = *karsati*; cf. Imp. Pl. 2. *apakassatha* Sn. 281); *khipati* 'hurls' = *kṣipati*; *tudati* 'goads' Jā. I. 500¹⁸ = *tudati*; *disati* 'directs' = *ḍisati*; *nudati* 'presses' Sn. 480, 928, Dh. 383 = *nudati*.

¹ Similarly in Pkr.; Pischel, § 482.

pucchati 'asks' = *ṛcchati*; *phusati* 'touches' = *spṛśati* (Ind. Sg. 1. *phusāmi* Dh. 272, Imp. Sg. 2. *phusāhi* Th1. 212, Opt. Pl. 3. *phuseyyu* Dh. 133; on the other hand Opt. Sg. 3. *phasse*¹ Sn. 967 after Cl. I, and Imp. Sg. 2. *phusehi* Th2. 6 according to *e*-flexion); *rudati* 'laments' = Ved. *rudati*; *vidati* 'knows' = *vidati*; *-visati* 'goes' = *viśati* etc. Also the verbs *kirati* 'scatters' (Ind. Sg. 3. Med. *ākirate* Dh. 313, Sg. 2. *ākirasi* Sn. 665; Opt. Pl. 3. *parikireyyuṃ* Th1. 1210) = Skr. *kirati* (root *kṛ* according to Indian grammarians) and *girati* (JāCo. I. 150¹⁰), *gilati* 'devours' (Imp. Sg. 2. *gila* Jā. I. 380¹⁰ and *gilāhi* JāCo. I. 380¹⁴, Opt. Sg. 3. *gileyya* JāCo. I. 508¹⁷) = *girati* (root *gṛ* according to Indian grammarians).—Also from the root *svap* 'to sleep' (Skr. *svapiti*) the pres.-stem *supati*² is formed similarly after Cl. VI: Ind. Sg. 3. *supati* Sn. 110, JāCo. III. 101¹⁵; Imp. Sg. 2. *supa* Vin. III. 110¹⁵ and *supāhi* Th2. 1 etc. Cf. below § 136. 2.

§ 135. 1. Corresponding to Skr. *icchati* from root *iṣ* 'to wish', we have *icchati* also in Pāli: Ind. Sg. 1. *icchāmi* Th1. 186, D. I. 193⁵, JāCo. I. 292²², Med. *icche* Th2. 332, DhCo. III. 199⁴ (verse); Opt. Sg. 1. *iccheyyāmi* Ud. 17³³, 2. *iccheyyāsi* Ud. 17³², Pl. 2. *iccheyyātha* M. II. 79⁸ etc.—2. Here I include also Pāli *acchati* 'sits, remains', which I consider to be an old inchoative formation related to root *ās* in the same way as *icchati* to *iṣ*³. Forms: Ind. Sg. 2. *acchasi* Vv. 11. 2, 12. 1, 3. *acchati* D. I. 101²³, Pl. 3. *acchanti* Vin. III. 195⁸, Th2Co. 60³⁰ and Med. *acchare* Th2. 54, *samacchare* Jā. II. 67¹⁰; Imp. Sg. 2. *acchassu* Jā. VI. 516¹⁶, 3. *acchatu* Jā. VI. 506¹³ and Med. *acchatam* Jā. VI. 506⁸.—3. Roots which show nasal stems in present in Skr.⁴ do the same also in Pāli. Thus *muñcati* 'liberates', *limpati* 'besmears', *lumpati* 'robs', *vindati* 'finds' (*nibbindati* 'feels disgust'), *siñcati* 'pours out' (the same forms also in Skr.), *kantati* 'cuts' = *kr̥ntati*. Cf. *sumbhati*, *sumhati* 'strikes' (§ 60); Opt. Sg. 1. *nisumbheyyam* Th2. 302.

§ 136. Present-stems after Cl. IV. 1. Example of root ending in vowel: *alliyati* 'attaches' JāCo. I. 433⁴, 502⁸, III. 65²² (*o-liyati* Iv.

43¹⁴, *niliyati* JāCo. I. 292¹⁸) = *ā-liyate*, root *li*. In the case of roots ending in consonant the *y* is assimilated to the preceding consonant. Thus *ijjhati* 'flourishes' = *ṛdhyati*; *kujjhati* 'is angry' = *krudhyati*; *kuppati* 'is angry' = *kupyati*; *gijjhati* 'is eager' = *gṛdhyati*; *naccati* 'dances' = *ṇṭhyati*; *nassati* 'is destroyed' = *naśyati*; *samṇayhati* 'guards up, prepares' = *samṇahyati*; *āpajjati* 'gets involved in something' and many other compounds of the root *pad* = *āpadyate*; *bujjhati* 'wakes up, perceives' = *budhyate*; *maññati* 'thinks' = *manyate*; *yujjhati* 'fights' = *yudhyate*; *sussati* 'dries up' = *śusyati* etc. Also *siniyhati* (§ 49.1) DhCo. 192³¹ = *snihyati*. There are found moreover, in agreement with Skr.: *majjati* 'rejoices' Jā. II. 97¹⁵, A. IV. 294⁶ (Opt. Sg. 3. *majjeyya* Jā. III. 87²⁵) = *mādyati* (root *mad*); *sammati* 'rests' = *sāmyati* (root *śam*). Also *bhassati* 'falls down' Jā. VI. 530¹¹ = *bhraśyati* (root *bhraṣ*); *rajjati* 'takes delight in something' S. IV. 74²¹ (verse), DhCo. III. 233³⁴ = *rajyati* (root *rañj*); *vijjhati* 'bores through' = *vidhyati* (root *vyadh*). To the Skr. pres.-stem *krāmya-* from root *kram* (not attested) corresponds *kamma-* in Imp. Sg. 2. *paṭikamma* 'go back!' S. I. 226²⁸ (verse), and to Skr. *medya-* from root *mid* 'to feel oneself drawn towards something' corresponds the stem *mejja-* DhCo. 192³¹ (var. lec. *mijja-*).—2. Though not in Skr.¹, a pres.-stem *lagga-* after Cl. IV is derived in Pāli from the root *lag* 'to hang' (Imp. Sg. 3. *laggatu* DhCo. I. 131¹²). Similarly from root *ruc* 'to be liked' *ruccati*¹ Vv. 63. 8, DhCo. I. 13²³ against *rocate*. In the same way Pāli has besides *supati* (§ 134) from root *svap* 'to sleep' also *suppati*, *soppati* (§ 10) S. I. 107¹⁹ (verse).—3. To the Skr. Pres. *paśyati* from root *darś* corresponds Pāli *passati*. Cf. Ind. Sg. 1. *passāmi* Sn. 776, Vin. I. 126³, 2. *passasi* etc. Imp. Sg. 2. *passa* Sn. 435, JāCo. II. 159²⁵, 3. *passatu* Sn. 909, Pl. 2. *passatha* Sn. 176, JāCo. III. 126²⁰, Med. *passavho* Sn. 998; Opt. Sg. 1. *passa* Jā. IV. 240²⁰ and *passceyyam* JāCo. I. 356²⁰, 2. *passceyyāsi* M. III. 131¹, JāCo. I. 137²⁰, 3. *passa* Dh. 76 and *passceyya* JāCo. III. 55²² etc. Beside it a new pres.-stem *dakkha-* has arisen in the language. It is abstracted out of the future-stem (*drakṣyati*, § 152). Cf. Opt. Pl. 1. *dakkhema* or *-mu* DhCo. III. 217¹⁹, 218⁷ (verse).—4. The Passives (§ 175 f.) and the *ya*-Denominatives (§ 188. 2, 3) have formally coincided with the presents of Cl. IV. Cf. Ind. Sg. 1. *ñāyāmi* 'I am mentioned' Milp. 25⁸, *vediyāmi* 'I feel' Vin. III. 37²⁵, *namassāmi* 'I worship' Sn. 1058, 25⁸, *aṭṭiyāmi* 'I suffer' D. I. 213²²; 2. *vediyasi* M. II. 70¹⁴, 3. *sūyati* *suyyati*

¹ Like Pkr. *saṃphāsai* in Hem. 4. 182. Cf. Pischel, PkrGr. § 486.

² In agreement with Pkr.; Pischel, § 497.

³ Pischel, PkrGr. § 480 derives the verb and the forms corresponding to it in Pkr. from *ṛcchati*. This is, however, impossible on account of the meaning. See *ibid.* the various attempts to explain the forms by Ascoli, Childers, E. Müller, Trenckner, Torp, E. Kuhn, Johansson. Cf. also Johansson, IF. 3. 205-212.

⁴ Unnasalised forms, which are normal in Pkr. *Māb.*, *JMāb.*, *AMāg.* (Pischel, § 486), are unknown in Pāli.

¹ As also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 488.

'is heard' Jā. IV. 141²⁰, JāCo. I. 72¹, *khīyati* 'weakens' Th1. 145; Pl. 1. *jīyyāma* 'we lose' Jā. II. 75²², *posiyāmase* 'we are nourished' Jā. III. 289⁷; 3. *sūyanti* M. I. 30¹⁹, *sūyare* Jā. VI. 528³⁰, *vuccanti* 'are mentioned' D. I. 245¹⁶. Imp. Sg. 2. *samādiya* 'take up!' Bu. II. 118, *samādiyāhi* Th2. 249; Med. *samādiyassu* Vv. 83. 16, *muccassu* 'be free!' Th2. 2; 3. *bhijjatu* 'should be destroyed' Th1. 312; Pl. 2. *namassatha* Mhvs. 1. 69. Opt. Sg. 1. *vediyeyyam* M. II. 70¹³; 3. *upādiye* 'he should cling' Sn. 400, *mucceyya* D. I. 72⁸, *namasseyya* Dh. 392, *hāyetha* 'may decrease!' D. I. 118³, *nīyetha*, *niyyetha* 'may be guided!' Sn. 327, 931; Pl. 3. *palujjeyyum* 'may they be destroyed' M. I. 488²⁹, *hāyeyyum* D. I. 118³.

§ 137. The root *jar* (*jṛ*) 'to grow old', Skr. *jīryati*, gives in Pāli (besides *jiriyati* M. I. 188⁷ with Svarabhakti) the forms *jireti* Jā. III. 38⁸ (Ind. Pl. 3. *jīranti* Dh. 151, Imp. Sg. 3. *jīratu* Mhvs. 22. 76) and *jīyati* (Ind. Pl. 3. *jīyanti* M. III. 168⁹, Med. *jīyare* Jā. VI. 528⁵, Opt. Sg. 3. Med. *jīyetha* D. II. 63²⁷) and *jīyyati* M. III. 246²⁰ (*parijīyyati* Th1. 1215). Cf. § 52. 5. From the root *śar* (*śṛ*) 'to wither', Skr. *śīryati*, -*te*, we have Ind. Sg. 2. *seyyasi* (instead of **siyyasi*, § 10) Jā. I. 174⁹, in Comm. = *visiṇṇaphalo hoti*. Similarly from root *mar* 'to die', Skr. *mriyate*, we have in Pāli *mīyati* (Ind. Pl. 3. *mīyanti* Dh. 21, M. III. 168⁹, Opt. Sg. 3. Med. *mīyetha* D. II. 63²⁷) and *miyyati*¹ Sn. 804 (Ind. Pl. 3. Med. *miyyare* Sn. 575, Opt. Sg. 1. *miyye* in *miyyāham* Jā. VI. 498³⁰). Moreover *marati* (as in Vedic) in Ind. Pl. 3. *maranti* Mhvs. spurious verse after 5. 27, Opt. Sg. 1. *mareyyam* JāCo. VI. 498³⁰, 2. *mareyyāsi* JāCo. III. 276²².

§ 138. To Skr. *jāyate* from root *jan* 'to be born' there corresponds in Pāli *jāyati*; to Skr. *ā-hvayati* from root *hvā* 'to call' the Pāli forms *avhayati* and *avhoti* (§ 49. 1.): Ind. Pl. 1. *avhayāma* D. I. 244²⁵, 3. *avhayanti* Jā. VI. 529¹; Opt. Sg. 3. *avheyya* D. I. 244¹⁶. Various roots in *ā* form their present-stems in the same way as *jāyati*, partly in agreement with Skr. (the roots in *ai* of the Indian grammarians), and partly deviating from it². Thus *vāyati* 'blows' besides *vāti*, Skr. *vāti* (Ind. Pl. 3. *vāyanti* Jā. VI. 530¹², Vin. I. 48³⁵, D. II. 107²⁵; also *nibbāyati* 'is extinguished' JāCo. I. 61³, Opt. Sg. 3. *nibbāyeyya* M. I. 487²³ besides *parinibbanti* Dh. 126, *parinibbātu* D. II. 105⁵). Similarly

¹ AMāg. *mijjai*, *mijjanti* might be the corresponding forms in Pkr.; Pischel, § 477.

² On *ghāyati* and *thāyati* see § 132. The deviating forms get the upper hand in Pkr. according to Pischel, § 487.

yāyati 'goes' besides *yāti*, Skr. *yāti* (Ind. Pl. 3. *yāyanti* Vin. I. 191¹⁸, Opt. Sg. 3. *yāyeyya* Vin. 191²²); *gāyati* 'sings' = *gāyati*; *milāyati* 'withers' S. I. 126²³ = *mlāyati*; *jhāyati* 'meditates' = *dhyāyati*; *jhāyati* 'burns' (§ 56. 2.) = *kṣāyati* (*viṇṇhāyati* 'is extinguished' Vin. I. 31²⁹); *nahāyati* 'bathes' = *snāyati* besides *snāti*; *khāyati* 'becomes clear' (Ind. Pl. 3. *pakkhāyanti* D. II. 99²³ besides *pakkhanti* Th1. 1034) = *khyāyate*; *tāyati* 'protects' DCo. 18¹ (Imp. Sg. 2. Med. *tāyassu* DhCo. 1. 218⁴ (verse)) = *trāyate* besides *trāti*; *antaradhāyati* 'disappears' D. II. 109¹⁹, A. IV. 307²⁷ = *antardhāyate*. In the same way is formed also *bhāyati* 'fears'¹; Ind. Sg. 1. *bhāyāmi* Th1. 21, Sn. p. 47, 2. *bhāyasi* Th2. 248, Sn. p. 47; Pl. 1. *bhāyāma* JāCo. II. 21²², 3. *bhāyanti* Dh. 129; Imp. Pl. 2. *bhāyatha* Ud. 51⁹, JāCo. III. 4⁴; Opt. Sg. 3. *bhāye* Sn. 964 and *bhāyeyya* Milp. 208²⁶, Pl. 3. *bhāyeyyum* Milp. 208²⁰. *Palāyati* 'flees' = *palāyate* is inflected in the same way: Imp. Sg. 2. *palāyassu* DhCo. III. 334⁹, Pl. 2. *palāyatha* Mhvs. 7. 66, 3. *palāyantū* JāCo. II. 90¹⁷. Denominatives of the type *cirāyati*, *dhūpāyati* (also *sajjhāyati*) along with forms like *gahāyati*, *phusāyati*, *saṃkasāyati* are to be grouped herewith so far as the form is concerned. Cf. § 186.

§ 139. The formans *aya* is contracted into *c* also in the present-stems of Cl. X.—1. To this group belong verbs like *cinteti* 'thinks' Sn. 717, JāCo. I. 221³⁰ = *cintayati*, *pūjeti* 'worships' = *pūjayati*, particularly however denominatives like *katheti* 'relates' = *kathayati*, *gaṇeti* 'counts' = *gaṇayati*, *paṭtheti* 'begs' = *prārthayati* and the whole category of causatives. Similarly also *bhemi* 'I fear' S. I. 111² (verse) besides *bhāyāmi* and *paleti* 'flees' Dh. 49, Sn. 1074 besides *palāyati* (see p. 74, f.-n. 4 and § 138). In the Gāthā-language both uncontracted and contracted forms are found side by side. In Sn., for instance, they almost hold the balance if the prose portions are left out of consideration. But already in the canonical prose contraction is the rule. But occasionally even later there are found forms like *tappayati* Milp. 227^{9,12}, *pihayāmi*, *paṭthayāmi* Th2Co. 239³⁰, *mantayatha* JāCo. II. 107²². The flexion will be clear from the following examples:

Older type:

- Ind. Sg. 1. *sāvayāmi* Sn. 385; *āmantayāmi* D. II. 156¹; Med. *paṭthaye* Th2. 341 (*paṭthe* Th2. 32).
2. *paṭthayasi* Sn. 18; *maggayasi* Th2. 384.
3. *paṭthayati* Sn. 114; Med. *kārayate* Jā. VI. 360¹⁹.
Pl. 1. *thapayāma* D. I. 120³³, Med. *ujjhāpayāmase* S. I. 209¹⁴ (verse).

¹ Cf. in Pkr. Māg., S. *bhāāmi* etc., in Pischel, § 501.

2. *bhamayatha* Sn. 680.

3. *dassayanti* Dh. 83; *vādayanti* Sn. 682; *ramayanti* Th1. 13.

Imp. Sg. 2. *sāvaya* Jā. III. 437¹³; *nīyādayāhi* Th2. 323; Med. *parivajjayassu* Vv. 53. 15.

Pl. 2. Med. *kappayavho* Sn. 283. Pl. 3. *pāluyantu* Jā. II. 34¹³.

Opt. Sg. 1. *papothayeyyam* Jā. III. 175²².

3. *pūjaye* Dh. 106 f.; *kāraye* Milp. 211⁹ (verse); *phassaye* Sn. 54; *kathayeyya* Sn. 930.

Pl. 1. Med. *sādhayemase* Jā. II. 236¹⁹.

Later Type:

Ind. Sg. 1. *kathemi* PvCo. 11¹², *vattemi* Sn. 554.

2. *kathesi* JāCo. I. 291²⁹.

3. *katheti* JāCo. I. 292¹²; *dasseti* JāCo. III. 82⁷. *vaḍḍheti* Sn. 275.

Pl. 1. *pavedema* M. II. 200⁹; *nisāmemā* Vin. I. 103²².

2. *sobhetha* DhCo. I. 56¹¹.

3. *gamenti* Sn. 390; *paññāpentī* D. I. 13⁷; *pūjenti* D. I. 91⁴; *kathenti* JāCo. II. 133²⁶.

Imp. Sg. 2. *kārehi* Jā. III. 394⁷, *kathehi* JāCo. III. 279²², *palehi* Sn. 831.

3. *desetu* M. II. 207⁹; *dhāretu* Sn. p. 25.

Pl. 2. *bhāvettha* Th1. 980, *paletha* Vv. 84. 36.

3. *āgamentu* Sn. p. 103; *pārentu* JāCo. II. 34²⁵.

Opt. Sg. 1. *manteyyam* Sn. p. 103.

2. *āroceyyāsi* M. II. 210¹⁷; *dhāreyyāsi* Milp. 47²⁵.

3. *jāleyya* M. II. 203²⁰; *dasseyya* Milp. 47⁴.

Pl. 1. *saṃvejeyyāma* S. I. 146³⁵; *sādhēyyāma* JāCo. II. 236²⁵.

2. *kathēyyātha* Ud. 11¹⁸; *pāteyyātha* DhCo. III. 201⁸.

3. *vāceyyum* D. I. 97¹⁴; *tāseyyum* Milp. 209⁶.

2. The *e*-flexion has however extended its sphere on all sides, and verbs which originally did not belong to Cl. X were transferred to it. Thus from root *vad* 'to speak' we have not only *vadati* but also *vadeti* (the Causative is *vādeti*) Sn. 825, D. I. 36³⁰, Vin. II. 1¹¹, JāCo. I. 294²¹; *bhajeḥi* 'worship!' occurs in Jā. III. 148^{11,13} for the usual *bhaja*, *bhajāhi* (Comm. *bhajeyyāsi*); to Skr. *upahadati* corresponds Pāli *ūhadeti* 'defiles with dung'; *maññesi* Pret. Sg. 2. 'you thought' pre-

supposes *maññeti* besides *maññati*; *gaḥeti*, without any Causative sense (the Causative is *gāḥeti*), is the oft-used side-form of *gaṇhāti* 'seizes'. Instead of the usual *akkhāhi* (§ 140.2) there also occurs *akkhehi* in Jā. VI. 318²⁰ etc.

2. Athematic Conjugation.

§ 140. 1. An isolated form of athem. flexion after Cl. II. is to be found in *hanti*¹ 'strikes' Sn. 118, 125, Dh. 72, 355, S. I. 154³ (verse); also Milp. 214⁷, besides thematic *hanati* Jā. I. 432¹³, Milp. 220⁴, 2. Pl. *hanatha* JāCo. I. 263³, Opt. Sg. 3. *haneyya* Sn. 705 etc. Similarly *veti* 'knows' Th1. 497 = *vetti*. In other cases however the thematic flexion has taken the place of athematic in Pāli: *āsati* 'sits' (Dh. 61; Opt. Pl. 1. *-āseyyāma* JāCo. I. 509¹) as against Skr. *āste* (Ved. also *āsate*), *ghasati* 'eats', *lehati* 'licks', *rodati* 'cries', *ravati* 'roars', *abhi-tthavati* 'praises' S. I. 190⁶ against *stauti* (but Ved. also *stāvate*) etc.—2. More numerous are the athematic forms of roots in *ā*, which are otherwise transferred to the flexion of Cl. IV. Individual examples have been given in § 138. Cf. Ind. Sg. 2. *yāsi* 'you go' JāCo. I. 291¹⁵, 3. *yāti* Sn. 720, Dh. 29, Pl. 1. *āyāma* D. II. 81¹⁴, 3. *āyanti* Th2. 337; Imp. Sg. 2. *yāhi* Mhvs. 13., 15, Pl. 2. *yātha* Mhvs. 14. 29 from root *yā*. Similarly Ind. Sg. 2. *vāsi* Jā. II. 11²¹, Pl. 3. *pavanti* Th2. 371 from root *vā* 'to blow'; Ind. Sg. 1. *akkhāmi* Sn. 172, Imp. Sg. 2. *akkhāhi* Th1. 168 from root *khyā* with prefix *ā-* 'to proclaim'; Imp. Sg. 2. *sināhi* 'bathe!' M. I. 39²¹ (verse), or *nahāhi* JāCo. VI. 32¹⁶ (besides *nhāya* Vin. III. 110¹⁵); Ind. Pl. 3. *ābhanti* 'they light up' Vv. 6. 10, *paṭibhanti* 'they become clear' JāCo. II. 100¹⁹ from root *bhā* etc.—3. The root *i* 'to go', after generalising the strong stem, has given rise to the forms *emi*, *esi*, *eti*; *ema*, *etha*, *enti*², both as simplex and also in numerous compounds. On the basis of such historical forms as *eti* (*sameti* etc.) the pres.-flexion has been completely adapted to that of verbs like *nī*, *ji* (§ 131), or to that of *e*-stems (according to § 139) as the case may be. Examples are numerous: Ind. Sg. 1. *paccemi* D. I. 186¹, 2. *paccesi* D. I. 185³³, 3. *pacceti* Dh. 125, Pl. 1. *paccema* Milp. 313⁶, 3. *accenti* Th1. 231; Imp. Sg. 2. *ehi* Th1. 175, JāCo. II. 159¹⁵, 3. *etu* D. I. 179¹⁶, Pl. 2. *etha* D. II. 98²⁶, *apetha* DhCo. III. 201¹³; Opt.

¹ The form Imp. Sg. 3. *saṃhanti* D. II. 154¹⁷ is not quite certain. Buddha-ghosa (DhCo. ed. Rangoon, II. 165³⁰) reads *-hanatu*. So also in the quotation in Milp. 142¹⁸.

² The Pl. 3. *enti* also in Pkr. Māh., AMāg.; Pischel, § 493. It is doubtful if *inti* in Jinālapkāra is right.

Sg. 2. *upeyyāsi* Jā. IV. 241²⁴, 3. *pacceyya*¹ Nett. 93¹⁴, *upeyya* M. III. 173³³. The analogy of *e*-stems then also gave rise to forms like Ind. Pl. 3. *accayanti* Th1. 145, S. I. 109¹ (verse), Opt. Sg. 3. *accayeyya* Sn. 781.—4. The flexion of the root *śi* should be judged precisely in this light. Forms such as Ind. Sg. 2. *sesi* Jā. III. 34¹², S. I. 110²² (verse) and Sg. 3. *seti* Dh. 79, Jā. I. 141²⁵ may be direct continuations of Skr. *śeṣe*, *śete*. After them was formed (as *nenti* to *neti*) the 3. Pl. *sentī* Sn. 668 (against Skr. *śerate*). And just as there are forms like *nayāmi* etc. besides *nemi*, *kathayāmi* etc. besides *kathemi*, so we have also forms like *sayāmi* Th1. 888, S. I. 110²⁶ (verse), *sayati* Vin. I. 57³⁰, Jā. II. 53¹⁶ (cf. Ved. *śayate*); Imp. Sg. 2. *saya* JāCo. III. 23²¹; Opt. Sg. 3. *saye* Iv. 120¹⁰ (verse), Med. *sayetha* Th1. 501.

§ 141. 1. The present-flexion of *as* 'to be' is as follows:—

	Sg.	Pl.
Ind. 1.	$\begin{cases} asmi \\ amhi \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} asmā (asmase \text{ Sn. } 595), \\ amhā (amhāse \text{ Jā. III. } 309^{27}, \text{ D. II. } 275^{11} \text{ (verse)}) \end{cases}$
2.	<i>asi</i>	<i>attha</i>
3.	<i>atthi</i>	<i>santi</i> (<i>sante</i> Sn. 868)
Imp. 3.	<i>atthu</i>	
Opt. 1.	<i>siyaṃ, assaṃ</i>	<i>assāma</i> M. III. 250 ¹⁵
2.	<i>assa</i>	<i>assatha</i> D. I. 3 ⁵
3.	<i>siyā, assa</i>	<i>siyuṃ, assu</i> .

The Medial forms in Ind., occurring only in the Gāthā-language, are innovations on the analogy of *labhāma*: *labhāmase*, *labhanti*: *labhante*. In Opt. the forms *siyaṃ*, *siyā*, *siyuṃ* correspond to Skr. *syām*, *syāt*, *syus*; the form *siyaṃsu* M. II. 239⁴ in Pl. 3. is remarkable. It is a new formation in the place of *siyuṃ*, just as in Aor. there is *addasaṃsu* besides *addasaṃ*. The forms *assaṃ* etc. are derived from the strong stem like Greek *eiēn*. They occur already in the Gāthā-language. In the post-canonical prose the forms of *atthi* are used mostly in periphrastic perfect. But they were more and more replaced by forms of *bhavati-hoti*. Quite frequently *atthi* is used, also with a plural subject, as a petrified form in the indefinite sense of 'there is'. Cf., e. g., DhCo. I. 41²⁵, JāCo. III. 126¹⁹ etc.—2.

¹ Also of the simplex the Opt. Sg. 3. is *eyya*. Cf. M. III. 159²⁶, where the proper division of words would be *matam-eyya* 'he goes unto death, dies.'

In the pres.-forms of the root *brū* the stem of the 1. Pl. Skr. *brūmas* was generalised¹. We have Sg. 1. *brūmi* Sn. 458, Dh. 385, Th1. 214, *pabrūmi* Sn. 870, 2. *brūsi* Sn. 457, Jā. II. 48²³, Th2. 58, S. I. 8^{10,11}, 3. *brūti* Sn. 122, *pabrūti* Sn. 131, Pl. 3. *pabrūnti* Sn. 649; Imp. Sg. 2. *brūhi* Sn. 76, *pabrūhi* Sn. 599. Quite remarkable is the Imp. Sg. 3. *brūmetu* D. I. 95¹⁹; but the form is not above all doubts. This verb may be regarded as an archaism when it occurs still in the post-canonical prose (e. g., Milp. 327³). That is why *brūmi* is explained as *kathemi* in PvCo. 11¹².

§ 142. Present-stems after Cl. III. 1. A stem *jaha-* (besides *jahā-*) has been abstracted out of *jahāmi* from root *hā-* 'to leave', and it is the basis of the forms of the present: Ind. Pl. 3. *jahanti* Dh. 91; Imp. Sg. 2. *jaha* Th1. 83 (also *jahi* Th2. 508) and Med. *jahassu* Sn. 1121, Th1. 1219, Pl. 2. *pajahatha* S. IV. 81¹⁰; Opt. Sg. 1. *jaheyyaṃ* JāCo. I. 153¹, 2. *pajaheyyāsi* S. IV. 350²³; 3. Med. *jahetha* (§ 129) etc. The stem *jahā-* in Sg. 3. *jahāti* Sn. 1. ff., 506, 589, *pajahāti* Sn. 789.—2. The stem *daha-* stands in the same relation to the root *dhā* 'to set' (cf. particularly also *saddahati* 'believes' = *śraddadhāti*). The forms *dahāsi*, *dahāti* (§ 123) are older. From the stem *daha-* we have Ind. Sg. 1. *samādahāmi* M. I. 116¹⁵, 2. *saddahasi* S. IV. 298¹², JāCo. I. 426¹⁰, 3. *saṃdahati* Milp. 40²⁹, Pl. 1. *saddahāma* D. II. 328¹, 2. *saddahatha* JāCo. I. 222⁶, 3. *dahanti* Sn. 882, D. I. 92¹⁵; Imp. Sg. 2. *saddaha* JāCo. IV. 52¹⁸, Med. *odahassu* Sn. 461, Pl. 2. *pidahatha* Thūpav. 76³²; Opt. Sg. 2. *nidaheyyāsi* Jā. VI. 494¹⁷, 3. *vidahe* Sn. 927 and *padaheyya* M. II. 174¹¹, Med. *saddahetha* Jā. III. 192²⁶, Pl. 1. *saddaheyyāma* Milp. 330², 3. *saddaheyyuṃ* S. II. 255²⁶ etc. The root *dhā*, however, also takes the *e*-flexion, particularly in the Gāthā-language²: Ind. Sg. 1. *samādhemi* Th2. 50, 114, Pl. 3. *odhenti* Th1. 1233 = S. I. 190²⁰; Imp. Sg. 2. *paṇidhehi* Th2. 197, S. IV. 302²⁵; Opt. Sg. 3. *saddheyya* Jā. II. 446¹⁴ (Comm. = *saddaheyya*) etc.—3. From root *hu* (*juhōti*) 'to pour into the fire' we have the stem *juha-*³: Ind. Sg. 1. *juhāmi* Th1. 343, 3. *juhati* S. I. 167²¹, Sn. p. 79.—4. The pres.-stem of root *gar* (*jāgati*, *jāgarati*) 'to wake up' is *jāgara-* or (with the elision of *a* according to

¹ The form *brūmi* may be found occasionally also in Skr. In Pkr. we have AMāg. Ind. Pl. 1. *būma*, Imp. Sg. 2. *būhi*. In AMāg. the Ind. Sg. 1. is *bemi*, Pl. 3. *benti*. Pischel, § 494.

² On the basis of the 2. Sg. Imp. *dhehi*. Similarly in Pkr. Cf. Pischel, § 500.

³ As var. lec. we have *jūhāti* Sn. p. 79, and its Part. Pres. Sg. Gen. *jūhato* Sn. 428. *Jūh-* may be derived also from *juh-* = *juh-* (Skr. *juhāti* 3. Pl.).

§ 20 and the assimilation of *gr*) *jagga-*. From the first we have, e. g., Imp. Sg. 2. Med. *jāgarassu* Th1. 411, as well as the Participles *jāgarant* Dh. 39, Vin. III. 31³⁵ and *jāgaramāna* Dh. 226. From the second the Ind. Sg. 1. *paṭijaggāmi* JāCo. I. 438³⁰, 3. *jaggati* A. III. 156², Pl. 3. *jagganti* A. III. 156⁷; Opt. Sg. 3. *paṭijaggeyya* Dh. 157.

§ 143. The present forms of the root *dā* 'to give' have had a multifarious development. There are found (a) the stems *dadā-* and *dada-*: Ind. Sg. 1. *dadāmi* Sn. 421, Th2. 245, 2. *dadāsi* Mhvs. 10. 50, 3. *dadāti* D.I. 103²³, Sn. p. 86, Pl. 1. *dadāma* Th1. 475, JāCo. III. 47¹⁸, Med. *dadamhase* Jā. III. 47³, 3. *dadanti* Vv. 44. 25; Imp. Sg. 2. *dada* Jā. III. 412⁶ and *dadāhi* Jā. III. 109¹⁴, JāCo. III. 109¹⁷, Pl. 1. Med. *dadāmase* Jā. III. 131¹⁵, 2. *dadātha* Vv. 44. 19. Moreover Opt. Sg. 1. *dadeyyam* Vin. I. 39¹⁴, S. I. 97⁷, JāCo. I. 254¹³, 2. *dadeyyāsi* JāCo. III. 276²¹, 3. *dade* Vv. 62. 5 and *dadeyya* Vin. I. 49²¹, Milp. 28¹¹, Med. *dadetha* S. I. 32⁴ (verse), Pl. 1. *dademu* Jā. VI. 317¹⁶ and *dadeyyāma* M. II. 116²³, S. I. 58¹³, 2. *dadeyyātha* JāCo. III. 171¹⁶, IV. 230¹⁸, 3. *dadeyyum*.—(b) The stem *de-* abstracted out of 2. Sg. Imp. *dehi*: Ind. Sg. 1. *demi* JāCo. I. 307¹⁷, DhCo. I. 42¹³, 2. *desi* D. I. 50⁵, JāCo. I. 279¹⁵, 3. *deti* Sn. 130, S. III. 245⁹, JāCo. II. 154⁵, Pl. 1. *dema* JāCo. III. 127¹, 2. *detha* JāCo. III. 126²⁵, 3. *denti* Sn. 244, JāCo. II. 104²⁶; Imp. Sg. 2. *dehi* Th2. 49, JāCo. I. 254¹⁷, DhCo. I. 33², 3. *detu* JāCo. II. 104⁸, Pl. 2. *detha* JāCo. II. 103²², 3. *dentu* Mhvs. 5. 179. Also Opt. Sg. 1. *deyyam* Mhvs. 7. 31. Already the Gāthā-language knows the flexion *demi* etc. in Ind. and Imp. Along with the Opt. *dadeyyam* etc. this can be regarded as the regular flexion in the canonical and the post-canonical prose.—(c) An old form which is met with in all the periods of the language is to be found in the Ind. Sg. 1. *dammi* Sn. p. 14, Vin. I. 39¹⁷, JāCo. I. 127²⁶, II. 231²¹, DhCo. I. 100⁹. It is derived from *dadmi* which is current in epic Sanskrit. Also Pl. 1. *damma* in Kacc. 3. 4. 1 (Senart, p. 452).—(d) The following Optative forms are also old: Sg. 1. *dajjam* Vin. I. 148²⁵, 2. *dajjāsi* Jā. VI. 251²⁶, 3. *dajjā* Dh. 224, Th1. 468, D. II. 267¹⁰ (verse), S. I. 57²² (verse). They are derived from Skr. *dadyām* etc. and are a special feature of the Gāthā-language. The JāCo. I. 322¹⁵ explains *dajjā* by *dadeyya*. A present-stem *dajja-* or *dajje-*¹ was abstracted out of these forms. Hence, e. g., Imp. Sg. 2. *dajjehi* Vin. III. 217⁴ and the double-forms *-dajjeyya*, *-dajjeyyāma* Vin. III. 259^{35,36}, *dajjeyyātha* Vin.

¹ Cf. Childers, PD. under the word *dajjati*; E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 105. The form *dajjāmi* Jā. VI. 473¹⁸ is Sg. 1. Opt.

I. 282⁷. On the analogy of *dadāmi*: *dajjam* there was formed also from the root *vad* 'to speak' a similar Opt.: Sg. 1. *vajjam* Th2. 308, 2. *vajjāsi* Th2. 307, and *vajja(?)* Th2. 323, 3. *vajjā* Sn. 971, Jā. VI. 526³⁵, Pl. 3. *vajju(ṇi)* Sn. 859, Jā. V. 221²¹. These forms too are a peculiar feature of the Gāthā-language; in JāCo. VI. 527⁴ *vajjā* is explained by *vadeyya*, as *vajjāsi* by *vadeyyāsi* in Th2Co. 228⁶.

§ 144. The present-stems of Cl. VII have generalised the weak form, and their flexion is thematic (*a*-flexion) throughout. These presents, therefore, have coincided with *muñcati* etc. discussed in § 135.3. Cf. *kantati* 'spins' (root *kart*, *kṛṇatti*); *chindati* 'cuts off' (root *chid*, *chinatti*); *bhañjati* 'breaks' (root *bhaj*, *bhanakti*); *bhindati* 'splits' (root *bhid*, *bhinatti*); *bhuñjati* 'enjoys' (root *bhuj*, *bhunakti*); *yuñjati* 'joins' (root *yuj*, *yunakti*); *riñcati* 'leaves' (root *ric*, *riṇakti*); *rundhati* (cf. § 60) 'surrounds' (root *rudh*, *ruṇaddhi*); *himsati* 'injures' (root *hims*, *hinasti*). I give here a combined paradigm: Ind. Sg. 1. *bhuñjāmi* Sn. p. 12; 2. *niyuñjasi* Th1. 1114, *himsasi* M. I. 39³³ (verse); 3. *yuñjati* JāCo. I. 149²⁶, Med. *yuñjate* Dh. 382; Pl. 2. *yuñjatha* Th2. 346; 3. *anuyuñjanti* Dh. 26, JāCo. II. 96⁷, *riñcanti* Vin. I. 190⁵.—Imp. Sg. 2. *chinda* JāCo. II. 153¹⁸, *chindāhi* JāCo. III. 184¹⁷, Med. *yuñjassu* Th2. 5; 3. *bhuñjatu* Sn. 479, S. I. 141²⁸ (verse), Pl. 2. *anuyuñjatha* D. II. 141²³.—Opt. Sg. 1. *paribhuñjeyyam* Sn. p. 91; 3. *chinde* Dh. 370, *himseyya* Sn. 368, *chindeyya* JāCo. III. 65¹; Med. *bhuñjetha* Dh. 70; Pl. 3. *sambhañjeyyum* S. I. 123³⁶, *chindeyyum* D. II. 322².

§ 145. In the present-stems of Cl. IX, the form with the suffix *nā* has been generalised. The analogy of *labhāmi*: *labhati* has then led to frequent transfers to the *a*-flexion. The forms with the suffix *nī* have disappeared. Examples: 1. Root *jñā* (*jñāti*) 'to know'. It derives (a) from the stem *jñā-* (here I give also those forms in which the stems *jñā-* would coincide): Ind. Sg. 1. *jñāmi* Sn. 908, JāCo. I. 266²⁹, Med. *jñāne* Mhvs. 37. 220 (ed. Colombo 170), 2. *jñāsi* Sn. 504, JāCo. I. 223¹⁵, 3. *jñāti* Sn. 276, S. I. 103²³, JāCo. III. 26⁹, Pl. 1. *jñāma* JāCo. VI. 337⁹, Med. *jñāmasse* Vv. 84. 47, 2. *jñātha* Th2. 346, JāCo. VI. 337⁹, 3. *jñanti* Sn. 441 etc.; Imp. Sg. 2. *jñāhi* Th2. 59, D.I. 88²², JāCo. III. 392¹⁶, Med. *pajānassu* D.II. 243²⁰ (verse), 3. *jñātu* Iv. 28⁹, 29¹⁰, Mhvs. 13. 13, Pl. 2. *jñātha* JāCo. II. 250²⁴, 3. *jñantu*.

¹ As also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 506 f. The nasal has been dropped *metri causa* in the form Opt. Sg. 3. *paṭisaṇṇiyuṇṇe* S. I. 221¹⁷ (verse).

—(b) From the stem *jāna*¹ we have Ind. Sg. 3. *avajānati* Sn. 132, 438 (? *metri causa*), Pl. 3. Med. *-jānare* Sn. 601; Imp. Sg. 2. *jāna* S. IV. 374¹³, *vi jāna* Sn. 1091 (*vi jānāhi* under stress of metre Jā. III. 32⁷), Pl. 2. *jānatha* DhCo. III. 438¹⁴. I mention in this connection also *vikkiṇatha* 'sell!' JāCo. I. 121²⁰ (as for the *ṣ* as against Skr. *krīṇāti* see § 21). On *jināti* cf. § 131.—(c) The Opt. is regularly formed: Sg. 1. *jāneyya(m)* M. I. 487¹³, Sn. p. 21, 2. *jāneyyāsi* M. I. 487¹⁸, DhCo. I. 125⁷, 3. *jāneyya* Mhvs. 23. 31, Pl. 1. *jāneyyāma* Milp. 330⁴ and *jānemu* S. I. 34¹¹ (verse), Sn. 76, Vv. 62. 2, 2. *jāneyyātha* M. II. 215²², JāCo. II. 133⁸, 3. *jāneyyum* Jā. I. 168⁶. Another type is found besides in the oldest period of the language: Sg. 1. *vi jāññam* Sn. 482, 3. *jaññā* Dh. 157, Th1. 10, Sn. 116. In the Comm. on Jā. II. 42¹² *jaññā* is explained by *jāneyya*. This type is analogical, formed after the Opt. *dajjam* from *dadāmi*. The form *jāniyāma* Sn. 873 is very probably historical and the same as Skr. *jāniyāma*.

§ 146. Similarly in the case of 2. root *grah* (*grhṇāti*) 'to seize' there are side by side the stems *gaṇhā-* and *gaṇha-*: (a) From *gaṇhā-* we have for instance Ind. Sg. 2. *gaṇhāsi* DhCo. III. 57⁴, 3. *gaṇhāti* JāCo. III. 28⁹; Imp. Sg. 3. *gaṇhātu* DhCo. III. 200⁹, *paṭigaṇhātu* Sn. 479, Vin. II. 192¹⁵ (for metrical reasons *paṭiggahātu* Jā. I. 495²). (b) From *gaṇha-*: Ind. Sg. 3. *gaṇhati* JāCo. I. 303²³; Imp. Sg. 2. *gaṇha* JāCo. II. 159⁶ and beside it *gaṇhāhi* D. II. 102⁶, JāCo. I. 279²⁴ and Med. *gaṇhassu* DhCo. III. 302¹⁹, 3. *gaṇhatu* JāCo. I. 207⁸, Pl. 2. *gaṇhatha* JāCo. I. 111¹⁷, III. 126²⁵ or *gaṇhātha* M. I. 459⁶. The Opt. is *gaṇheyyam* JāCo. I. 255⁹ etc. On *gahāyati* see § 186. 5. Futures, Preterites, Infinitives and Gerunds are derived from the secondarily formed stem *gahe-* of the *e*-flexion (§ 139. 2). —3. Of the root *mā* (*māti*, *mimite*) the present-stem is *minā-*. Cf. Opt. Pl. 1. *abhinimmineyyāma* S. I. 124²². —4. The root *bandh* (*badhnāti*) 'to bind' has, as in Pkr. (Pischel, § 513) the present-stem *bandha-*, and is inflected, therefore, according to § 144. Cf. Imp. Sg. 2. *bandha* D. II. 350⁴, Pl. 3. *bandhantu* JāCo. I. 153⁷; Opt. Pl. 3. *bandheyyum* Vin. III. 45¹⁷ etc.

§ 147. The present-stems of Cl. V are often transferred to Cl. IX. The formation of the present-stem with the suffix *no* has in most

¹ Similarly there are found in Pkr. JMāh., AMāg. *jāṇasi*, *jāṇai*, *jāna* beside *jāṇāsi* etc.; Pischel, § 510. Also Māh. *vikkiṇai*, AMāg. *kiṇai*, S. Imp. *kiṇadha*; Pischel, § 511. In some Pkr. dialects also the root *bhaṇ* follows the analogy of stems of Cl. IX, e.g., S. *bhaṇāsi* (Pischel, § 514); this does not seem to have been the case in Pāli.

cases gone out of use altogether¹. Thus we have 1. from root *ci* 'to collect', against Skr. *cinoti*, the present-stem *cinā-* in compound. Cf. Ind. Sg. 2. *pacināsi* Jā. III. 22², 3. *vicināti* Sn. 658, S. I. 149²¹ (verse), Pl. 3. *vicinanti* Vin. I. 133¹²; Imp. Sg. 2. *vicina* JāCo. I. 453²⁹ and *vicināhi* JāCo. III. 91⁶; Pl. 2. *vicinātha* Smp. 328¹⁸. On the analogy of roots like *ji* *jeti* the root *ci* too easily went over to the *e* flexion. Cf. § 131.—2. Also the root *hi* 'to send' gets in compound the present-stem *hinā-* as against Skr. *hinoti*. Thus Ind. Pl. 3. *pahinanti* D. II. 321¹, 323²⁷; Imp. Sg. 3. *pahinatu* DhCo. III. 34²⁴; Opt. Pl. 2. *pahineyyātha* DhCo. III. 318⁸. —3. From the root *dhū* 'to shake' we find, as against Skr. *dhūnoti* (in Dhātup. also *dhunāti*), the stems *dhūnā-* or *dhūnā-*. Cf. Ind. Pl. 3. *dhunanti* Th2. 276, o- *sam-nid-dhunanti* D. II. 336^{19,20}; Imp. Sg. 2. *niddhunāhi* Th1. 416, Pl. 1. *dhunāma* Th1. 1147, 2. *dhunātha* Sn. 682, Th1. 256, o- *sam-nid-dhunātha* D. II. 336^{17,18}. Also Ind. Sg. 3. *vidhūnati* JāCo. II. 90¹; Imp. Pl. 2. *vidhūnatha* JāCo. I. 335⁹. —4. The two stems *suṇo-* and *suṇā-* are derived from the root *śru* (*śṛṇoti*) 'to hear'. Both are found side by side already in the Gāthā-language, and isolated forms of *suṇo-* occur also later. But the stem *suṇā-* is by far the more predominant one. In Opt. it is naturally the only stem in use: (a) Stem *suṇo-* in Ind. Sg. 1. *suṇomi* Jā. IV. 443²², Pl. 1. *suṇoma* Sn. 350, 1110, Vv. 84. 12; Imp. Sg. 2. *suṇohi* Sn. 273, D. I. 62²⁰, Milp. 315¹, Pl. 2. *suṇotha* Sn. 997, Vv. 84. 1, Milp. 1¹² (verse). (b) Stem *suṇā-*: Ind. Sg. 1. *suṇāmi* DhCo. III. 172⁷, 2. *suṇāsi* Sn. 696, 3. *suṇāti* D. I. 62³³, A. III. 162², Milp. 5³⁴, Pl. 3. *suṇanti* S. I. 114³¹, JāCo. II. 24¹²; Imp. Sg. 2. *suṇa* Th2. 404, S. III. 121³⁴, JāCo. III. 231⁴ and *suṇāhi* Sn. p. 21, JāCo. IV. 1¹⁴, 3. *suṇātu* Vin. I. 56¹⁰, Pl. 1. *suṇāma* Sn. 354, 2. *suṇātha* Iv. 41¹⁵ (verse), Vv. 84.1, D. II. 2¹¹, 3. *suṇantu* Sn. 222, D. II. 166⁵ (verse), Milp. 25¹⁴; Opt. Sg. 1. *suṇeyyam* Ud. 48³², 3. *suṇe* Jā. IV. 240²⁹ and *suṇeyya* Sn. 325, Vin. I. 7²², Pl. 1. *suṇemu* Vv. 53. 23 (according to VvCo. 242¹⁶), and *suṇeyyāma* M. II. 90¹⁸.

§ 148. Roots of Cl. V. with consonantal final are: *śak* (*śaknoti*) 'to be able to' and *āp* 'to get' mostly with *pra* (*prāpnoti*). 1. From the root *śak* we have (a) the present-stem *sakko-* = *śakno-* preserved in the Ind. which completely ousted the weak stem *śaknu-* and is met with in every period of the language: Sg. 1. *sakkomi* Mhvs. 32. 17, 2. *sakkosi* JāCo. I. 433²⁸, II. 214⁵, 3. *sakkoti*, Pl. 1. *sakkoma* Sn. 597, Vin. I. 31⁹, JāCo. I. 437¹⁷, DhCo. I. 90²⁰, 2. *sakkotha* JāCo.

¹ The same phenomenon in Pkr. Cf. Pischel, § 512 f. The root *star* (*stṛṇoti* and *stṛṇāti*) 'to stretch out' is inflected according to Cl. I. Cf. also Skr. *starati*, *-te*.

II. 405²⁶, 3. *sakkonti* Vin. I. 31¹⁸, DhCo. I. 23³. Beside it there is the stem (b) *sakkuṇṇā*¹ after Cl. IX (with Svarabhakti), whence Opt. Sg. 2. *sakkuṇṇeyyāsi* JāCo. III. 301²², Mhvs. 12. 18, 3. *sakkuṇṇeyya* JāCo. I. 361⁶; Pl. 1. *sakkuṇṇemu* Jā. V. 24²⁶ or *sakkuṇṇeyyāma* M. I. 457²², (c) Ind. Sg. 1. and 2. *sakkāmi sakkasi* JāCo. I. 290²³, 3. *sakkati* Th1. 533 is = *śakyati*; Passive *sakkate* 'it is possible' Nett. 23³ = *śakyate*.—2. From the root *āp + pra* we have (a) the present-stem *pappo* = *prāpno* : Ind. Sg. 3. *pappoti* Dh. 27, Sn. 584, Th1. 35, 292, D. II. 241^{11, 16} (verse), Pl. 1. *pappoma* Jā. V. 57¹⁹; 3. *papponti* Jā. III. 256¹⁸; Imp. Pl. 3. *pappontu* Th1. 603. All the examples belong to the Gāthā-language. The stem *prāpnu* is to be found in the Opt. Sg. 3. *pappuyya* Th1. 364 etc. = *prāpnuyāt*. Beside it there is found from the earliest times (b) the stem *pāpuṇṇā*² formed according to Cl. IX. with Svarabhakti-vowel. This is the only form used in the later period. Cf. Ind. Sg. 3. *pāpuṇṇāti* Milp. 307⁸, Pl. 3. *pāpuṇṇanti* Milp. 314¹⁸, JāCo. I. 150²¹; Imp. Sg. 2. *pāpuṇa* Th2. 432, Sg. 3. *pāpuṇātu* JāCo. I. 150²⁵; Opt. Sg. 3. *pāpuṇe* Sn. 324, Dh. 138 and *pāpuṇeyya* S. I. 126¹, Milp. 307³⁰; Pl. 2. *pāpuṇetha* Jā. V. 208². From *āp + pari*: Imp. Pl. 2. *pariyāpuṇātha* 'learn!' S. I. 50¹³.

§ 149. A probable example of a present-stem of Cl. VIII is to be found in *munāti* 'comprehends, understands' Dh. 269. But itself it seems to stand for **munoti* = Skr. *manoti* (Act. to *manute*, root *man*), with transfer to Cl. IX. I would explain in the same way also *thunāti* 'roars' from root *stan*³. We have to do here with a formation according to Cl. VIII. (and Cl. IX.). There is besides an *abhi-tthanati* and *-tthanayati* 'thunders' (§ 52.2) Jā. I. 332¹, JāCo. I. 330¹⁸ = *stanati stanayati* after Cl. X, just as beside *munāti* there is *mañṇati* after Cl. IV. The forms are: Ind. Sg. 3. *anutthunāti* Sn. 827, Pl. 3. *thunanti* Sn. 884, Vv. 52. 3, *anutthunanti* Sn. 901, *nitthunanti* VvCo. 224¹. Cf. also the Part. Pres. Sg. Nom. *anutthunam* Jā. III. 114⁶, explained in the Comm. as *nitthunanto*.—Present-formations of the root *kar* 'to do' are multifarious. We have (a) in Ind. and Imp. the stem *karo*- abstracted

¹ The form expected is *sakkuṇa*-.; the *kk* is probably taken from the form *sakko*-, which was in living use. Also in Pkr. are found *sakkaṇomi* and *sakkuṇomi*; Pischel, § 505.

² In Pkr. we have AMāg. *pāuṇai* beside *pappoi*; Pischel, § 504.

³ Pāli *thunāti* cannot be connected with root *stu* (cf. Pischel, § 494) on account of its meaning, even though it remains difficult to explain (as in *munāti*) the *u* in the first syllable (? weakening before the stressed syllable).

out of *karoti*. Its forms are met with in every period of the language, and are to be regarded as the regular forms in canonical and post-canonical prose. Ind. Sg. 1. *karomi* Sn. 78, *karosi* M. III. 140³ (*vyāk*-), DhCo. I. 45¹³, 3. *karoti* Sn. 216, M. III. 247⁹, JāCo. I. 278²⁶, Pl. 1. *karoma* JāCo. I. 221³³, DhCo. I. 53², 2. *karotha* Ud. 51¹⁶ (verse), DhCo. III. 201⁵, 3. *karonti* Sn. 246, DhCo. I. 52¹²; Imp. Sg. 2. *karohi* Sn. 1062, Milp. 330¹⁷, JāCo. II. 223⁴, DhCo. I. 52¹⁷, 3. *karotu* Mhvs. 5. 273, Pl. 2. *karotha* Th2. 13, JāCo. I. 253²³, Mhvs. 4. 44; 3. *karontu* JāCo. I. 153⁷.—(b) Stem *kubba*-¹, abstracted out of *kubbanti* Sn. 794, Jā. III. 118¹⁰ = *kurvanti*: Ind. Sg. 2. *kubbasi* S. I. 181¹⁰ (verse), 3. *kubbati* Sn. 168, Jā. III. 118¹⁰; Opt. Sg. 3. *vikubbeyya* Dpvs. 1. 40 and Med. *kubbetha* (cf. p. 166, foot-note 1) Sn. 702, 719 (also, after Cl. X, *kubbaye* Sn. 943). Forms derived from this stem belong to the Gāthā-language and the artificial poetry).—(c) Stem *kara*-² corresponds to Ved. *kāratī*. It is in use in all periods of the language; in the second and the third periods the Opt. is formed regularly from this stem. Ind. Sg. 1. Med. *kare* Jā. II. 138¹³; Imp. Sg. 2. *kara* JāCo. IV. 1¹⁴, Dpvs. 1. 56 and Med. *karassu* Th1. 46, S. I. 120¹⁵ (verse), Jā. III. 74¹; Opt. Sg. 1. *kareyyam* M. I. 487¹⁹ (*vyāk*-), 2. *kareyyāsi* M. I. 487¹⁰ (*vyāk*-), JāCo. II. 102⁷, 3. *kare* Dh. 42 f. and *kareyya* Sn. 920, 923, Vv. 84. 40, DhCo. I. 38¹¹, Pl. 1. *kareyyāma* S. I. 58¹⁴, 2. *kareyyātha* Sn. p. 101, 3. *kareyyum* JāCo. I. 168⁴, III. 300⁹.—(d) Stem *kar*- of athematic conjugation (cf. Ved. *kārṣi*) is found only in the archaic forms of the Opt. occurring in the Gāthā-language: Sg. 3. *kayirā* (from **karyā*, § 47. 2) Dh. 42 f., Sn. 728, Th1. 152 (for metrical reasons *kayirā* Jā. IV. 127⁸); Pl. 2. *kayirātha* Dh. 25, Ud. 92²² (verse), S. I. 2²⁵ (verse).—(e) Stem *kuru*-, abstracted out of Ind. Sg. 3. Med. *kurute* Dh. 48 = *kurute* or Imp. Sg. 2. *kuru* Mhvs. 4. 40 = *kuru*, also in Imp. Sg. 3. *kurutu* Jā. IV. 396⁶.—(f) There is moreover the isolated form Ind. Sg. 1. *kummi* Jā. II. 435¹⁹, VI. 499¹⁶ (Comm. = *karomi*), formed after **kumma* = *kurmas*.

3. Future

with Conditional

§ 150. In Pāli there are two types of future, derived from *-sya*-future and *-iṣya*-future of Skr. The flexion corresponds to that of

¹ Cf. Pkr. AMāg. *kuṇṇai*, Opt. *kuṇṇejjā*; Pischel, § 508. Forms like Māh. *kuṇṇai*, *kuṇa* etc. are however wanting in Pāli.

² Pkr. *karai* etc. in Pischel, § 509. But again in Pāli there is no trace of forms like Pkr. *karei*.

Skr.; in 1. Sg. there is, besides -āmi, also -am¹; in 1. Pl. there is -ma instead of -mas. For Type I the paradigm may be shown by *dassāmi* (vowel root)=*dāsyāmi* and *lacchāmi*=*lasyāmi* (consonant root), for Type II by *karissāmi*=*kariṣyāmi*.

	Ia	Ib	II
Sg. 1.	<i>dassāmi, dassam</i>	<i>lacchāmi, laccham</i>	<i>karissāmi, karissam</i>
2.	<i>dassasi</i>	<i>lacchasi</i>	<i>karissasi</i>
3.	<i>dassati</i>	<i>lacchati</i>	<i>karissati</i>
Pl. 1.	<i>dassāma</i>	<i>lacchāma</i>	<i>karissāma</i>
2.	<i>dassatha</i>	<i>lacchatha</i>	<i>karissatha</i>
3.	<i>dassanti</i>	<i>lacchanti</i>	<i>karissanti</i>

Examples of medial forms are: Sg. 2. *gamissase* 'you will go' Th1. 359; Sg. 3. *hessate* 'will be' Mhvs. 25. 97; Pl. 1. *sikkhissāmase* 'we shall learn' Sn. 814, *lacchāmase* Vv. 32. 9; Pl. 3. *karissare* Mhvs. 30. 55, *vasissare* Th1. 962, *bhavissare* Jā. III. 207⁹.

In the Gāthā-language (particularly in the 2. 3. Sg. and the 3. Pl.) *ss* may be replaced by *h*². Thus *padāhisi* Th2. 303 for *-dassasi*; *parinibbāhisi* 'you will attain extinction' Th1. 415; *hāhasi* 'you will forsake' Jā. III. 172²⁶ and *viāhisi* Jā. I. 298²⁶ from root *hā*; *palehiti* 'he will fly' Th1. 307 from *palāy-*; *ehisi* 'you will go' Dh. 236; *ehiti* 'he will come' Jā. II. 153¹⁸; *karihiti* 'he will do' Th2. 424 etc. Other examples in § 151 (at the end) and § 153. 1. On the *i* after *h* cf. § 19.1.

§ 151. The future is formed after Type Ia by 1. roots in *ā*: *dassāmi* 'I shall give' JāCo. III. 53¹⁴, DhCo. III. 190¹ (Sg. 2. *dassasi* JāCo. II. 160¹, Pl. 1. *dassāma* DhCo. III. 194⁹, 2. *dassatha* D. II. 96²⁰ etc.); *thassati* 'he will stand' D. I. 46¹⁰=*sthāsyati* (Pl. 3. *thassanti* D. II. 75²⁸ etc.); *hassāmi* 'I shall forsake' Jā. IV. 420²⁰ (*pahāssam* M. II. 100³ (verse))=*hāsyati* (Pl. 2. *pahassatha* Dh. 144), *pāssati* 'he will drink' Jā. VI. 527²⁰=*pāsyati*. In the oldest period of the language *ā* is not unfrequently transmuted into *i*³: *pissāmi* 'I shall drink' Jā. III. 432¹²; *paccupadissāmi* from root *dā* Jā. V. 221⁷; *upaññissam* from root *jñā* Sn. 701, 716 (Pl. 3. *viññissanti* Th1.

703); *parinibbissam* 'I shall attain Nirvāṇa' from root *vā* Th1. 658; *akkhissam* 'I shall proclaim' from root *khyā* with *ā* Jā. VI. 523²¹; *vyakkhissam* Sn. 600; *upaṭṭhissam* 'I shall serve' Jā. VI. 523¹⁹. Mutation into *e* is rarer: *hessāmi*, -ma from root *hā* Jā. IV. 415¹⁹, VI. 441¹⁸.—2. Roots in *u*: *soṣṣāmi* 'I shall hear' S. I. 210⁹ (verse)=*śroṣyāmi* (Sg. 2. *soṣsi* for *soṣsasi* § 65. 2, 3. *soṣsati* D. II. 131²). Also *sussam* Sn. 694 according to § 15.—3. Roots in *ī* and *e*-stems: *jessasi* 'you will conquer' Jā. II. 252¹⁵=*jeṣyasi*; *nessāmi* 'I shall lead' JāCo. I. 222²³, II. 159¹⁴=*neṣyāmi* (Pl. 2. *nessatha* Dh. 179 f.); *pacessati* 'he will collect' Dh. 44 f.=*ceṣyati* (besides *pacissati* Jā. III. 22⁴ according to § 15); *essāmi* 'I shall go' JāCo. VI. 365⁵, *essasi* JāCo. VI. 365⁵, *essati* Dh. 369, JāCo. VI. 365⁴, *essanti* Dh. 86=*eṣyāmi*, etc. Similarly of compounds: *pacessam* Vin. I. 255²⁴, *samessati* S. IV. 379¹⁹, *samessanti* Iv. 70¹². Also verbs which have an *e*-stem in present take after this type. Thus *nidhessāmi* 'I shall lay down' from stem *dhe-* (§ 142. 2); *gaḥessāmi* 'I shall take' JāCo. I. 263¹² from the stem *gahe-* of root *grah*; *sessam* 'I shall lie' Sn. 970, *sessati* S. I. 83³⁰, DhCo. I. 320¹⁴ from stem *se-* (§ 140. 4) of the root *śi* as against Skr. *śayīṣyate*. (On *hessati* 'will be' cf. § 154. 2). The forms derived from the contracted stems of verbs of Cl. X and of Denominatives and Causatives are very numerous: Sg. 1. *kathessāmi* JāCo. IV. 139²⁰, *saṃgāmessāmi* JāCo. II. 11⁴, 2. *kappessasi* A. IV. 301²⁰, 3. *pūjessati* Vin. I. 105²⁹, *damessati* JāCo. I. 506³⁰, Pl. 1. *dassessāma* JāCo. I. 59⁴, 2. *vassāpessatha* JāCo. I. 253²⁶, 3. *ropessanti* Vin. II. 12¹⁶ etc. In the same way there came to be formed from *anubhoti* 'enjoys' (§ 131. 2) an *anubhossati* Jā. I. 500¹⁹, and with *h* instead of *ss*: *anubhohisi* Th2. 510 (*anubhossasi* Vv. 52. 18); from *sambhoti* a *sambhossāma* Mbvs. 5. 100, from *pahoti* 'suffices' a *pahossati*¹ DhCo. III. 254¹². Similarly from *hoti* (§ 131. 2): *hohisi* Th1. 382 and *hohiti*² Th1. 1137, Th2. 465.

§ 152. The type I b includes a number of historical forms, belonging particularly to the older literature. But quite a number of examples are found also in the post-canonical prose³. From root *śak* 'to be able to' we have Sg. 3. *sakkhati* Sn. 319=*sakṣyati*, Pl. 3. *sakkhinti* Sn. 28, Fut. Sg. 2. *sakkhasi* A. I. 111⁶ or *sakkhī* (for **sakkhisi*) Jā. V. 116⁵; also *sagghasi* with softening of medial consonants

¹ As also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 520.

² The substitution of *h* is much wider in Pkr.; Pischel, loc. cit.

³ Analogous forms in Pkr. are Futures like AMāg. *saṃ-dhissāmi*, *pari-hissāmi* Pischel, § 530.

¹ In Pkr. cf. Māh. *hossam*.

² Cf. Pkr. *hohimi*, *hohisi*, *hohii*; Pischel, § 521.

³ Analogous futures in Pkr. are *daccham*, *moccham*, *voccham*, *checcham*, *bhoccham*, etc.; Pischel, § 525, 526, 529, 532.

(§ 61. 1). From root *vac* 'to speak': Sg. 1. *vakkhāmi* JāCo. I. 346² = *vakṣyāmi*, 3. *vakkhati* S. I. 142³², JāCo. II. 40¹⁹, Pl. 1. *vakkhāma* S. IV. 72³, M. III. 207²³, 3. *vakkhanti* Vin. II. 1²¹. From root *bhuj* 'to enjoy': *bhokkham* Jā. IV. 127²⁰ = *bhokṣyāmi*. From root *chid* 'to cut off': Sg. 1. *checcham* Jā. III. 500²³ = *chetsyāmi*, 3. *checcati* Dh. 350, Th1. 761. From root *bhid* 'to split': Sg. 3. *bhecchati* A. I. 8⁴ = *bhetsyati*. From root *labh* 'to attain': Sg. 1. *lacchāmi* M. II. 71⁶, JāCo. I. 395¹⁵ = *lapsyāmi*, 2. *lacchasi* Vv. 83. 5, M. II. 71¹, JāCo. I. 279³, 3. *lacchati* S. I. 114¹⁹, Pl. 1. *lacchāma* Jā. IV. 292²¹. From root *vis* 'to enter': Sg. 1. *pavekkhāmi* Jā. III. 86⁵, Mhvs. 25. 42. From root *vas* 'to live': Sg. 1. *vacchāmi* Jā. VI. 523¹¹ and *vaccham* Th2. 414, 425 = *vatsyāmi*, 3. *vacchati* Th2. 294. From root *darś* 'to see': Sg. 1. *dakkham* Th1. 1099 = *drakṣyāmi*, 2. *dakkhasi* S. I. 116¹¹ (verse) and *dakkhisi* Th2. 232, Jā. VI. 497¹⁵, 3. *dakkhati* S. II. 255²³ and *dakkhiti* Sn. 909, D. I. 165¹⁹, M. II. 202⁶, Pl. 3. *dakkhinti* Vin. I. 16³⁴. The forms *mokkhasi* Vin. I. 21¹⁸ (verse) = S. I. 111²⁹ (verse) and *mokkhanti* Dh. 37 from root *muc* = *mokṣyasi*, *mokṣyanti* have a passive meaning. These futures were apparently still felt to be such. Thus in M. III. 130¹ *dakkhati* stands beside *ñassati* and *sacchi-karissati*. But that the futural sense was already getting blurred is proved (already in the oldest period of the language) by doublets¹ such as *dakkhisam* (instead of *-issam* for metrical reasons) Th2. 84 (Comm. 89¹⁹: *passissam*); 2. *dakkhissasi* M. III. 51⁰; Pl. 1. *dakkhisāma* Jā. III. 99⁷ (Comm. *dakkhissāma*), 2. *dakkhissatha* M. II. 60⁵. Similarly Sg. 1. *sakkhissāmi* 'I shall be able to' JāCo. I. 290⁷, 2. *sakkhissasi* Vin. III. 19³³, JāCo. I. 222³¹, 3. *sakkhissati* DhCo. III. 176⁴, Pl. 1. *sakkhissāma* JāCo. II. 129⁵, 2. *sakkhissatha* DhCo. III. 80⁷, 3. *sakkhissanti* JāCo. I. 255²⁵,—in all of which the future-suffix has been added to *sakkh-* which itself is the future-stem of root *śak*².

§ 153. The Type I b includes 1. a number of futures of roots in *r*. A form **karṣyāmi* is evidently presupposed by *kassam* Th1. 381, *kassāmi* Th1. 1138 (in the same verse *karissāmi*!) from root *kar* 'to do'. Instead of *kassam* there is also *kāsam* Jā. IV. 287¹³, and this leads easily over to the forms Sg. 1. *kāhāmi* Th1. 103, Jā. II. 257¹, III. 47¹⁵, Vv. 52. 17, 2. *kāhasi* Dh. 154, Th1. 1134, II. 57; 3. *kāhati* Jā. II. 443¹⁴ and *kāhiti* Jā. VI. 497², Pl. 1. *kāhāma* Vv. 84. 37, 3.

¹ Cf. Māh. *dacchihisi* in Pischel, § 525.

² Does the verb-form *pareccati* 'throws, gives, bestows' Sn. 463 ff., 490 ff., Th2. 272, S. I. 183⁶⁻²⁷ (verse), Jā. III. 121¹³, 172⁷, VI. 502¹² contain a future-stem like this?

kāhanti Jā. VI. 510³ and *kāhinti*¹ Th2. 509. From root *har* with *vi* 'to sojourn, live' we have *viḥassam* Th1. 1091 ff. = **viḥarṣyāmi*, 3. *viḥassati* S. I. 157¹ (verse). Then with *h* Sg. 2. *viḥāhisi* Dh. 379, and also the simplex Sg. 3. *hāhiti* Jā. VI. 500⁶. Instead of *a* we have *i* in the root-syllable in Sg. 1. *viḥissāmi* Th2. 181, 360, Pl. 1. *viḥissāma* Th2. 121; also Sg. 1. *āhissam* 'I shall bring in' Jā. VI. 523⁷ (Comm. *āharissāmi*); and further *e* in *viḥessati*² Th1. 257. All these forms belong exclusively to the Gāthā-language.—2. Finally there are still to mention some difficult futural forms of the root *han* 'to strike, kill', occurring in the Gāthā-language and the canonical prose: Sg. 1. *patihañkhāmi* S. IV. 104²⁸ (= **hañṣyāmi* ?); *hañchati* Jā. IV. 102⁹ (Comm. *hanissati*); the Opt. *hañchema* Jā. II. 418¹¹ (Comm. *hanissāma*) proves that the futural meaning of the stem *hañch-* had become blurred. Finally I have to mention the Sg. 1. *āhañhi* 'I shall strike' Vin. I. 8²⁶ (verse), D. II. 72⁶⁻¹⁹, which however may have to be emended into *āhañham*³.

§ 154. Futures of Type II likewise contain many historical forms. 1. Examples: Sg. 1. *pakkamissam* Th2. 294 = *prakramiṣyāmi*, *asissāmi* Sn. 970 = *āsiṣyāmi*, *khādissāmi* JāCo. III. 52¹⁹ = *khādiṣyāmi*; 2. *karissasi* JāCo. III. 54²⁵ = *kariṣyasi*, *harissasi* JāCo. VI. 364²⁶ = *hariṣyasi*; 3. *jayissati* (besides *jessati*) Jā. II. 252¹⁵ = *jayiṣyati* (besides *jesyati*); *nayissati* Vin. I. 43¹⁷ (verse) = *nayiṣyati* (besides *neṣyati*), *hanissati* JāCo. IV. 102²⁵ = *haniṣyati*; Pl. 1. *yācissāma* Vin. II. 196³⁴ = *yāciṣyāmas*, *vasissāma* Mhvs. 14. 26 = *vasiṣyāmas* (besides *vatsyāmas*); 2. *labhissatha* JāCo. III. 126²⁴ = *labhiṣyatha* (besides *lapsyatha*), *pabbajissatha* Mhvs. 5. 199 = *pravrajiṣyatha*; 3. *gamissantī* Sn. 445 = *gamiṣyanti*, *samanumodissantī* M. I. 398⁹ = *modiṣyante*, etc.—2. The forms *bhavissāmi*, etc. = *bhaviṣyāmi*, etc. are historical, and they are the usual forms in the canonical and post-canonical prose. But beside them there are in the Gāthā-language (and artificial poetry), and archaistically also in the canonical prose, the contracted forms (§ 27. 5) such as Sg. 1. *hessam* Th1. 1100, Jā. III. 224³ and *hessāmi* Th2. 460, 3. *hessati* Jā. III. 279¹⁶, Med. *hessate* Mhvs. 25. 97, Pl. 2.

¹ The corresponding forms in Pkr. are *kāham*, *kāhisi*, *kāhii*, etc.; Pischel, § 533.

² The forms of the root *har* have thus coincided with those of the root *hā*. Cf. § 150, 151.

³ Franke, D. 180, foot-note 7, adopts for the passage D. II. 72⁶⁻¹⁹ the very plausible reading *āhañh' ime Vajji* (= *āhañham ime*) instead of *āhañhi* 'me as in the text-edition; but the form *āhañhi* occurs also in Vin. I. 8²⁶: *āhañhi amatadudrabhiṃ*. The text here should then have to be emended into *āhañh' amata-*.

hessatha S. IV. 179²⁴. Formally these forms have coincided with those of the *e*-stems of Type I.—3. According to Type II are derived future forms also from the uncontracted stems of Cl. X and Causatives and Denominatives discussed in § 187, and they correspond to the analogous forms in Skr. Thus *bandhayissāmi* 'I shall have bound' Mhvs. 24. 6=*bandhayiṣyāmi*; *pālayissāmi* 'I shall protect' JāCo. IV. 129¹⁵ =*pālayiṣyāmi*.—4. Also Desideratives (§ 184) and Intensives (§ 185) form their future after Type II: Sg. 1. *tilikkhissam* Dh. 320, *vīmaṇsissāmi* JāCo. I. 390¹⁷, *caṇkamissāmi* Th1. 540; Pl. 1. *sussūsissāma* S. II. 267²¹, 3. *sussūsissanti* S. II. 267⁸.

§ 155. The Type II has extended its sphere to an unusual extent within Pāli¹. Practically from every pres.-stem a future of this Type may be derived. Examples from thematic conjugation: 1. Cl. I. With reference to § 132: Sg. 1. *pivissāmi* Th1. 313, JāCo. IV. 2⁹, *tiṭṭhissāmi* M. III. 129¹³, *vuṭṭhahissāmi* Mhvs. 36. 76; 2. *pivissasi* JāCo. VI. 365⁸, *nisīdissasi* A.IV. 301¹⁹; 3. *nisīdissati* Vin. I. 9⁴, *patitṭhahissati* DhCo. III. 171²¹; Pl. 1. *upatṭhahissāma* DhCo. IV. 7¹⁵; *pivissāma* JāCo. I. 99⁸; 2. *pivissatha* Vin. I. 78⁷; 3. *vuṭṭhahissanti* D. II. 74⁶. With reference to § 133: Sg. 1. *gacchissāmi* JāCo. III. 10³, *gacchissam* Th1. 95, Vv. 63. 21; 2. *gacchisi* (§ 65. 2); 3. *āgacchissati* JāCo. III. 53⁷; Pl. 2. *gacchissatha* JāCo. II. 128⁷, etc.—2. Cl. VI. With reference to § 134: Sg. 1. *pavissāmi* (§ 65. 2) and *pavisissāmi* JāCo. III. 86⁷, *ādisissāmi* Th2. 308, *pucchissāmi* Sn. p. 32, Jā. VI. 364¹⁸, *phussissam* Th1. 386; Pl. 1. *pucchissāma* Sn. p. 112, etc. The form *panudahissāmi* Th1. 27, 233 is remarkable. With reference to § 135: Pl. 3. *acchissanti* Vin. II. 76³. Sg. 1. *muñcissāmi*² JāCo. I. 434¹¹⁹; Pl. 3. *siñcissanti* Vin. II. 12¹⁷ etc.—3. Cl. IV. With reference to § 136. 1: Sg. 1. *naccissāmi* JāCo. I. 292²⁴; 2. *maññissasi* Vin. I. 59²⁷; 3. *ijjhissati* JāCo. I. 15¹⁴, *vinassissati* JāCo. I. 256¹⁸, *pabujjhissati* JāCo. I. 62¹⁹; Pl. 1. *naccissāma* DhCo. III. 102²; 2. *āpajjhissatha* M. I. 124²⁸; 3. *kujjhissanti* DhCo. III. 101⁶, *naccissanti* Vin. II. 12²². With reference to § 136. 3: Sg. 1. *passissāmi* Vin. I. 97²⁵, JāCo. I. 62¹³; 2. *passissasi* Vin. I. 97²⁴; 3. *passissati* Ud. 40²⁸; Pl. 1. *passissāma* JāCo. II. 213⁸ etc. With reference to § 136. 4: Sg. 1. *vihaññissam*

¹ It is significant that in the commentaries future forms of Type I are frequently explained by those of Type II. Thus, of the example given in § 150, 151, 152, *hāhisi* is explained by *jahissasi*, *jessasi* by *jinissasi*, *bhokkham* by *bhuñjissāmi*, *vacchati* by *vassissati*. For all the new formations of Type II there are parallels in Pkr.; Pischel, § 520 ff.

² In both cases in passive sense; it therefore should perhaps be read *muccissāmi*. In that case also *pamuñce* 'may he be released' Jā. III. 236¹⁹, 237² should be emended to *pamucce*.

Th1. 386; 3. *paññāyissati* JāCo. I. 484²³, *niyyissati* A. V. 195¹⁰; *sūyissati* S. IV. 344²², *khiyissati* JāCo. I. 290⁴; Pl. 1. *muccissāma* JāCo. I. 434²⁰; 2. *muccissatha* DhCo. III. 242¹⁴. With reference to § 137: Sg. 3. *jiyyissati* and *miyyissati* M. III. 246²². With reference to § 138: Sg. 1. *nahāyissāmi* JāCo. I. 265²⁵, *nibbāyissam* Th1. 162, 919, *parinibbāyissāmi* D. II. 104¹⁹, *tāyissāmi* JāCo. II. 252¹⁷; Sg. 3. *antara-dhāyissati* Vin. I. 43²¹; Pl. 3. *gāyissanti* Vin. II. 12²³ etc. Sg. 1. *palāyissāmi* JāCo. II. 247²³ (also *sajjhāyissāmi* JāCo. II. 243¹² with reference to § 188. 1).

§ 156. Athematic Conjugation. 1. Cl. III. With reference to § 142: Sg. 1. *jahissāmi* Jā. IV. 415¹⁹, JāCo. IV. 420²⁸, *saddahissāmi* Milp. 148³¹, *paṭijaggissāmi* JāCo. II. 200²; 2. *jahissasi* JāCo. III. 173⁴; 3. *jahissati* Jā. III. 279¹⁶; Pl. 2. *saddahissatha* DhCo. I. 117²³, *paṭijaggissatha* DhCo. IV. 10¹⁵ etc.—2. Cl. VIII. With reference to § 144: Sg. 1. *bhañjissam* Th1. 1095, (*pari*)*bhuñjissāmi* Vin. I. 185²¹, II. 300²⁹, JāCo. IV. 129¹⁴; 3. *chindissati* JāCo. II. 252²¹, *bhindissati* Vin. II. 198³³; Pl. 3. *samucchindissanti* D. II. 74¹⁵, *bhuñjissanti* Vin. II. 196¹³, *riñcissanti* Vin. I. 190¹⁹.—2. Cl. IX. With reference to § 145: Sg. 1. *jānissāmi* JāCo. III. 53²², *vikkiñissāmi* DhCo. III. 430¹, *jinissāmi* JāCo. III. 5⁵; 2. *jinissasi* JāCo. II. 252¹⁸; 3. *jānissati* JāCo. VI. 364¹⁹, *jinissati* JāCo. III. 5²; Pl. 1. *anujānissāma* M. II. 57⁵; 3. *samanujānissanti* M. I. 398⁸. With reference to § 146: Sg. 1. *gaṇhissāmi* JāCo. I. 222²⁴, 2. *gaṇhissasi* JāCo. I. 222²⁴, 3. *gaṇhissati* JāCo. III. 280²², Pl. 1. *gaṇhissāma* JāCo. II. 104⁸, 2. *gaṇhissatha* JāCo. II. 197¹⁷ etc.—3. Cl. V and IX. With reference to § 147: Sg. 1. *suṇissāmi* DhCo. III. 195¹⁰, 2. *suṇissasi* DhCo. III. 195⁹; Pl. 1. *sakkuṇissāma* JāCo. II. 415²², 2. *suṇissatha* DhCo. I. 97¹¹, *pāpuṇissatha* JāCo. I. 253²⁶, 3. *pāpuṇissanti* JāCo. I. 256⁴ etc.

Conditional.

§ 157. As in Skr., the Conditional is formally a Preterite to the Future. It is used as Irrealis of the present and the past. Excepting in compounds, the augment seems to be obligatory. The flexion is as in Skr., only the 3. Pl. derives its ending *-amsu* from the Aorist (§ 159. III). Examples are: Sg. 1. *abhavissam* JāCo. I. 470¹⁵ = *abhaviṣyam*; *adassam* JāCo. III. 30⁶ = *adāsyam*; *apāpessam* (from Causative of *āp + pra*¹) JāCo. II. 11¹⁸; *olokessam* 'I would watch' or 'I would have

¹ *Pāp-* was no longer felt to be a compound, hence the augment.

watched' JāCo. I. 470¹⁵.—Sg. 2. *abhavissa* JāCo. II. 11¹⁸, III. 30⁶ = *abhaviṣyas*; *āpajjissa* DhCo. III. 137¹⁷.—Sg. 3. *abhavissa* 'would be' or 'would have been' Vin. I. 13³⁸, D.II. 57⁶, M.III. 163¹¹, Ud. 80²⁴, JāCo. II. 112¹⁶ (should it be read *nābhavissa*?), V. 264¹ = *abhaviṣyat*; *anassissa*¹ 'he would have died' JāCo. II. 112¹⁷; *adassa* JāCo. V. 264¹; *uppajjissa* DhCo. III. 137¹⁹, *payojayissa*, *pabbajissa*, *pāpunissa*, *patitṭhahissa* DhCo. III. 131¹⁶, *akarissa* DhCo. I. 147¹⁹, *asakkhissa* DhCo. I. 147²⁰ (should it be read *nāsakkhissa*?), III. 3²³, *alabhissa* DhCo. III. 4¹.—Pl. 1. *alabhissāma* and *āgamissāma* JāCo. III. 35^{10,11}.—Pl. 3. *abhavissamṣu* Vin. I. 13³¹.—Here should be mentioned a series of medial forms of the Conditional in the Sg. 3. occurring in D. II. 63³ ff.: *okkamissatha* 'would have climbed down', *samucchissatha*² 'would have originated', *nibbattissatha* (root *varl*) 'would have come about', *āpajjissatha* 'would have been attained', *alabhissatha* 'would have attained.' The suffix is *-tha* as against Skr. *-ta* as in Pres. Opt. (§ 129) and Aor. (§ 159. II).

4. Aorist.

§ 158. The Aorist of Pāli is derived from old Imperfects and Aorists. Apart from the endings, it is characterised by the augment, which is however frequently left out. Wackernagel³ has succeeded in formulating definite rules according to which the augment is retained or dropped: 1. The augment is retained by monosyllabic verbal forms: *adam* 'I gave', *agā* 'he went'. Also *acc-agā*, *samajjhagam* (besides *adhi-gam* Th2. 122).—2. The augment is always retained, also in the later language, by dissyllabic forms derived from the Imperfect, the simple Aorist or the *s*-Aorist: *agamā* 'he went', *adāsi* 'he gave', *akāsi* 'he did', *avocum* 'they spoke'. Also *ajjhagamā*, *pacc-assosi*, *pāyāsi*.—3. In the two oldest periods of the language the use of the augment is arbitrary in the dissyllabic forms derived from the *-iṣ*-Aor.: *alabhim* 'I received' beside *labhi* 'he received.' Omission of the augment is the rule in the post-canonical prose: *khādi* 'he ate', *bhindi* 'he broke'.—4. The augment is always retained by the trisyllabic forms (a) of the extended type (§ 165)

¹ It should be read as does Speyer, Ved. u. Skr.-Syntax, p. 60, foot-note 2: *nassissā* 'ti (more properly: *yev* 'anassissā' 'ti). Cf. also D. Andersen, PR. p. 119.

² E. Windisch, Buddha's Geburt, p. 39, foot-note, hesitatingly derives the form from Skr. *sam-murch*. In that case we would have to read *saṃmucchissatha* N.t so R. O. Franke, WZKM. 8. 327.

³ Wortumfang und Wortform, GN. 1906, p. 154 ff. It was held hitherto that the use of the augment was quite arbitrary as laid down by Kacc. Cf. e.g. V. Henry, Précis de Gramm. Pālie, p. 88, § 220.

such as *agamāsi* 'he went', *addasāsiṃ* 'I saw' or (b) derived from thematic Imperfects and Aorists, such as *abhāsatha* 'he spoke'.—5. For the rest, forms of three or more syllables began early to drop the augment, at first quite at random, but regularly later in the post-canonical prose. Thus in the Gāthā-language we have still *apucchimṣu* 'they asked' beside *pucchimṣu*; but the forms which later predominate and finally usurp the field are *dcsesim* 'I taught', *khādimha* 'we ate', *kathayimṣu* 'they related.'

§ 159. The different types of Aorist¹ may be classified according to origin.

I. Type. Example: root *dā* 'to give.'

Sg.	Pl.
1. <i>adam</i> Jā. III. 411 ¹⁰	(<i>adamha</i>) Jā. II. 71 ⁴ , Vv. 68. 4, 5
2. <i>ado</i> (<i>adā</i>) Jā. IV. 240 ¹⁴ , V. 161 ¹²	(<i>adattha</i>) JāCo. II. 166 ²¹
3. <i>adā</i> Sn. 303, Mhvs. 7. 70.	<i>adū</i> , <i>adum</i> .

This Type is derived from the root-aorist, Skr. *adām*, *adās*, *adāt* ...*adus*. The forms of the Pl. 1. and 2. are however taken from Type III (as against Skr. *adāma*, *adāta*).

II. Type. Example: root *gam* 'to go.'

Sg.	Pl.
1. <i>agamam</i> Th1. 258	<i>agamāma</i> (<i>agamamha</i> Sn. 349)
2. <i>agamā</i> Sn. 834	<i>agamatha</i> (<i>agamattha</i>)
3. <i>agamā</i> Sn. 408, Mhvs. 5. 42	<i>agamum</i> Sn. 290, Mhvs. 4.36.

This Type is based on the *a*-Aor. (Skr. *asicam*, *asicas*, *asicat*... *asican*) or the thematic Imperfect (*asiṇcam* etc.). The endings *-amha* *-attha* are taken from Type III. But there occur also the endings *-āma*, *-atha*: *akarāma* 'we did', *addasāma* 'we saw', *addasatha* 'you saw.' Cf. § 162. 1, 3.—There are also medial forms of this Type: Sg. 3. *-tha*: *abhāsatha* 'he spoke' Sn. 30, *vindatha* 'he found' Th2. 420; Pl. 1. *-mhase*: *akaramhase* Jā. III. 26¹⁸; Pl. 3. *-re*, *-rum*: *abajjhare* 'they were bound' Jā. I. 428¹, *amaññarum* 'they thought' Jā. III. 488². The suffix *-tha* again shows (cf. § 129, 157) the aspirate instead of the tenuis. For *-amhase* (Type III) cf. § 126; *-re* and *-rum* correspond to the Ved. endings *-re* and *-ran* or *-ram*³.

¹ In Pkr. only the AMāg. has retained Aorist-forms; Pischel, § 516 f.

² Macdonell, Vedic Grammar, § 412 a.

III. Type. Example: root *śru* 'to hear,' *kar* 'to do.'

Sg.	Pl.
1. <i>assosiṃ</i> Th1. 131	<i>assumha</i> S. I. 157 ¹² , JāCo. III. 278 ⁶
2. <i>assosi</i>	<i>assuttha</i> D. II. 272 ² (sic!), S.I. 157 ⁹
3. <i>assosi</i> D. I. 87 ¹¹ , Sn. p. 99	<i>assosum</i> D. I. 111 ¹⁰ , Vin. I. 18 ³⁵
1. <i>akāsiṃ</i> Th2. 74, Vv. 1. 5	<i>akamha</i> Jā. III. 47 ⁴
2. <i>akāsi</i> Vv. 1. 3, Th1. 1207	<i>akattha</i> Vv. 84. 38, Mhvs. 12. 22
3. <i>akāsi</i> JāCo. III. 188 ²⁴ , DhCo. I. 39 ⁶	<i>akāsum</i> Mhvs. 31. 99 var. lec., <i>akamsu</i> Sn. 882, JāCo. I. 262 ⁶ .

This Type is derived from Skr. s-Aor.: *asrauṣam*, *akārṣam*; *asrauṣis*, *akārṣis*; *asrauṣit*, *akārṣit*; *asrauṣma*, *akārṣma*; *asrauṣta*, *akārṣta*; *asrauṣus*, *akārṣus*. The *u* in *assumha*, *assuttha* is to be explained according to § 15; the suffix *-mha* according to § 50. 4 or 58. 2. The ending *-ttha* = *-ṣta*, instead of the expected *-tṭha*, is remarkable.—The medial forms are: Sg. 3. *-ttha*: *udapattha* 'flew up' (root *pat*) Jā. V. 255¹⁴ (conjecture by Fausböll), *pāpattha* 'he fell' Jā. V. 255²⁰; a new formation based on this *pāpattha* is to be found in the Sg. 1. *pāpattham* 'I fell' Jā. VI. 16²⁹; *mā laddhā* 'she should not receive' Jā. III. 138²¹ = Skr. *alabdha*, but also *alattha*¹ 'he received' Jā. IV. 310³, M. II. 49⁶, S. IV. 302⁹, Sn. p. 107. The *s* has been dropped in all these forms as in Skr.

IV. Type. Example: root *gam* 'to go.'

Sg.	Pl.
1. <i>agamisaṃ</i> , <i>agamisaṃ</i> Th1. 9	<i>agamimha</i> S. I. 202 ³³ (verse)
2. <i>agami</i> Sn. 339, JāCo. IV. 2 ¹⁷	<i>agamittha</i> JāCo. I. 263 ⁴ , DhCo. III. 22 ⁷
3. <i>agami</i> D. II. 264 ⁹ , JāCo. VI. 366 ²⁴	<i>agamisum</i> , <i>agamimsu</i> JāCo. II. 416 ²³

This Type is derived from Skr. iṣ-Aorist *abodhiṣam*, *abodhiṣ*, *abodhit*, *abodhiṣma*, *abodhiṣta*, *abodhiṣus*. The form *agamisaṃ* is derived from the Vedic 'contracted' forms such as *akramim*, *avadhim*². Instead of *-isaṃ* we find also *-issaṃ* in Sg. 1. exactly as also in Pkr. (Pischel, § 516), e.g. *adhigacchissaṃ* Sn. 446; *nandissaṃ* S. I. 176¹² (verse). Besides *-isum*, *-imsu* there is also *-um* in Pl. 3., taken from Type II. Also Imperfects

¹ The hardening of the sonant group into a sord one is explained by the influence of forms like *apattha* in conjunction with those like *abhāsatha*.

² Whitney, Sanskrit Gramm. § 904 a, Macdonell, Ved. Gr. § 529 a, 3.

with *i* in Sg. 2. and 3. have contributed to the building up of this type. Thus *abravi* Sn. 355, Th1. 480 and *abravi* Jā. III. 62²⁰ 'he spoke' = *abravit* (its Sg. 1. is then *abraviṃ* Cp. 2. 6. 8; Pl. 3. *abravum* Jā. V. 112³⁰). Also *āsi* 'he was' Sn. 286, Mhvs. 2. 1 = *āsīt* (its Sg. 1. *āsiṃ*, *āsi* Th1. 157, Pv. 1. 2. 2, Cp. 3. 7. 1, but Pl. 1. *āsum* Th2. 224; Pl. 3. *āsum* Sn. 284, Mhvs. 1. 32).—Medial forms: Sg. 2. *-ittho* = *-iṣṭhās*: *mā paṭisevittho* 'do not expose yourself (to poison)!' Jā. IV. 222⁹, *pucchittho* 'you asked' D. II. 284², *amaññittho* Th1. 280, M. III. 247⁶ (cf. Jā. II. 29¹⁷), *vihaññittho* Th1. 385; Sg. 3. *-ittha* = *-iṣṭa*: *pucchittha* Mhvs. 17. 33; *mā jiyittha* 'may it not disappear' Jā. I. 468²; *sandittha* 'flowed' (root *syand*) D. II. 129³³; *mā vo āvuso evaṃ ruccittha* 'may it not please you to do so!' DhCo. I. 13²³. From Passive stems: *sūyittha* 'was heard' DhCo. I. 16³; *adissittha* 'showed himself' Th1 170; *diyittha* 'was given' S. I. 58⁹. Here again we find dentals in the place of expected cerebrals¹.

Type I.

§ 160. The forms of Type I belong for by far the most part to the Gāthā-language, individual forms occurring also in the canonical and post-canonical prose. Mostly roots in vowels take these forms. Thus 1. root *gā* 'to go': Sg. 1. *ajjhagam* Th1. 405, Th2. 67, *adhigam* Th2. 122, *samajjhagam* S. I. 103¹⁰; 2. *ajjhagā* Vv. 34. 7; 3. *cgā* Sn. 538, *ajjhagā* D. I. 223³; Pl. 3. *ajjhagū* Jā. I. 256⁷, Sn. 330, *upaccagam* A. I. 142²¹ (verse). To these belongs also the Pl. 1. *āgamhā* Sn. 597, though formally of Type III.—2. Root *sthā* 'to stand': Sg. 3. *atṭhā* Sn. 429 = *asthāt*.—3. Root *bhū* 'to be': Sg. 1. *ahum* Jā. III. 411⁵, Th1. 316 as against Skr. *abhūvam* on the analogy of *adam*; 2. *ahū* Th2. 57, 190, PvCo. 11¹⁰ (verse) = *abhūs*; 3. *ahū* Dh. 228, Sn. 139, M. I. 487³, *ahud-eva* S. IV. 350¹² = *abhūt*; Pl. 3. *ahū*, *ahum* D. II. 256⁸ (verse), Mhvs. 2. 25 as against Skr. *abhūvan* on the analogy of *adam*. As for Pl. 1. there is *ahum* Th2. 225. The form *ahumha* belongs to § 163. 3.—4. The form *akā* 'did' Jā. V. 29² (Comm. *akāsi*) = Ved. *ākar* is also historical. On the analogy of *adā*: *adam* there was formed a Sg. 1. *akam* Jā. V. 160¹. (Comm. *akarim*) to *akā*. Similarly *assum* 'I heard' Jā. III. 542¹, *assu* 'you heard' Jā. III. 541¹⁰ (Comm. *assosiṃ*, *assosi*) presuppose a Sg. 3. **assu* = Ved. *asrot*. Historical are moreover Sg. 3. *addā* 'he saw' Th1. 1244 = Ved. *adrāk* and Pl. 3. *āgu*

¹ Such forms with *tth* instead of *ṭṭh* are found also in Pkr. Cf. AMāg. *sevitthā*, *bhuñjitthā*. Pischel (§ 517) doubts whether these forms belonged to the Aorist from the beginning. Cf. also Johansson, KZ. 32. 450 ff.

(root *gā + ā*) D. II. 258⁸ = *āguḥ* (new formation Sg. 3. *āga* D. II. 258²⁰ on the analogy of *āha*: *āhu*), and perhaps *pāvā* Sn. 782, 888 from root *vac + pra*.

Type II.

§ 161. What has been said at the beginning of the preceding paragraph applies also to the use of Type II in the different periods of the language. Examples: (a) Forms of Imperfect origin are Sg. 1. *kasam* 'I ploughed', *pavapaṃ* 'I sowed' Th2. 112, *pāpatam* 'I fell' Jā. V. 70¹²; *amaññaṃ* 'I thought' Jā. V. 215⁶, *adadam* 'I gave' Vv. 34. 8; Sg. 2. with primary ending *apucchasi* 'you asked' Sn. 1050; Sg. 3. *papatā* Vin. III. 17²⁶, *asarā* 'went' Jā. VI. 199⁷, *amarā* 'did' (Ved. *marati*, cf. § 137) Jā. III. 389¹⁸; Pl. 2. *amaññaṭṭha* 'you meant' Th2. 143. Moreover Sg. 3. Med. *ajāyatha* 'originated' Dpvs. 5. 40, *samapajjatha* 'became' Jā. V. 71³⁰, *upapajjatha* 'originated' Th1. 30, *abhassatha* 'fell down' Sn. 449, *samakampatha* 'shook' Jā. VI. 570¹² etc. (b) The forms in Sg. 2. with the ending *-o* are Aorist-forms: *mā pamādo* 'do not tire!' Dh. 371, Th1. 119, S. IV. 263²⁰, 264¹³; *āsado* 'you came in, reached' Jā. I. 414⁶, Vin. II. 195²⁸ (verse); Sg. 3. *abhida* 'broke to pieces' Jā. III. 29¹⁷, D. II. 107⁵ (verse) or *abbhidā* Jā. I. 247²⁹ = *abhidat*, *acchidā* 'tore asunder' Sn. 357, *āsadā* Th1. 774; Pl. 3. *acchidum* S. I. 35¹⁴.—2. A remarkable innovation¹ has taken its origin from the medial forms *alattha*, *pāpattha* of Type III (§ 159. III). As these forms came to be regarded as analogous to *abhida* there were formed after them also the Sg. 1. *alattham* Vv. 81. 22, Th1. 747, D. II. 268⁶, JāCo. I. 141²¹, DhCo. I. 51²⁴, 2. *alattha* S. I. 114¹⁴; Pl. 1. *alatthamha* M. II. 63¹, 3. *alatthum* D. II. 274²² (verse). Beside them there is also *alatthamsu* S. I. 48³⁴ after Type III. Precisely in the same way, from *asayittha* of Type IV (§ 169. 1), there has been evolved a Sg. 1. *asayittham* A. I. 136²⁹, and *alabhittham* Th1. 217 from an **alabhittha*.

§ 162. 1. The Aorist of Type II of the root *kar* 'to do' is derived from the Ved. Impf. *ākaram* etc.: Sg. 1. *akaram* Jā. III. 206²¹, V. 70¹², 2. *akarā* Jā. III. 135¹⁷, V. 69¹³, 3. *akarā* Jā. II. 230¹⁵; Pl. 1. *akarāma* M. II. 214²⁷ and *akaramha* M. II. 214²⁸, 3. *akaram* D. II. 256⁴ (verse), Mhvs. 3. 33.—2. The following forms of the root *bhū* 'to become' are derived from an Impf. of Cl. VI (**huvati*, cf. § 131. 2 with f.-n. 2. p. 168): Sg. 1. *ahuvā* S. I. 36² (verse), 2. *ahuvā* S. I. 36⁹ (verse), 3. *ahuvā* Jā. II. 106¹, III. 131¹¹, Vv. 81. 24; Pl. 1.

ahuvāma M. I. 93¹³, II. 214²⁴ and *ahuvamha* M. I. 93¹⁴, II. 214²⁵, 2. *ahuvattha* S. IV. 112⁶, M. I. 445²⁶, DhCo. I. 57¹⁰.—3. The root *darś* 'to see' forms an Aorist from the base *draś*: Sg. 1. *addasam* Sn. 837, Th2. 48, Jā. III. 380⁶, M. I. 79⁶, JāCo. III. 380²⁵ and, with primary ending, *addasāmi*¹ Th1. 1253, Th2. 135, S. I. 168¹⁸, Vv. 50. 12, 2. *addasā* S. I. 115¹⁰, 3. *addasā* Vin. II. 192⁷, JāCo. I. 222²⁰; Pl. 1. *addasāma* Sn. 31, Jā. II. 355¹⁷, S. I. 196¹³ (verse), JāCo. III. 304², 2. *addasatha* M. II. 108³², JāCo. III. 304² and (for metrical reasons) *addasātha* Jā. V. 55²³, 3. *addasum* D. II. 256⁷ (verse).—4. The Aor. of the root *vac* shows two series of forms. One series is derived from a thematic Impf. **avacam*, the other form the Aor. *avocam*: Sg. 1. *avacam* JāCo. III. 280¹⁹, DhCo. III. 194¹⁷ and *avocam* Th2. 124, Vv. 79. 7, S. I. 10²³, DhCo. III. 285²¹, 2. *avaca* Th2. 415 and (*a*)*voca* Dh. 133; 3. *avaca* JāCo. I. 294²¹ and *avoca* Th2. 494, S. I. 150⁴, JāCo. II. 160⁸; Pl. 1. *avacumha* and *avocumhā* M. II. 91²⁸, III. 15⁸, 2. *avacuttha* Vin. II. 297¹⁰, DhCo. I. 73²⁴ and *avocuttha*, 3. *avacum* Jā. V. 260^{4,10} and *avocum* M. II. 147²⁹.

Type III.

§ 163. A considerable number of historical forms of this Type were retained in all the periods of the language. 1. Aorists of roots in *ā*. Thus from *jñā* 'to know' (*ajñāsīt*) Sg. 1. *abbhaññāsīm* Vin. III. 5²³, 3. *aññāsi* Sn. 540, Vin. I. 18¹⁸, JāCo. VI. 366¹⁰; Pl. 3. *abbhaññāsum* Sn. IV. 11³⁰ or *abbhaññāmsu* D. II. 150³¹ or (under the influence of Type IV) *aññāmsu* JāCo. III. 303¹⁷. Also Sg. 3. *pāyāsi* D. II. 73⁸, JāCo. I. 223⁶, Pl. 3. *abhiyāmsu* S. I. 216¹⁰ and *pāyāmsu* D. II. 96²⁴, DhCo. III. 257¹⁹, JāCo. I. 254¹¹ from root *yā* 'to go' (*ayāsīt*); Sg. 3. *pahāsi* Sn. 1057 from root *hā* 'to leave' (*ahāsīt*). Similarly from the root *dā* 'to give': Sg. 1. *adāsīm* JāCo. I. 167⁹, DhCo. I. 19¹⁰, 2. *adāsi*, 3. *adāsi* JāCo. I. 279¹⁷; Pl. 1. *adamha* Vv. 65. 4, Jā. II. 71⁴ and (with transfer to Type IV) *adāsimha* Th2. 518, Jā. III. 120¹¹, 2. *adattha* JāCo. II. 166²¹, 3. *adamsu* JāCo. I. 222⁹. From root *sthā* 'to stand': Sg. 1. *aṭṭhāsīm* Th2. 73, 3. *aṭṭhāsi*² Vin. II. 195²⁵, JāCo. II. 19²²; Pl. 3. *aṭṭhāmsu* D. II. 84²⁸, JāCo. II. 96²¹ etc. From root *pā* 'to drink': Pl. 3. *apāmsu* (sic!) Ud. 78¹¹. From root *mā* 'to measure': Pl. 3. *pāmāmsu* Th1. 469.—2. Aorists of roots in *i*. From root *nī* 'to lead' (*anaiṣīt*): Sg. 3. *nesi* JāCo. V. 281²⁸, Pl. 3. *ānesum* JāCo. IV. 137²², Mhvs. 5. 24 etc. From root *ji* 'to conquer'

¹ Cf. R. O. Franke, ZDMG. 63. 6.

² Cf. Pkr. AMāg. *ṭhāsi*; Pischel, § 516.

¹ See E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 111; R. O. Franke, BB. 22. 216.

(*ajaiṣit*): Sg. 3. *ajesī* Vin. II. 1¹². From root *hi* 'to send' (*ahaiṣit*): Sg. 3. *pāhesī* Th1. 564, Vin. I. 92³⁵, JāCo. II. 90¹², Pl. 3. *pāhesum* Mhvs. 25. 104. Forms of 1. and 2. Pl. are not attested. On Aor. IV. of uncontracted stem, see § 167. 1.—3. Aorists of roots in *ñ*. Cf. *śru* § 159. III. From root *dhū* 'to shake' (*adhaṣit*): Sg. 3. *adhosi* Sn. 787. After this form was constructed also that Aor. of root *bhū* 'to be, to become' which became the predominant one in course of the development of the language: Sg. 1. *ahosiṃ* Th1. 620, JāCo. I. 106¹⁰, 2. *ahosi* JāCo. I. 107⁹; 3. *ahosi* Sn. 835 Vin. I. 23⁷, JāCo. I. 279⁸, *anubhosi* JāCo. III. 112²⁴, *adhibhosi* S. IV. 185³²; Pl. 1. *ahumha* Jā. I. 362¹⁹, DhCo. I. 57⁹, 3. *ahesum*¹ Vv. 74. 4, D. II. 5⁷, JāCo. I. 149¹⁹. The form Pl. 3. *adhibhamṣu* S. IV. 185³¹ as compared with the Sg. *adhibhosi* is to be explained by the analogy of *adamṣu*.—4. Aorists of roots in *r*. Cf. *kar* § 159. III². From root *har* 'to take away' (*ahārṣit*): Sg. 1. *pahāsiṃ* Th2. 99, *viḥāsiṃ* Th1. 513, Ud. 42⁸, Vin. III. 4⁸, 3. *ahāsi* Dh. 3, *pahāsi* Jā. III. 85¹², Vv. 29⁸, Pl. 5. *ahamṣu* Jā. V. 200⁶, also *vihiṃsu* Th1. 925.

§ 164. Historical forms are preserved also by roots in mutes and sibilants. Thus Sg. 3. *accheccī*³ 'cut off' Sn. 355, Th1. 1275, M. I. 12⁴, A. I. 134⁶ = *acchaitṣit* fr. m. root *chid*. In the same way, (*a*)*sakkhi* 'was able to' D. I. 96¹⁰, Vin. I. 10⁶, Milp. 5² may be derived from an **asākṣit* from root *śak* (whence Sg. 1. (*a*)*sakkhiṃ* Th1. 88, Mhvs. 32. 43, Sg. 2. *asakkhi* DhCo. I. 16¹⁵); *akkocchi* 'howled' Dh. 3, Jā. III. 212⁶ from an **akraukṣit* from root *kruś*; *pāvekkhi* 'entered' Jā. III. 460² from a **pna-avaikṣit* from root *viś*. Old Aorist forms of the root *darś* 'to see' (*adrākṣam*, *-kṣis*; *-kṣit*, *-kṣus*) are quite numerous: Sg. 1. (*ad*)*dakkhiṃ* Sn. 938, Th1. 510, Th2. 147, Vv. 83. 14; 2. *addakkhi* Jā. III. 189²³, 3. *addakkhi* Sn. 208, Th1. 986, S. I. 117³ (verse), Vin. II. 195³⁵; Pl. 3. *addakkhum*⁴ D. II. 2 6⁶ (verse). The form *addā* 'saw' Th1. 986, 1244 is also very old. It is the Ved. *adrāk*. On the analogy of *adā*: *adam* there was formed also here a Sg. 1. *addam* Jā. III. 380⁶ (Comm. *addasam*).

§ 165. 1. Double-forms such as *akā*: *akāsi*, *adā*: *adāsi* have given rise to remarkable new formations which are based on Type II, but are brought about by the transfer of forms of this type to the

¹ AMāg. Sg. 3. *ahesi*.

² AMāg. Sg. 2. *akāsi*.

³ Also in S. IV. 205¹⁷, 207¹³, Iv. 47¹⁰ we have to read *accheccī taṇham*.

⁴ Cf. Pkr. AMāg. *addakkhu*: Pischel, § 516.

⁵ Johansson, Monde Oriental 1907/8, p. 95 f. Aorists of the same construction occur also in AMāg.; Pischel, § 516.

mode of flexion characteristic of Type III⁵. Thus from *addasā* 'he saw' (§ 162. 3) there was formed an *addasāsi* Th2. 309, Jā. V. 158¹⁶ (Comm. *addasa*), and also Sg. 1. *addasāsiṃ* Th1. 287, Jā. II. 256²², Pl. 3. *addasāsum* M. II. 98⁷, Vin. II. 190²⁴ and *addasamṣu* M. I. 79⁵, Vin. I. 8³⁴. Similarly *agamāsi* 'went' Th1. 490, JāCo. I. 113¹², II. 160³, Mhvs. 4. 44 besides *agamā*; Pl. 3. *agamamṣu* Vv. 80. 6, JāCo. I. 143¹, IV. 3⁵, DhCo. I. 64². In the same way Sg. 1. *ahuvāsi*(*m*) Vv. 82. 6 beside *ahuvā* (§ 162. 2); Sg. 2. *avacāsi* 'you spoke' Vv. 35. 7, 53. 9 and Sg. 3. *avacāsi* Jā. VI. 525¹⁴ beside *avacā*; Sg. 1. *pivāsiṃ* 'I drank' Ud. 42¹⁴; Sg. 3. *viramāsi* 'ceased' Th2. 397 etc.—2. The Type III has been greatly extended due to the fact that *e*-stems of various origins form their Aorists on the analogy of *ajesī*, *anesī* (§ 163. 2) just as the *ā*- and *o*-stems form their Aorists after *akāsi*, *assosi*. A few examples will suffice: Sg. 1. *sesiṃ* 'I lay' Jā. V. 70¹⁴ (from *seti* § 140. 4), *vadesiṃ* 'I spoke' DhCo. III. 174¹⁶ (§ 139. 2), *kathesiṃ* 'I related' JāCo. III. 369¹⁷ (§ 139. 1), *cintesi*(*m*) 'I thought' Jā. VI. 570¹⁹, Cp. 1.8. 1, *kāresiṃ* 'I had...made' JāCo. III. 11²¹; Sg. 2. *vadesi* DhCo. III. 173²¹, *paccesi* M. I. 445²⁹ (from *eti* § 140. 3); Sg. 3. *pūjesi* 'he worshipped' JāCo. I. 422³¹, *kathesi* Vin. I. 15³⁶, JāCo. II. 154⁷, *pidhesi* 'covered' Mhvs. 24. 52 (stem *dhe*, § 142. 2, from root *dhā* with *pi*), *aggahesi* 'seized' JāCo. I. 52²⁵, *kāresi*, *kārāpesi* JāCo. I. 63⁴, 143¹¹ etc., *saṃgāmesi* (§ 187. 1) JāCo. V. 417¹⁷; Pl. 3. *samesum* 'they assembled' JāCo. II. 30¹⁶, *pūjesum* Dpvs. 16. 31, *kathesum* JāCo. II. 256¹⁶, *aggahesum* Sn. 847, *kāresum* JāCo. III. 1¹⁰ etc. Forms of 1. and 2. Pl. are not attested. On Aor. IV. of uncontracted stems see § 168. 4.

Type IV.

§ 166. The Aorists of Type IV occur most frequently in canonical and non-canonical prose. Quite a number of forms may be regarded as historical. Thus from root *khād* 'to eat': Sg. 3. *khādi* Mhvs. 6. 21 = *akhādīt*; from *grah* 'to seize': Sg. 1. *aggahiṃ* Th1. 97 = Ved. *agrabhīm*, 3. *aggahī* Jā. V. 91⁴ = *āgrabhīt*.—Similarly from root *kram* 'to stride' (*ākramiṣam*, *ākramīt*), with facultative lengthening of the radical vowel as is found also in Skr. in the case of various roots with a medial *a*: Sg. 1. *pakkāmiṃ* Th1. 34, 3. *pakkāmi* Vin. I. 8¹⁶, JāCo. II. 110²⁵ and *pakkami* Mhvs. 19. 56; Pl. 1. *upasaṃkamimha* S. IV. 97⁸, 3. *pakkāmuṃ* Sn. 1010 and *pakkamiṃsu* JāCo. I. 150¹⁵.—From root *tras* 'to fear': Sg. 2. *mā vitthāsi* Vin. I. 94³⁴. Various compounds of the root *pad*: Sg. 1. *udapādiṃ* 'I was born' D. I. 13²³, 3. *udapādi* Jā. III. 29⁵, D. I. 235¹⁶; Pl. 3. *āpādu* 'fell into...'

D. II. 273²⁰ (verse).—Of the roots in *ar* the forms in *ā* may be regarded as historical. Thus from root *car* 'to live, do, carry on' (Skr. *acāriṣam*): Sg. 1. (a)*cāri(m)* Th1. 423, Th2. 79, 3. *acāri* Dh. 326, Sn. 354; Pl. 3. *acārisuṃ* Sn. 284. From root *tar* 'to cross': Sg. 3. *atāri* Sn. 355 (= Ved. *ātārit*); Pl. 3. *atāru(m)* Sn. 1045. There are besides forms with *ā*, which probably have to be judged according to § 167: Sg. 1. (a)*carim* Th2. 107, Jā. V. 10¹⁶, 3. *acari* Sn. 344 and *atari* Jā. III. 453¹⁶, *otari* JāCo. II. 154²¹; Pl. 1. *vicarimha* Th2. 305, 3. *acarimsu* Sn. 809, *vicarimsu* JāCo. II. 96²⁷ and *atarimsu*¹ Sn. 1046. Similarly from root *kar*: Sg. 1. *karim* JāCo. III. 393²⁹, 2. *kari* Th2. 432, JāCo. II. 22¹⁵, III. 276¹³, 3. *akari* D. II. 157¹³ (verse); Pl. 2. *karittha* JāCo. I. 263⁵, 492²³, DhCo. I. 64²¹, 3. *karimsu* JāCo. II. 352⁸.—I give here further a number of forms a part of which are historical: Sg. 1. (a)*labhim* 'I attained' Th1. 218, Th2. 78, *udikkhisam* 'I noticed' Th1. 268, *paccavekkhim* 'I observed' Th1. 395 (cf. Skr. *aiḥṣiṣṭa*), *nandissam* 'I was pleased' S. I. 176¹² (Skr. *anandit*); *adassim* 'I saw' Cp. 1. 2, 2, *samdhāvissam* 'I ran through' Th1. 78, *asevissam* 'I visited' Jā. IV. 178⁴ (Skr. *aseviṣṭa*); Sg. 2. *mā vadi* 'do not say!' JāCo. II. 133¹¹; Sg. 3. *vedi* 'he knew' Dh. 419, 423 (= *avedit*), *vandi* 'he praised' Sn. 252, *vasi* 'he lived' Sn. 977, JāCo. II. 158²⁷, *pabbaji* 'he left the life of the laity' D. II. 29³⁰ (but Skr. *avrajit*), *pāvassi* 'poured rain' Sn. 30 (Skr. *avarṣit*); Pl. 1. *paṭikkosimha* 'we disputed' M. I. 85⁸, *labhimhā* D. II. 147¹⁸, *āvasimhā* Vv. 65. 4; Pl. 3. *khādimsu* 'they ate' JāCo. II. 129²³, *avattimsu* 'they existed' Sn. 298, *vaḍḍhimsu* 'they grew' (Skr. *avardhiṣṭa*) JāCo. II. 105¹⁷, *paṭikkosimsu* M. I. 84¹⁹ etc.—With the exception of Passives, Causatives and Denominatives (§ 168. 3, 4), the secondary stem—the Desideratives (§ 184) and the Intensives (§ 185)—form their Aorist after Type IV: Sg. 1. *abhisimsim* Vv. 81. 18, *caṅkamim* Th1. 272; Pl. 3. *sussūsimsu* Vin. I. 10⁸.

§ 167. The Type IV became very productive, and that due to the fact that Aorists of this Type could be derived from all present-stems with the exception of those in long vowels (§ 163, 165. 2) in every period of the language². Examples: Thematic Conjugation: (1) Cl. I. With reference to § 130. 4: *parilehisam* 'I licked' Vv.

¹ It is quite clear that the variation between *acārisu* and *acarimsu* was partly determined by the word-rhythm.

² Aorists of other Types are often replaced by those of Type IV in the Commentaries: thus *akkocchi* DhCo. I. 43²⁰ by *akkosi*, *ahanisu* in Jā. V. 200⁶ by *āharimsu*, *akamha* in Jā. III. 47⁴ by *karimha* etc.

81. 21, VvCo. 316²⁹. With reference to § 131: The roots in *ī* form Aor. IV from the uncontracted stem (Aor. III from the contracted stem, § 165. 2): Sg. 3. *ānaya* Mhvs. 1. 30 (beside *ānesi*); Pl. 1. *ānayimha* JāCo. III. 127¹⁵, 3. *ānayimsu* JāCo. IV. 138³ (beside *ānesum*). Also from root *bhū*: Pl. 3. *bhavimsu* DhCo. IV. 15⁵ (Skr. *abhāviṣus*) beside the (possibly contracted) form *ahesum*. With reference to § 132: Sg. 1. *nisidim* Th2. 44, *paṭiṭṭhahim* Cp. 3. 7. 3; 3. *apivi* Mhvs. 6. 21, *nisidi* Vin. I. 1⁸, *uṭṭhahi* JāCo. III. 104²³, *adhittahi* Th1. 1131; Pl. 3. *nisidisuṃ* Mhvs. 7. 40 and *nisidimsu* D.I. 118²⁸, *uṭṭhahimsu* JāCo. I. 202²¹, DhCo. I. 20¹. With reference to § 133. 1: Sg. 1. *agacchisam* Th1. 258, *adhigacchissam* Sn. 446, *upagacchim* Th2. 69; 3. *āgacchi* Sn. 37³¹, *samāgacchi* Vin. I. 96¹⁵; Pl. 2. *upagacchittha* Mhvs. 5. 101; 3. *upagacchimsu* Vin. I. 92¹⁰. There are besides, particularly in Ceylonese manuscripts, forms with *āch* instead of *cch*¹: Sg. 3. *āgañchi* Sn. 979, JāCo. III. 190¹⁹, *upagañchi* Cp. 2. 6. 9, D. I. 1¹⁹, II. 99²; Pl. 3. *upagañchum* D. II. 99¹.—With reference to § 133. 3: Sg. 3. *āruhi* Mhvs. 35. 26; Pl. 3. *āruhum* Mhvs. 11. 8.—(2) Cl. VI. With reference to § 134: Sg. 1. *pāvisim* Th1. 60, *apucchim* Cp. 2. 6. 5 and *apucchissam* Sn. 1116; 2. *mā gili* 'do not devour!' Dh. 371; 3. *phusi* S. I. 120²⁴, (a)*pucchi* Sn. 698, JāCo. II. 133⁹, III. 401⁷, *ākiri* Mhvs. 15. 25, *supi* Milp. 89⁴; Pl. 1. *apucchimhā* Sn. 875, M. If. 132²¹; 176²⁵; 3. *pavisimsu* Mhvs. 18. 56, *pucchimsu* JāCo. I. 221²⁹ and *pucchisum* Mhvs. 10. 2, *supimsu* Vin. II. 78². Also Sg. 2. *abbuhi* 'you drew out' Th2. 52 (var. lec. DhCo. I. 30¹⁷: *abbahi*) from root *bark* (*bṛhati*) with *ā*. With reference to § 135. 1: Sg. 1. *icchim* Jā. I. 267²⁰ and *icchisam* S. I. 176¹² (verse), 3. *icchi* JāCo. I. 492²⁷, VI. 367²². With reference to § 135. 2: Sg. 1. *acchisam* Th1. 487. With reference to § 135. 3: Sg. 1. *nibbind' aham* 'I felt aversion' Th2. 26 (from *vindati*); 3. *osiñci* Vv. 83. 8; Pl. 3. *muñcimsu* JāCo. IV. 142⁵, *abhi-siñcimsu* Mhvs. 11. 41.

§ 168. Thematic conjugation. (3) Cl. IV. With reference to § 136. 1: Sg. 3. *niliyi* 'sunt down' JāCo. II. 208⁸; Pl. 3. *niliyimsu* JāCo. II. 200²⁶, *alliyimsu* JāCo. I. 347³². Also Sg. 1. *amaññissam* D. II. 352¹³ M. III. 247²; 2. *āpajji* Jā. III. 83⁴, *pamajji* Mhvs. 17. 15; 3. *kuppi* JāCo. I. 437¹⁵, *nipajji* JāCo. I. 179⁴, *vijjhi* JāCo. II. 18¹⁶, *rucci* Vin. II. 188³²; Pl. 1. *upapajjimha* Th2. 519; 3. *naccimsu* JāCo. I. 362⁶ or *anaccum* Th1. 164, *nipajjisum* Mhvs. 7. 29 or *nipajjimsu* JāCo.

¹ Cf. Trenckner, Notes, p. 71 (JPTS. 1908. 128).

I. 61²⁰, *amaññisu* Sn. 286. With reference to § 136. 3: Sg. 1. *apassi* Th2Co. 52²⁶; 3. *passi* JāCo. II. 66¹⁸; Pl. 1. *passimha* JāCo. III. 278⁷; 3. *passimsu* JāCo. IV. 141¹⁴. With reference to § 136. 4 (Passives and Denominatives): Sg. 3. *chijji* 'ceased' JāCo. I. 329²⁷, with medial ending *bhijjittha* JāCo. I. 468¹⁰, *ḍayhittha* JāCo. I. 215¹⁸, *khīyi* JāCo. I. 489¹⁸ and *khīyittha* Vin. I. 57³³, *sampūri* 'was filled' JāCo. IV. 458²⁹; Pl. 3. *muccimsu* JāCo. II. 66¹⁶, *haññimsu* D. I. 142²³ etc. Also Sg. 1. *namassi* Th2. 87; Pl. 3. *namassimsu* Sn. 287, Th1. 628. With reference to § 137: Sg. 3. *jīyittha* Jā. I. 468² With reference to § 138: Sg. 1. *bhāyim* DhCo. III. 187³; 2. *bhāyi* Th1. 764, JāCo. I. 222²⁶, DhCo. III. 187²; 3. *jāyi* JāCo. III. 391²⁰ and Med. *ajāyittha* Dpvs. 5. 16, *anupariyāyi* 'trans-formed' DhCo. III. 202¹⁷, *vāyi* S. IV. 290¹, *parinibbāyi* D. II. 156³⁴, JāCo. II. 113⁸, *samādiyi* JāCo. I. 219¹⁴; Pl. 2. *bhāyittha* Vin. II. 1¹⁴, JāCo. I. 253²³; 3. *jāyimsu* Mhvs. 28. 40 and *ajāyisu* Mhvs. 4. 45; *gāyimsu* JāCo. I. 362⁶. In the same way: Sg. 2. *palāyi* JāCo. II. 26¹⁹, 3. *palāyi* JāCo. III. 72²¹, Med. *palāyittha* Vin. I. 23⁹, JāCo. III. 76²⁶; Pl. 3. *palāyimsu* Mhvs. 24. 20 (cf. Skr. *apalāyista*); Sg. 3. *dhūpāyi* (§ 186. 2.) JāCo. I. 347²⁰ etc.—(4) Cl. X. With reference to § 139: The verbs of Cl. X, the causatives and the *aya*-Denominatives form Aor. IV. from the uncontracted stem: Sg. 1. *kampayim* 'I shook' Th1. 1164; *paññāpayim* 'I set aright' Th2. 428; 2. *mā cintayi* 'do not think!' DhCo. I. 16¹⁹; 3. *pakāsayi* 'proclaimed' Sn. 251, *adesayi* 'taught' Sn. 233; *pūjayi* 'worshipped' Milp. 222¹⁴; Med. *amohayittha* 'was befooled' Sn. 332, *arocayittha* 'was pleasing' Sn. 252; Pl. 1. *pāpayimha* 'we had .. attained' DhCo. III. 39²²; 2. *mā vadḍhayittha* 'do not increase!' DhCo. I. 93⁴, *mā dassayittha* 'do not show!' DhCo. III. 201⁷; 3. *pātayimsu* 'they felled' Th1. 252, *akappayimsu* 'they performed' Sn. 458 and *akappayum* Sn. 295, *parivārayimsu* 'they surrounded' JāCo. II. 253¹³, *kathayimsu* 'they related' JāCo. II. 216²⁶ etc. On Aor. III. from the contracted stem, see § 165. 2. In verses the choice between forms after one type or the other is often determined by the metre.

§ 169. Athematic Conjugation. (1) Cl. II. With reference to § 140. 1: Sg. 3. *hani* Mhvs. 25. 42, *ravi* JāCo. II. 110⁹, III. 102²³, *aravi* Mhvs. 32. 79 and the historical form *arāvi* Mhvs. 10. 69; Pl. 3. *hanimsu* Sn. 295, Vin. I. 88³⁰, *ravimsu* JāCo. I. 202²⁸; from root *i+sam* (*sameti*) Pl. 3. *samimsu* S. II. 154²⁵⁻²⁷. With reference to § 140. 4: Sg. 3. *asayittha* A. I. 136²⁸ from *sayati* (besides

settha Sn. 970 from *seti*).—2. Cl. III. With reference to § 142: Sg. 1. *pajahim* M. III. 160³⁰, *juhim* Th1. 341; 3. *vijahi* JāCo. I. 489²⁹, *saddahi* JāCo. II. 38⁶, Med. *suddahittha* DhCo. I. 117²⁴; Pl. 3. *juhimsu* JāCo. III. 19²³ and *jahum*¹ Jā. III. 19²³, *pidahimsu* Mhvs. 31. 119, *paṭijaggimsu* JāCo. III. 127⁵. With reference to § 143: Pl. 2. *dadittha* JāCo. III. 171³.—3. Cl. VII. With reference to § 144: Sg. 1. *bhuñjim* Milp. 47²³, *anuyuñjisam* Th1. 157; 3. *acchindi* Mhvs. 5. 240, (a) *bhindi* A. IV. 312³ (verse). JāCo. I. 467¹⁵, *rundhi* JāCo. I. 409²⁰; Pl. 1. *pajahimhā* M. I. 448¹⁵; 2. *anuyuñjittha* Th1. 414; 3. *acchindimsu* Vin. I. 88²⁹, *bhindimsu* Dpvs. 7. 54, *abhuñjimsu* Th1. 922 and *abhuñjisum* Mhvs. 7. 25.—4. Cl. IX and V. With reference to § 145: Sg. 1. *paṭijānim* DhCo. I. 21², *abhi jānissam* Th1. 915; 3. *ajāni* Sn. 536, *saṃjāni* DCo. I. 261²⁹ (cf. *ajini* 'conquered' Jā. III. 212⁸); Pl. 3. *jānimsu* JāCo. II. 105⁴ (cf. *kiñimsu* Sn. 290). With reference to § 146: Sg. 2. *gaṇhi* JāCo. VI. 337¹²; 3. *gaṇhi* JāCo. VI. 337¹⁰; Pl. 2. *gaṇhittha* JāCo. I. 254⁴, III. 127¹⁴; 3. *gaṇhimsu* JāCo. III. 127¹⁸. From *bandhati*: Sg. 1. *anubandhim* Sn. 446 and *anubandhissam* Jā. VI. 508³⁰. With reference to § 147. 1, 2: Sg. 3. *pahini* JāCo. I. 290²⁵; Pl. 3. *pahinimsu* JāCo. II. 21¹¹, *vinicchiniṃsu* JāCo. II. 2⁹. With reference to § 148: Sg. 1. *pāpuṇim* Th1. 865, JāCo. I. 167¹¹; 3. *sakkuṇi* Mhvs. 7. 14, *pāpuṇi* JāCo. I. 151³; Pl. 3. *pāpuṇimsu* JāCo. II. 111²³. With reference to § 149: Pl. 3. *anutthunimsu* D. III. 86²², 88⁶.

§ 170. It remains still to discuss a few isolated forms which may be interpreted in different ways. Thus we have in Th2Co. 85²⁸ (verse from Apadāna) the form *dakkhisam* 'I saw'. As *dakkh* = *drākṣ* is already itself a stem of Type III (cf. § 164), the transfer to the flexional mode of Type IV is effected by means of the ending *-isam*. Probably the parallel forms in *-isam* and *-im* of Type IV have led to the new formation out of *adakkhim*. Similarly (a) *sakkhissam* 'I was able to' M. III. 179²⁸, A. I. 139¹²⁸, Pl. 1. *sakkhimha* D. II. 155², 3. *sakkhimsu* Mhvs. 8. 23 and *sakkhissum* Mhvs. 23. 11. Of course it may also be assumed that the future-stem of the roots *darś* and *śak* provided the basis to these new formations. *Dakkhati* and *sakkhati* were no longer felt to futures, but as presents (cf. § 136. 3), which now formed their Aorist after Type IV. An Aorist stem of Type III is however doubtless the basis of the form

¹ Wackernagel, GN. 1906. 157 considers it to be a Pl. 3. Prf. = Skr. *jahus*, which is, of course, formally possible.

adāsimhā 'we gave' Th2. 518 (Comm. 295¹⁷ = *adamhā*), as well as of the form *ahesumha* 'we existed' M. I. 265¹⁻⁴. I am therefore inclined to consider all the forms referred to as 'double constructions' in which both the Types III and IV have crossed each other. This hypothesis seems to be more probable to me than the assumption that these are forms of the *siṣ*-Aorist of Skr. Also *pamādassam* 'I was unexerting' M. III. 179²⁹, A. I. 139¹⁻²⁸ is probably nothing but an elaboration of **pamādam* (Type II, § 161) after Type IV, which might have been facilitated by the form *sakkhissam* which immediately precedes it.

5. Perfect

§ 171. With the exception of a few petrified forms, the Perfect has been almost completely eliminated from the Pāli language. Forms like *bubodha*, *susoca*¹ (but cf. also *jagāma* Jā. 203²) as they are found, for instance, in the artificial poetry, are merely learned reminiscences. To set forth a paradigm for the Perfect, as is done by the Grammarians, is therefore unnecessary. The last vestiges of the perfect are: *āha* 'he has said' (= *āha*) Sn. 790, Vin. I. 40²⁸ (verse). M. I. 14¹⁵, JāCo. I. 121³ and its Plural *āhu* (= *āhus*) Th1. 188. Dh. 345, JāCo. I. 59³¹, Mhvs. 1. 27, to which was added the new formation *āhamṣu* (after *adamṣu*) JāCo. I. 121¹², 222¹⁴ etc. Finally, we have also *vidā* or *vidum* 'they know' (= *vidus*) Sn. 758, Th1. 497, Mhvs. 23. 78. The Sg. corresponding to it is the form *vedi* (§ 166), which is very probably = Skr. *avedit*.

6. Periphrastic Constructions

172. Traces of the use of the periphrastic future, as in Skr., are present in Pāli. Thus *āgantāro punabbhavam* (the copula has to be supplied) Sn. 754. Cf. M. II. 130¹⁸. A periphrastic Optative is to be found in... *iti ce, bhikkhave, pucchitāro assu* 'if, you monks, would ask this' Sn. p. 135; cf. also *bhavanti vattāro* 'it will be said' M. I. 469¹⁴ and *bhavanti upasamkamitāro* 'they will come along' M. III. 111⁹. I mention here further *tassa kumbhe patitāmi* 'I will throw myself on his head' JāCo. III. 113²⁴, where we

¹ Cf. Childers, PD. under the word *bujjhati*; E. Müller, PGr. p. 117. On the paradigm of. Minayeff, PGr. § 182, p. 65; E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 114. On *jahum* cf. § 169. 2. with foot-note.

have either to read *patitā* 'mhi or to accept analogical contamination by the flexion of the simple future (*patissāmi*).¹

§ 173. A periphrastic Perfect arose out of the combination of the Preterital Participle with the copula². In the third Person the copula *atthi* is always omitted, and *hoti* is often so. Examples are numerous in every period of the language.—1. For Intransitive verbs we have thus: Sg. 1. *pabbajito* 'mhi 'I have retired from worldly life' Th1. 72; *otiṇṇo* 'mhi 'I have dismounted' M. I. 192⁶; *sitibhūto* 'smi 'I have been forsaken' Th1. 79, fem. *sitibhūt* amhi (= -tā 'mhi) Th2. 15; *āgato* 'mhi 'I have come' JāCo. II. 20¹³; Sg. 2. *thilo* 'si 'you are standing' JāCo. III. 53¹², fem. *sitibhūtāsi* Th2. 16, *gatāsi* 'you are gone' JāCo. II. 416⁸; Sg. 3. *uppannam* (*hoti*) 'is originated' M. I. 130⁵⁻¹⁰; *nahāto* 'has bathed' JāCo. I. 184²⁹. Pl. 1. *vutth* amha (= *vutthā amha*) 'we have lived' JāCo. IV. 243¹¹, *sitibhūta* amha (fem.) Th2. 6³, *āgat* amhāse D. II. 275¹¹ (verse); Pl. 2. *āgat* attha JāCo. I. 20¹¹, *jāt* attha 'you have become' DhCo. III. 59⁴; Pl. 3. *āgatā* Mhvs. 14. 12.—2. In the case of transitive verbs the Periphrastic Perfect has naturally a passive meaning: Sg. 1. fem. *mutt* amhi (= *muttā amhi*) 'I am released' Th2. 11; *vañcit* ammi (sic! = *vañcitā amhi* fem.) 'I am betrayed' JāCo. I. 287²⁶; *nimantit* amha, *nimantit* attha 'we, you, have been invited' Vin. III. 10³⁷, 11³. The agent is in Instr. or also in Gen.-Dat.³, as, for instance, in *Mahākaccāno Satthu c' eva samvaṇṇito sambhāvito* 'M. has been praised and honoured by the Master himself' M. III. 194², S. IV. 93²¹, or *patto me āsavakkhayo* 'I have achieved the conquest of carnal weaknesses' Th1. 116. In the case of certain transitive verbs the Periphrastic Perfect however sometimes assumes an active meaning: *patto* 'si *nibbānam* 'you have attained Nirvāṇa' Dh. 134. Cf. Vv. 53. 20, Mhvs. 4. 65 etc.—3. Also other tenses and moods may be expressed by the combination of the Past Participle with the auxiliary verb. Thus we have a Pluperfect Potential in *patto abhavissam* 'I would have attained' JāCo. I. 470¹⁵, or an Exact Future in *gato bhavissati* 'he will be gone' JāCo. II. 214⁴ etc.

§ 174. Periphrastic constructions are further resorted to when continuous action, whether of the past or the present, has to be

¹ Cf. also the form *vañcitammi* in § 173 2.

² Exclusively these forms are used in Pkr. to express past tense, excepting in AMāg.; Fischel, § 519.

³ Cf. R. O. Franke, BB. 16. 111.

⁴ According to R. O. Franke, D., p. 83, note 1.

expressed. Formally they are combinations of Participle Present or Gerund with the Copula or Verbs with an indefinite meaning¹. We have thus 1. Part. Pres. with Copula; e.g. *sayāno 'mhi* 'I am lying' M. I. 57¹ (as also immediately preceding *thito 'mhi, nisinno 'mhi*). —2. Part. Pres. with *tiṭṭhati*. Thus *te aññam-aññam patvā sarirāni lehentā atthamsu* 'they were licking each others' body' JāCo. II. 31¹⁸, in which however the original meaning 'they stood there licking.....' can still be distinctly felt. Likewise in DhCo. III. 93². —3. Gerund with *tiṭṭhati*. Thus *mūlam-pi tesam palikhañña tiṭṭhe* 'attempt should be made to pull out even their roots' Sn. 968; *mahantam phānam karitvā atthāsi* 'he formed an enormous hood' Vin. I. 3¹⁸⁻¹⁹; *hatthilaṇḍam..... ekasmim gumbe laggitvā atthāsi* 'remained hanging from a bush'. Cf. S. IV. 60¹⁵, Th1. 98, M. I. 247²¹ etc. —4. Part. Pres. with *carati* or *vicarati*. Thus *nāññesam pihayam care* 'one should not be jealous of others' Dh. 365; *Bodhisatto ekam upamam upadhārento vicarati* 'B. was busy thinking out a simile' JāCo. III. 102¹⁶. Cf. D. I. 26²⁴, JāCo. III. 16⁹; D. II. 287⁷ (verse), JāCo. I. 503⁵ etc. —5. Gerund with *viharati*. Thus *paṭhamajjhānam upsampajja viharati* 'he has attained the first stage of the trance (and is continuing to be in that stage)' D. I. 37³. Cf. M. I. 33²⁶, Sn. p. 15 etc. —6. Gerund with *vattati*. Thus *Gotamo ime dhamme anava-sesam samādāya vattati* 'G. is observing these rules to the letter' D. I. 164⁵. Cf. D. I. 230¹⁴ etc. —7. Gerund with *voharati*. Thus *so tad-eva abhinivissa voharati* 'he is holding on to it firmly' M. III. 210²⁸⁻²⁹. Cf. M. I. 410¹⁸.

7. Passive

§ 175. The Passive may be formed in two ways: by means of *ya*, or by means of *īya*². The Passive formed with *ya* formally coincides with the Present-class IV (§ 136. 4). The *ya* is retained unchanged after vowels; it is assimilated to the final consonant of a root according to the respective phonetic laws. 1. Roots in vowels: Roots in *ā*: *nāyati* 'becomes known' Milp. 25⁵; *paññāyati* D. I. 93³, JāCo. I. 435⁵ = *prajñāyate*; the roots *dā* and *dhā* have *diyati* (*diyyati*) Th2. 467, D. I. 144²⁵ and *dhīyati* (*dhiyyati*) D. I. 73²³, M. I. 37³³,

¹ Many of these constructions are reminiscent of the similar usage in Singhalese. Cf. Geiger, LSprS. § 67. Thus, for instance, *kim pana te imam dhanam gahetrā va na gamimsu* 'why have they not taken their money with them (in death)?' DhCo. III. 87¹⁵. Sgh. *gen-enu, gena-yanu*.

² Both the constructions are known also in Pkr. Pischel, § 535.

Milp. 289⁷ = *diyate, dhīyate*. In *ādiyati* (*samād-, upād-*) 'takes unto himself' (§ 136. 4) the passive has a medial meaning. Cf. Skr. *ādatte*, as well as § 176. 1. The root *hā* has besides *hiyati* (*hiyyati*) 'decreases' Th1. 114 (*nihīyati* Th1. 555, *pahiyyati* S. IV. 31³) = *hiyate* also *hāyati* Jā. I. 181²⁰, DhCo. I. 11¹⁰ (verse), D. II. 208¹⁰, JāCo. I. 279⁹. From the root *śyā* 'to congeal' we have *siyati* Th1. 312, Vv. 335²¹ = *śiyate*. Roots in *ī, ū*: *jīyati* (*jīyyati*) 'is defeated' Dh. 179, Jā. II. 75²², M. III. 170⁸ = *jīyate*; *parājīyati* 'goes under' JāCo. I. 290²⁰; *nīyati* (*niyyati*) 'is led' Sn. 580, M. I. 371⁷ = *nīyate*; *parikkhiyanti* 'they are being annihilated' Th2. 347 = *kṣiyate*. Root *bhū*: *anubhuyyati* 'is enjoyed' VvCo. 181²⁰; root *śru* 'to hear': *sūyati* (*suyyati*) Jā. IV. 141²⁰, VI. 528³⁰ M. I. 30¹⁹, JāCo. I. 72¹, Milp. 152¹². —2. Roots in *r*: root *kar* 'to do': *kayirati* (§ 47. 2) Dh. 292, S. I. 180³ (verse), Vin. II. 289¹⁷ = **karyate*; root *par* 'to fill': *pūratī*¹ Dh. 121 f., Jā. I. 498²², JāCo. I. 460²⁷ = *pūryate*; cf. moreover forms of root *har*: *parihirati* 'is avoided' Th1. 453, Sn. 205, *samhirati* 'is fettered' M. III. 188²⁸, 189⁷, and also of root *bhar*: *anubhirati*² 'is carried to' M. III. 123²⁰. —3. Roots in consonants: *vuccati* 'is spoken' Dh. 63, D. I. 168² = *ucyate*; *paccati* 'is cooked' = *pacyate*; *lujjati* 'falls to pieces' (§ 44) = *rujyate*; *kacchati* 'is related' M. II. 253²¹ = *kathyate*; *vijjati* 'exists' Th1. 132, Sn. 21, D. I. 18²⁴ = *vidyate*; *bajjhati* 'is bound' Th1. 137, JāCo. I. 428¹⁷ = *badhyate*; *bhaññati* 'is spoken' Vin. I. 11³³, JāCo. I. 444¹³ = *bhaṇyate*; *haññati* 'is killed' = *hanyate*; *patāyanti* (root *tan*) 'they arise out of.....' D. III. 201¹⁷ (verse), Jā. III. 283¹⁶ = *pratāyante*³; *vuppati* 'is sown' Th1. 530 = *upyate*; *dissati* 'is seen' Th1. 44, Vin. I. 16¹² = *dṛśyate*; *kassate* 'is ploughed' Th1. 530 = *kṣyate*; *gayhati* 'is seized' (§ 49) Vin. I. 88³⁵ = *gṛhyate*; *ḍayhati* 'is burnt' Sn. 63, Vin. I. 109²⁴, M. III. 184¹¹ (*viḷayhase* Jā. II. 220¹²) = *dahyate*; *vuyhati* 'is carried away' Th1. 88, Vin. I. 106³¹ (*nibbuyhati* 'saves himself' Th2. 468) = *uhyate*.

§ 176. The construction with *īya* is found very frequently 1. in Causative (and analogous) stems⁴. Thus *bhājiyati* 'is divided' Ud.

¹ Cf. § 52. 5. Also Pkr. Māh. *pūrai*.

² I believe that *hriyate, bhriyate* at first became **hiryate, *bhiryate* through metathesis, and then *hīrati, bhīrati* like *pūratī*. In the same way is formed also *kīrati* 'is treated' Th1. 143 from root *kar*.

³ E. Müller, PGr. p. 121. Not so O. Franke, WZKM. 8. 323.

⁴ The corresponding forms in Pkr. are Māh. *kārijjai, chejjanti* etc. Pischel, § 543.

48²⁴ from *bhājeti* (root *bhaj*)=*bhājyate*; *paricāriyati* 'is served' Vin. I. 15⁴, D. II. 325⁹ from *paricāreti*; *dassiyati* 'is shown' D. II. 124¹⁰ from *dasseti*=*darśyate*; *addiyati* 'is pained' Th2. 140=*ardiyate*; *paññāpiyati* 'is elucidated' DhCo. 113¹⁴ from *paññāpeti* (root *jñā*); *vesīyati* 'is introduced' M. I. 88²⁵ from *veseti*; *sodhiyati* 'is purified' Bu. 2. 40 from *sodheti*=*śodhyate*; *posiyati* 'is nourished' Jā. III. 289⁷, JāCo. I. 492¹² from *poseti*. Similarly *sāriyati* 'is reminded', *māriyati* 'is killed', *codiyati* 'is impelled' etc. Also *pūjiyati* 'is worshipped' Mhvs. 17. 17 from *pūjeti* of Cl. X. Sometimes the causative meaning cannot be traced in such Passives. Thus *vediyati* 'is made to experience, feels' M. I. 59¹², A. I. 141⁶ from *vedeti* (root *vid*); *vādiyati* 'is made to speak, speaks' Sn. 824, 832. The Passive has medial meaning in *sādiyati* 'enjoys for himself, takes pleasure in' Vin. II. 294²⁰, III. 29¹⁸, D. I. 166⁴ from **sādeti* (=Skr. *svādayati*) from root *svad*¹.—2. Passives may be constructed with *īya* also from various Present-stems². Firstly, in the case of a number of verbs of which the Present-stem is the same as the root. Thus *yāciyati* 'is asked for' Mhvs. 7. 14 from root *yāc*; *pucchīyati* 'is asked' DhCo. I. 10¹⁰ from the weak-grade root *pṛch*; *samanugāhiyamāna* 'interrogated regarding motives' A. V. 156⁵ from root *gāh* etc. In the words quoted above the Pāli form is distinguished from the Skr.-form only by the Svarabhakti; cf. Skr. *yācyate*, *pṛcchyate*, *gāhyate*. But we have also *harīyati* 'is carried away' M. III. 148¹⁴ from *harati*, as against Skr. *hriyate*=*hīrati*; *yuñjiyati* in *samanuyuñjiyamāna* 'exorted, interrogated' A. V. 156⁵ from *yuñjati* (§ 144)—3. We have a 'double-construction' in which a new Pass. in *īya* is derived from a Passive-st. formed according to § 175. 3 in *parichijjiyamāna* 'clearly marked off' DhCo. I. 22¹, 35¹⁵ from *chijjati*=*chidyate*. Similar double-construction also in *an-upalabbhiyamāna* from *upa-labhati*=*upa-labhyate* S. III. 112⁶, A. I. 174¹¹.

§ 177. The flexion of the Passive is like that of a verb of Cl. IV. For the Present-system cf. § 136. 4, for the Future § 155. 3, for the Aorist³ § 168. 3. The Sg. 3. Aor. Pass. in *i* derived from the strong-grade form of the root has been retained in a few isolated forms:

¹ In Sn. 281 I am inclined to read *abhinibbajjiyātha* 'avoid!' from root *varj*, *varjayati* and explain the Pa-sive form in the same way. If we read *abhinibbijjiyātha* (root *vid*) then it would be a case of "double-construction."

² These forms are more frequent in Pkr. than in Pāli. Cf. Pischel, § 536 ff.

³ An Aor. from the Passive-stem is found only in AMāg. in Pkr., a Future however almost in all the dialects. Pischel, § 549.

abhedi 'was destroyed' and *nirodhi* Ud. 93¹² (verse)=*abhedi*, *arodhi*; *samatāni* 'stretched itself out' D. III. 85¹¹=*atāni*.

8. Causative

§ 178. Many Causatives in Pāli are historical continuations of corresponding constructions in Skr. The formans *aya* may be contracted to *e*¹. 1. Unmodified roots: *pāpeti* 'makes attain' JāCo. I. 223¹⁴, II. 11⁸ (root *āp* with *pra*)=*prāpayati*; *samsandeti* 'joins together' JāCo. I. 403¹⁹=*syandayati*. Similarly with roots with medial *r* and *l*: *dasseti* 'shows' Th1. 86, Dh. 83, JāCo. III. 276⁴=*darśayati*; *kappeti* 'performs' Sn. 295, JāCo. I. 140²⁶=*kalpayati*. Cf. *chaddeti*=*char-dayati*; *vatteti*=*vartayati*; *vaddheti*=*vardhayati*; *vissajjeti*=*visarjayati*; *hamseti*=*harṣayati*.—2. Roots with medial *a* before a single consonant: (a) the *a* is lengthened as in Skr. Thus *vādeti* 'makes speak, plays (musical instrument)' Sn. 1010, Jā. I. 293²³, JāCo. II. 110⁷=*vādayati*; *ubbāheti* 'heaves up' D. II. 347¹⁷=*udvā-hayati*; *hāseti* 'makes laugh' Vin. III. 84²¹=*hāsayati*. Similarly *gāheti*=*grāhayati*; *tāpeti*=*tāpayati*; *pāpeti*=*pāpayati*.—*pādeti*=*pā-dayati*;—*yādeti* (§ 38. 3)=*yādayati*; *vāseti*=*vāsayati*; *sādeti*=*sādayati*; *sāmeti*=*śāmayati*. For **lābheti* as against *lambhayati* we have *labbheti* 'lets attain' Vin. IV. 5³⁸ (verse)=JāCo. I. 193¹⁰, DhCo. III. 213¹⁰. From roots with final *r*: *kāreti* 'causes to do' Jā. III. 394⁷, JāCo. I. 107²¹ etc.=*kārayati*; *pūreti* 'fills' Sn. 30, 305, Jā 'o. II. 1¹⁹ etc.=*pūrayati*. Similarly *tāreti*=*tārayati*;—*thāreti*=*stārayati*; *dhāreti*=*dhārayati*; *māreti*=*mārayati*; *vāreti* 'holds back' and 'chooses'=*vārayati*; *sāreti*=*sārayati*; *sāreti*=*smārayati*.—(b) The *a* remains short as also in Skr. in *gameti* 'makes go' M. III. 166²¹, A. I. 141² (*āgameti* 'waits' Vin. I. 78⁶, JāCo. II. 21¹⁴)=*gamayati*. Similarly *janeti*=*janayati*, *dameti*=*damayati*; *yameti* Dh. 37, 380=*yamayati*; *bhameti* Mhvs. 23. 80=*bhrāmayati*.—(c) The quantity varies: *jāleti* 'kindles' (*ā* Milp. 47², *ā* JāCo. II. 44¹, 104²⁷)=*jvālayati*; *namayanti* 'they bend' Dh. 80, Th1. 19, but *paṇāmeti* 'sends away, stretches out' Jā. II. 28¹², Vin. I. 5²³, II. 303¹³ etc., (in Skr. only *namayati*); *nikkhāmeti* 'lets go out' (*ā* JāCo. II. 112¹², *ā* Vin. I. 187³⁵, 188¹⁵, JāCo. III. 99¹⁰)=*kramayati*, *niṣkrāmayati*.

§ 179. Causative stems 3. of roots with non-final *i*, *u*: *chedeti* 'causes to be cut off' Jā. III. 179¹⁷, Mhvs. 21. 18=*chedayati* (root *chid*); *deseti* 'shows, teaches' Sn. 722, Vin. I. 5⁴, D. I. 195³¹, JāCo. II. 12²⁴=

¹ For the sake of brevity I give in the following always the form in *e*.

deśayati (root *diś*); *paveseti* 'lets enter, introduces' Vin. III. 29², M. III. 169¹⁶, JāCo. I. 419²³=*praveśayati*; *codeti* 'pushes forward' Dh. 379, Vin. I. 114¹⁶, A. V. 79⁹=*codayati* (root *cud*); *sodheti* 'purifies' Dh. 141, M. I. 39¹⁸ (verse), Vin. I. 47³², JāCo. I. 291¹=*śodhayati*. Similarly *peseti*=*preṣayati* (root *iṣ* with *pra*); *ceteti* Vv. 84. 40, D. I. 184¹⁸, Vin. III. 19³⁸=*cetayati* (root *cit*); *vedeti*=*vedayati*; *sineheti* 'makes tender' Milp. 172⁶=*snehayati*; *poṣeti*=*poṣayati*; *āroceti*=*ārocayati*; *bhojeti*=*bhojayati*; *yojeti*=*yojayati*; *palobheti*=*pralobhayati*; *soceti*=*śocayati*.—4. From roots with final *ī*, *ū*: *bhāyate* 'frightens' Jā. III. 99¹⁴=*bhāyayati* (root *bhī*); *cāveti* 'drives forth' Sn. 442, Vin. I. 120³²=*cyāvayati* (root *cyū*); *bhāveti* 'brings about' Th1. 83, 166, Jā. II. 22²⁵, D. II. 79¹⁴, JāCo. I. 415⁵=*bhāvayati*; *sāveti* 'lets hear, proclaims' Jā. III. 437¹³, Vin. I. 36⁶, JāCo. I. 344¹⁴, Mhvs. 5. 238=*śrāvayati*. Also *nāyeti*=*nāyayati* from root *nī*¹, as well as *opilāpeti* (§ 39. 6)=*plāvayati* and *hāpeti* (ibid.)=*hāvayati* from roots *plu*, *hu*.—5. Miscellaneous: In agreement with Skr. the root *duṣ* (*dussati* 'is defiled' Vin. I. 188¹⁷) forms the Causative *dūseti* 'defiles, in ult.' Jā. I. 454¹⁶, Vin. I. 85¹⁷, JāCo. I. 358²⁸=*dūṣayati*; *paḍoṣeti* Sn. 659, S. IV. 70³² (verse), M. I. 186¹³ (in the parallel passage M. I. 129¹⁶-*dūs*-); from *han* we have *ghāleti* 'causes to be killed' Sn. 629, Dh. 129, S. I. 116¹⁹, JāCo. I. 255⁵, Mhvs. 6. 41=*ghālayati*; from root *pri*: *pīneti* 'pleases' D. I. 51¹⁵, Mhvs. 36. 77, Rasav. II. 96²⁰=*prīṇayati*. The Causative is based on the Pres.-stem in *nacceti* 'causes to dance' D. I. 135²⁷, DhCo. III. 231¹⁴ from *naccati* (§ 136); *laggeti* 'hangs up' JāCo. III. 107¹⁴, DhCo. I. 138² from *laggati* (ibid.).

§ 180. As in Skr., the roots in *ā* take the formantic element *paya*, *pe*. And as in Skr. some roots may shorten the *ā*, the vowel in some cases is of variable quantity—even in those roots which are never shortened in Skr.² 1. Examples: *dāpeti* 'causes to give' Vin. I. 55³⁷, JāCo. IV. 138¹=*dāpayati*, but *samādāpeti* 'causes to take, exhorts'; *nidhāpeti* 'causes to lay down' Mhvs. 20. 12, *niddhāpeti* 'turns out' Jā. IV. 41²⁶=*dhāpayati*; *vijjhāpeti* 'extinguishes' Vin. I. 31²⁶ (root *kṣā* § 56. 2); *ñāpeti* 'causes to know, informs' Vin. I. 56¹⁰, JāCo. II. 133²⁶, *paññāpeti* 'explains, designates', *āṇāpeti* 'orders' (§ 63. 2) etc.=*jñāpayati*; *māpeti* 'causes to measure', *nimmāpeti* 'causes to build'=*māpayati*; *yāpeti* 'passes (time), lives on.....' Jā. VI. 532¹⁵, D. I. 166¹², JāCo. III. 67²¹=*yāpayati*; *nibbāpeti* 'extinguishes' D. II.

164¹⁷, JāCo. I. 472¹⁰=*nirvāpayati*; *ṭhāpeti* 'establishes' (ā) Dh. 40, Th1. 38, D. I. 120³³, JāCo. I. 223²¹, (ā) Sn. 112, A. II. 46¹² (verse) with numerous compounds=*sthāpayati*; *nahāpeti* 'bathes (trans.)' D. I. 93⁶, II. 19²⁵, JāCo. I. 166²⁰=*snāpayati*; *hāpeti* 'causes to leave, releases' (JPTS. 1906-7, p. 163)=*hāpayati*¹.—2. The course of this type was taken also by some other roots, as also in Skr. Thus *ropeti* 'plants' Sn. 208, Vin. II. 2²², JāCo. II. 37⁵, *āropeti* 'causes to climb up', (v)*oropeti* 'robs'=*ropayati* (besides *rohayati*) from root *ruh*; *ussāpeti* 'raises up' (§ 58. 3)=*ucchrāpayati* from root *śri* with *ud*; *jāpeti* 'causes to conquer' S. I. 116¹⁹, M. I. 231²³=*jāpayati* from root *jī*. Peculiar to Pāli is the form *ānāpeti*² 'causes to be brought' Vin. I. 116³⁷, JāCo. III. 391²⁴, Mhvs. 9. 25 from root *nī* with *ā*.—3. From root *pā* we have *pāyati* 'gives to drink' Vin. II. 289³⁰, D. II. 19²⁴, JāCo. III. 98¹, VI. 336²⁵ (Skr. *pāyayati*).

§ 181. Numerous new forms were constructed after the Causatives of roots in *ā*. The formantic elements *āpaya*, *āpe* serve 1. to form causatives out of all Present-stems, and 2. to form new double-causatives out of older causatives. These new formations are not yet current in the Gāthā-language, but are met with already in the canonical prose and are unusually numerous later. 1. Causatives from Present-stems³. With reference to § 130: *vasāpeti* JāCo. I. 290¹², II. 27¹⁶; *paccāpeti* JāCo. II. 15²⁴; *khamāpeti* 'excuses' Vin. I. 54¹³, JāCo. II. 29²³, Mhvs. 4. 40; *sandāpeti* Milp. 122²; *harāpeti* JāCo. II. 38⁶, 106¹⁴; *uddharāpeti* 'causes to bring out' Vin. IV. 39¹⁷; *sarāpeti* 'causes to remember' Vin. III. 44⁸. With reference to § 132: *nisidāpeti* JāCo. III. 392⁷, VI. 367¹⁷. With reference to § 133: *ḍasāpeti* JāCo. II. 31¹. With reference to § 134: *khīpāpeti* JāCo. II. 36²¹, Mhvs. 20. 35; *pucchāpeti* Mhvs. 10. 75; *okirāpeti* Smp. 339³, Mhvs. 34. 44. With reference to § 135: *icchāpeti* (Childers, PD. sub voce); *muñcāpeti* D. I. 148³; *vilimpāpeti* JāCo. I. 254⁷; *siñcāpeti* JāCo. II. 20³, 104²⁴. With reference to § 136: *nipajjāpeti* JāCo. I. 492³⁰, II. 21²⁶, Mhvs. 9. 25; *bujjhāpeti* 'leads to true knowledge' JāCo. I. 407¹³; *vijjhāpeti* 'causes to be bored through' Mhvs. 25. 70. The form *chejjapessāmi* Milp. 90¹¹, which is however doubtful, would seem to

¹ In Minayeff, PGr. § 208.

² Also in Pkr., e.g. *ṭhāṇṇeti*; Pischel, § 551.

¹ On *hāpeti*=*hāvayati* see § 179. 4.

² Often wrongly written with *ṇ* through the attraction of *āṇāpeti* 'orders'.

³ See Pischel, § 552, for the corresponding forms in Pkr.

be derived from a Passive-stem. The form expected is *chijjāpessāmi*¹. With reference to § 137: *jīrāpeti* 'digests' JāCo. I. 419²⁰. With reference to § 138: *gāyāpeti* DhCo. III. 231¹⁴, *dāyāpeti* 'causes (crops) to be mowed' DhCo. III. 285¹ from root *dā* (*dyati*); *palāpeti* 'chases away' JāCo. II. 69²², DhCo. III. 97¹.—With reference to § 140: *hanāpeti* JāCo. I. 262²⁸; *sayāpeti* 'lays down' JāCo. I. 245¹², V. 461¹¹, Mhvs. 31. 55. With reference to § 142. 2: *nīdahāpeti* 'causes to lay down' JāCo. II. 38³, *saddahāpeti* JāCo. I. 294¹⁶, VI. 575⁵. With reference to § 144: *chindāpeti* JāCo. I. 438¹⁶, II. 104³, III. 179¹⁴; *bhindāpeti* JāCo. I. 290²²; *himsāpeti* PvCo. 123¹⁶. With reference to § 145: *jānāpeti* JāCo. I. 452²⁰, II. 21⁷. With reference to § 146: *gaṇhāpeti* JāCo. I. 264⁶, II. 105¹³. With reference to § 147: *suṇāpeti* DhCo. I. 206¹³. From the Desid. *tikicchati* (§ 183) is derived *tikicchāpeti* 'cause to be cured!' DhCo. I. 25¹³.

§ 182. The number of 2. Double-causatives too is very large. With reference to § 178. 1, 2: *kappāpeti* D. I. 49²², II. 189²⁷, JāCo. II. 96¹⁷, *chaddāpeti* JāCo. I. 357¹⁵; *vaḍḍhāpeti* JāCo. I. 455²⁸; *vissajjāpeti* JāCo. I. 294²⁸, II. 31⁶, Mhvs. 6. 43; *gāhāpeti* JāCo. I. 166¹⁹, II. 37¹²; *paṭiyādāpeti* D. II. 88¹⁴, 127⁵, JāCo. I. 453⁹; *adhivāsāpeti* JāCo. I. 254²²; *kārāpeti* Vin. I. 89¹⁸; *ohārāpeti* 'causes to decrease' Vin. I. 22¹²; *mārāpeti* JāCo. II. 417^{11,12}, Mhvs. 22. 19; *pūrāpeti* Mhvs. 35. 7. With reference to § 179: *chedāpeti* D. I. 52²², Mhvs. 35. 42; *sodhāpeti* JāCo. I. 305³, II. 19²⁷, Mhvs. 25. 5; *yojāpeti* D. II. 95¹⁸, 96³; *posāpeti* JāCo. I. 290¹⁴; *ārocāpeti* D. II. 127⁶, JāCo. I. 153⁵; *ghātāpeti* Vin. I. 277⁷; *laggāpeti* Mhvs. 33. 11. With reference to § 180: *ṭhapāpeti* JāCo. II. 20¹⁷, Mhvs. 36. 104; *ropāpeti* D. II. 179¹⁵, Smp. 341¹⁰, Mhvs. 34. 40. The form *catāpeti* 'causes to collect' Vin. IV. 250¹³ ff. is remarkable. Formally it is a double-causative from *cetebi*, but, as the meaning shows, it belongs to the root *ci* 'to collect'. The double-causative meaning has often become obscure in the forms reviewed above, but in some cases it is still quite clear. Thus, e.g., when in Vin. I. 49¹⁵ *vinodāpeti* occurs in the immediate vicinity of *vinodeti*, or when the simple Causative is derived from a basic transitive verb and through further suffixation becomes a double transitive, as in the case of *ṭhāpeti* and *ṭhapāpeti* 'erects' and 'causes to erect'.

¹ R. O. Franke, BB. 22. 220. But *nibbijjāpema* Sn. 448=S. I. 124⁸ and *nibbijjāpettha* S. I. 127¹⁷ (verse) are to be divided *nibbijjā-apema* (*apetha*), as Fanshöl (Sn. Wtb. p. 335) has already done following the Comm.

§ 183. Flexion of the Causative: for the Present-system cf. § 139; for the Future § 151 and 155; for the Aorist § 165. 2 and 168. 4. Passive of Causative § 176. 1.

9. Desiderative.

§ 184. The Desideratives of Pāli are stems derived from an older stage of the language¹. The construction of Desideratives is no longer a living motif in Pāli. Examples: *jigucchati* 'dislikes, loathes' Sn. 215, 958, Th2. 469, 471, D. I. 213²², Vin. I. 87¹, 88⁶, JāCo. I. 422^{20,32}=*jugupsate* from root *gup*; *jighacchati* 'wishes to eat' D. II. 266¹ (verse)=*jighātsati* from root *ghas* (*jighacchā* 'hunger' Dh. 203); *vicikicchati* 'hesitates' D. I. 106¹⁷, S. II. 17¹⁹=*vicikitsati* from root *cit*, but *tikicchati* 'treats (medically)' Vin. I. 71³⁶, JāCo. I. 485¹¹ and *tikicchā* 'medical treatment', *tekiccha* 'curable' (§ 41. 2); *jigimsati*, *jigīsati* 'wishes to attain, conquer' Sn. 700, Th1. 743, 1110=*jigīsati* from root *ji*²; *titikkhati* 'tolerates' Dh. 321, 399, Jā. III. 38⁵, S. I. 221²⁴ (verse)=*titikṣati* from root *tyaj*; *pivāsati* 'wishes to drink' (Kacc. III. 2. 3, Senart, p. 434)=*pipāsati* from root *pā*; *bubhukkhati* 'wishes to eat' (Kacc. III. 2. 3)=*bubhukṣate* from root *bhuj*; *vīmaṃsati* 'puts to test' M. I. 125¹⁶, JāCo. I. 279¹¹, Mhvs. 5. 258, 14. 16=*mīmāṃsati* (§ 46. 4) from root *man*; *vavakkhati* 'wishes to speak' D. II. 256⁹ (verse)=*vivakṣati* from root *vac*; *sussūsati*³ 'wishes to hear' D. I. 230¹³, M. III. 133², A. IV. 393²=*śuśrūṣate* from root *śru*. Weakened and shortened stems too are met with as in Skr.: *dicchati* 'wishes to give' S. I. 18²⁷ (verse)=*ditsati*, Pl. 3. *dicchare* S. I. 18³⁷, from root *dā*; *sikkhati* 'wishes to succeed, learns' (JPTS. 1909, p. 157)=*śikṣate* from root *śak*; perhaps also *siṃsati* 'wishes to go' Vv. 64. 7 f., 81. 18=(*si*)*siṃṣati* from root *sar*⁴. Skr. *icchati* and *ipsati* have coincided in Pāli *icchati*.—On the flexion cf. § 130. 6, 154. 4, 166 (end), 181. 1 (end).

10. Intensive.

§ 185. Also the Intensives of Pāli are derived from Skr. stems⁵. Of very frequent occurrence is *caṅkamati* 'walks up and down' Vin.

¹ Similarly in Pkr.; Pischel, § 555.

² According to Kacc. III. 2. 3 (Senart, p. 434) from root *har* (Skr. *jihirṣati*).

³ The spelling *sussūyati* M. III. 221⁸ etc. is very probably wrong.

⁴ But (*pacc*)*āsiṃsati* is derived from Skr. *śams*.

⁵ For Prākṛit see Pischel, § 556.

I. 15²⁵, 87¹³, D. I. 89¹⁹, Sn. p. 101, 112 = *caṅkramate* from root *kram*. Cf. further *daddallati* 'lights up, sparkles' S. I. 127¹⁸ (verse), D. II. 258⁷ (verse) = *jājvalyate* (§ 41. 2) from root *jval*; *lālappati* 'chatters' Sn. 580, Jā. III. 217¹⁰, Mhvs. 32. 68 (*lālappita* 'conversation' Jā. VI. 498¹⁷) = *lālapyate* from root *lap*. The substantive *loluppa* 'desire' Jā. I. 429²⁷, JāCo. I. 340²⁵ (cf. Skr. *lolupa* 'desirous') is derived from a root *lup*. Cf. also *kākacchati* JāCo. I. 61²⁴, 160²⁸, 318², Milp. 85²², probably meaning 'talks (in sleep)' from the verb *kathayati*. Sometimes the stem in Pāli ends in *a* as against *ya* in Skr.: *jaṅgamati* against *jaṅgamyate* from root *gam* 'to go', *caṅcalati* against *caṅcalyate* from root *cal* 'to move'², *momuhati* Sn. 841 (besides the Adj. *momuha* § 37) as against *momuhyate* from root *muh* 'to lose control over one's own mind'. On *jāgarati*, *jaggati* = *jāgati* see § 142. 4.—For the flexion of Intensives cf. § 130. 6, 154. 4, 166 (end).

11. Denominative.

§ 186. The number of Denominatives with the formantic element *āya* is very large: 1. From Adjectives in *a*: *cirāyati* 'hesitates' JāCo. I. 426³⁰, III. 498⁴, VI. 521¹¹ = *cirāyati*, -te; *dandhāyati* 'is slow' JāCo. III. 141¹⁰ from *dandha* (p. 84, foot-note 1); *piyāyati* 'loves' Th2. 285, JāCo. II. 27²³, 133¹⁴ from Skr. *priya*; *maccharāyati* 'is jealous' JāCo. III. 158², VI. 334¹³ from Skr. *matsara*; *sukhāyati* 'is happy' JāCo. II. 31⁴ = *sukhāyate*.—2. From Substantives in *a*: *kukkuccāyati* 'feels remorse' Vin. I. 191³², JāCo. II. 15¹² from *kukkucca*; *dhūpāyati* 'spits forth smoke' Vin. I. 180²⁷, S. I. 169⁷, DhCo. III. 244⁴ = *dhūpāyati*; *dhūmāyati* 'smokes' M. III. 184¹³, Dpvs. 15. 67 = *dhūmāyati*, -te; *mahāyati* 'honours by a festival' Jā. IV. 236² from *maha*; *rahāyati* 'wishes to be alone' M. II. 119²⁹ from *raha(s)*; *verāyati* 'rages' Dpvs. 15. 67; *saddāyati* 'makes noise' Ud. 61⁶⁷, Milp. 258²⁸, 259¹, JāCo. III. 288² = *śabdāyate*; *sārājāyati* 'is embarrassed' S. III. 92³¹ from *sārājja*. In Kacc. III. 2. 4 (Senart, p. 434), *pabbatāyati* 'he is like a mountain' from *pabbata* and III.2.24 (Senart, p.442) *samuddāyati* 'resembles the ocean' from *samudda*. Anomalous is the case of *harāyati* 'feels shame' Vin. I. 87¹, 88⁵, D. I. 213²² from *hīri* = *hri*.—3. From a pronominal form: *mamāyati* 'loves, worships' Th1. 1150, DhCo. I. 11¹⁰ (verse), Mhvs. 20. 4 = *mamāyate*.—4. Onomatopoeic expressions³

¹ Cf. the var. lec. of the text: *lālapatam*.

² E. Kuhn, Beitr. p. 118; E. Müller, PGr. p. 122.

³ Merri-, JITS. 1884, p. 106 f. These constructions are found in large numbers also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 558.

are quite numerous: *kiṇāyati* 'rings' Jā. III. 315⁹ (Comm. *kiṇi*, *kiṇāyati*); *gaggarāyati* 'gurgles' Milp. 3⁷ from Skr. *gargara*; *gaḷāyati* 'trickles' Th1. 189, D. II. 131⁹, S. I. 106²¹; *ghurughurāyati* 'snores' JāCo. III. 538²¹ = *ghuraghurāyate*; *cicciṭāyati* or *ciṭciṭāyati* (§ 20) 'rustles'; *taṭataṭāyati* '(voice) shakes (with anger)' JāCo. I. 347¹², VvCo. 121¹⁰; *tintiṇāyati* 'sighs, groans' JāCo. I. 244³, III. 225⁴; *daddabhāyati* 'crackles' Jā. III. 77¹⁹; *dhamadhamāyati* 'bums, roars' Milp. 117²¹; —5. Here are to be included also forms like *uyghāyanti* 'they learn' Sn. 791, which is connected with Ved. *grbhayati*; *phusāyati* 'touches' (besides *phusati*) S. I. 104²², 106¹⁴; *pacatāyati* 'shakes the head (in sleep)' Th1. 200, JāCo. I. 384²; *ocināyati* 'turns back' Jā. VI. 4¹⁹; *patāyanti* 'go out of' Jā. III. 283¹⁶ (Comm. *nikkhamanti*); perhaps also *saṃkasāyati* 'accommodates oneself to' S. I. 202²³, A. I. 69¹⁰ (S. II. 277¹² *saṃkāsāyati*).

§ 187. Denominatives with the formantic element *aya* (contracted to *e*) or *āpaya* (contracted to *āpe*), after the manner of the causatives: 1. With *aya* (*e*): *gopayati*, -eti 'protects' Dh. 315, DhCo. III. 488^{9,10} = *gopayati*, -te; *vijaṭeti* 'unravels' Milp. 3¹⁷ from *jaṭā*; *tireti* 'leads to the goal' Ud. 13⁵, Vin. III. 12³², D. II. 341⁹, JāCo. III. 292²⁰ = *tirayati*; *theneti* 'steals' JāCo. II. 410¹⁰, III. 18²⁷ = *stenayati*; *thometi* 'praises' VvCo. 102²¹ = *stomayati*; *dhūmayati* 'smokes' Smp. 315¹⁵ besides *dhūmāyati*; *patthayati*, -eti 'prays for' Th1. 51, Th2Co. 38²⁸ = *prārthayate*; (*saṃ*)*piṇḍeti* 'heaps up, collects' JāCo. I. 230²⁵, DhCo. 171¹⁹, Mhvs. 36. 108 = *piṇḍayati*; *pihayati*, -eti 'desires' Dh. 94, Th1. 62 etc. = *sprhayati*; *baleti* 'strengthens' Jā. III. 225¹⁴ = *balayati*; *bhuseti* 'increases' Jā. V. 218²⁸ (Comm. *bhusaṃ karoti*, *vaḍḍheti*), Skr. *bhṛśāyate*; *maggayati* 'pursues' Th2. 384 from *magga*; *mantayati*, -eti 'takes counsel' A. I. 199¹⁶ (verse), Vin. II. 299¹¹, Mhvs. 4. 20 and *āmanteti* 'invites, demands' Th1. 34, D. I. 88¹², II. 209¹⁵, Vin. I. 55³¹ = *āmantrayati*; *yanleti* 'hurls' JāCo. I. 418¹⁴ = *yantrayati*; *saṃgāmeti* 'fights' Iv. 75¹⁶, S. I. 83², JāCo. II. 11⁴, V. 417¹⁷; *samodhāneti* 'connects' JāCo. I. 9³⁶, 106⁷ from *samo-dhāna*; *sākaccheti* 'talks with somebody' (JPTS. 1909, p. 137) from *sākacchā*; *sukheti* 'makes happy' D. I. 51¹⁵ = *sukhayati*².—2. With *āpaya* (*āpe*): *ussukkāpeti* 'exerts himself' Th2Co. 5³⁰, VvCo. 95¹²

¹ Whitney, Ind. Gr. § 1066 b.

² Further examples in Kacc. III.2. 8 (Senart, p. 437): *atihatthayati* 'covers the distance on the back of an elephant', *aparīṇayati* 'accompanies with the lute', *dalhayati* 'makes firm', *visuddhayati* 'becomes purified'.

besides *ussukhati* from *ussukka* *muramurāpeti* (onomatopoetic) 'crackles' JāCo. III. 134²⁴; *opuñjāpeti* 'heaps up with something' Vin. III. 16¹⁹ from *puñja*, Skr. *puñjayati*. Causative meaning is quite clear in *āmāntāpeti* 'causes to call' D. I. 134³⁰ and in *sukhāpeti* 'makes happy', *dukkhāpeti* 'makes unhappy' D. II. 202¹², Milp. 79¹⁰.

§ 188. Denominatives 1. with the stem-vowel *a*: *atricchati* 'desires this and that' Jā. I. 414⁶, III. 207¹⁵ from *atricchā*; *usūyati*, *usūyyati* 'is jealous' from *usūyā* (§ 16. 1 b) = *asūyati*; *ussukhati* 'takes interest in' D. I. 230²¹ from *ussukka*; *paripañhati* 'questions' M. I. 223³³, A. V. 16² from *pañha*; *vijjotalati* 'sparkles' M. I. 86³¹, 87¹; *sajjhāyati* 'recites' Milp. 10¹⁰, JāCo. I. 435²³ from *sajjhāya* = *svādhyāya* (whence the Causative *sajjhāpayati*, -*peti* Jā. III. 28²¹, JāCo. III. 29⁶ and *sajjhāyāpeti* Milp. 10⁸). Further *tintināyati* JāCo. I. 243⁶ besides *tintināyati* (§ 186. 4), *dandhati* Jā. III. 141² besides *dandhāyati* (§ 186. 1), *dhūpati* Mhvs. 12. 14 besides *dhūpāyati* (§ 186. 2), *sārajati* A. IV. 359⁸ besides *sārajāyati* (§ 186. 2).—2. With the stem in *ya*: from substantives in *ā*: *karuṇāyati* 'takes pity' VvCo. 100⁶ from *karuṇā* (or according to § 186. 1 from *karuṇa*) = *karuṇāyate*; *mettāyati* 'acts like a friend' JāCo. I. 365¹⁷ from *mettā* (or directly from the adj. *metta*). From a substantive in *i*: *vyādhiyati* 'becomes ill' A. II. 172⁷. Y becomes *v* after *u* in *kaṇḍuvati* (§ 46. 1) = *kaṇḍūyati*; it is assimilated to the preceding consonant in: *tapassati* 'practises austerities' DhCo. I. 53³ = *tapasyati*; *namassati* 'makes obeisance' = *namasyati*.—3. With stems in *īya*: *aṭṭiyati* 'suffers' S. I. 131¹² (verse), Vin. I. 86³⁶ from *aṭṭa* = *ārta*; *paṭiseniyati* 'behaves like an enemy' Sn. 390 from *paṭisenā* = *pratisenā* 'enemy army' (SBE. X. 2, p. 64). Also in Kacc. III. 2. 5 and 6 (Senart, p. 435): *puttiyati* 'treats like a son', *pattiyati* 'desires an alms-bowl for himself', *dhanīyati* 'desires money' etc.

§ 189. For the flexion of Denominatives see 1. Present-system: § 136. 4, 138 (at the end), 139; 2. Future: § 151. 3, 154. 3, 155 (at the end); 3. Aorist: § 165. 2, 168. 3 and 4.

12. Verbal Nouns.

1. Participles of the Present and the Future—Active.

§ 190. The Present Participles in *-nt(a)*—flexion § 97—are derived from multifarious Present-stems¹. Examples: With

¹ I give the stem-forms *-nt* and *-nta* respectively according to the passages quoted. On the feminine in *-nti* cf. p. 138, foot note 2.

reference to § 130: *vasant(a)* Sn. 43, Jā. III. 396⁵, JāCo. III. 190¹⁷; *jīvant* Sn. 427, Th1. 44; *khādanta* JāCo. III. 276²⁵; *carant(a)* Dh. 61, Sn. 89, 1079, JāCo. I. 152⁹; II. 15²⁴. From Desiderative stem: *jigucchanta* JāCo. I. 422³²; *vicikicchanta* Nett. 11²⁷; *tikicchanta* S. I. 162³³ (verse). From Intensive stem: *caṅkamanta* Vin. I. 133²³.—With reference to § 131: *jinant* S. I. 116¹⁹; *bhavant* (§ 98. 3); *pahanta* 'sufficing' DhCo. III. 137¹¹; *abhisambhanta* Th1. 351; *a-sambhanta* Sn. 396.—With reference to § 132: *pivant(a)* Dh. 205, DhCo. III. 269⁵, JāCo. I. 460¹²; *tiṭṭhant* Sn. 151, 1092 and *thahanta* Vin. I. 9⁶.—With reference to § 133: *gacchant(a)* Sn. 579, 960, JāCo. II. 39²⁸ etc.—With reference to § 134: *phusant* Iv. 68⁴ (verse); *supanta* Vin. I. 15¹⁰.—With reference to § 135: *icchant* Th1. 167; *muñcant* Sn. 791; *vilimpanta* JāCo. III. 277⁷.—With reference to § 136 and 137: *nuccant(a)* Jā. VI. 497¹¹⁵; *sussanta* JāCo. I. 503³, II. 424¹⁵; *passant(a)* Sn. 837, M. I. 64⁹, JāCo. I. 168². From Passive stems with passive meaning: *muccanta* JāCo. I. 118⁸ (read *nalāṭato sede muccante*); *khajjant* 'one who is being devoured' Th1. 315; *yāciyanta* 'he who is being implored' Mhvs. 7. 14; *vāriyanta* 'he who is being dissuaded' Mhvs. 34. 86. From Denominative stem (§ 188. 2): *namassanta* D. II. 208¹⁶ (verse).—With reference to § 138: *jhāyant(a)* 'meditating' Th1. 85, Dh. 395, Vin. I. 2³ (verse), M. II. 105²⁰ (verse); *upavāyanta* Th1. 544. From Denominative stem (§ 186. 1): *cirāyanta* JāCo. VI. 521¹¹, *dhūmāyanta* Mhvs. 25. 31.—With reference to § 139: *nandayanta* 'gladdening', *socayanta* 'depressing' Milp. 226²⁶; *bhāvayant* Th1. 166; *nivārayant* Th1. 730 f.; *viheṭṭhayanta* 'injuring' Dh. 184; *pācenta* D. I. 52³¹; *kārenta* JāCo. I. 107²¹; *dāpenta* D. I. 52³³; *ghātenta* D. I. 52³⁰.—With reference to § 140: *hanant(a)* Jā. II. 407¹, D. I. 52³⁰, JāCo. II. 407⁸; *paccakkhant* (Nom. Sg. -*akkham*) Th1. 407 (root *khyā*); *enta* (root *i*) JāCo. VI. 365⁶; *sayant(a)* Sn. 193, Jā. VI. 510¹¹.—With reference to § 141: *sant(a)* see § 98.2.—With reference to § 142 and 143: *samādahant* S. V. 312¹¹; *saddahanta* JāCo. I. 222⁵; *jāgarant* Dh. 39 and *jaggant* S. I. 111² (verse); *dadant* Sn. 187, Vv. 67. 5, D. II. 136²² (verse), *dadanta* Vv. 83. 13, D. I. 52³³, VvCo. 294¹⁸ and *denta* PvCo. 11⁸, JāCo. I. 265².—With reference to § 144-148: *bhuñjanta* JāCo. III. 277¹¹; *bhindanta* Mhvs. 5. 185; *jānant* Sn. 320, 508, Dh. 384, M. I. 64⁹, Milp. 48²¹ and *jānanta* JāCo. I. 223³, II. 128⁵; *gaṇhanta* JāCo. III. 52¹⁵, 275¹³; *vicinanta* JāCo. III. 188¹²; *suṇanta* Sn. 1023 and (according to Cl. I) *savant* Jā. III. 244²²; *sakkanta* Milp. 27²⁵, JāCo. II. 26¹⁶; *kubbant* Th1. 323 f., Dh. 51,

Jā. III. 26²⁴ (=kurvant), karont (Sg. Gen. karoto, Pl. Gen. karotam, § 97. 1), karonta JāCo. I. 98¹¹, II. 109²⁴, III. 188²¹, DhCo. III. 123¹¹ (the usual form in post-canonical prose) and karant Th1. 146.

§ 191. In every period of the language the Present Participles in -māna, even from non-medial verbs, are found in very large numbers, often along with the Participle in -nt. With reference to § 130: vasamāna JāCo. I. 291¹³; labhamāna Sn. 924, Jā. II. 106²; jivamāna JāCo. I. 307¹⁸; caramāna Sn. 413, D. I. 87³. From Desiderative-stem: sussūsamāna Sn. 383. From Intensive-stem: jāgarāmāna Dh. 226; daddallamāna S. I. 127¹⁸ (verse). From Denominative-stem (§ 188. 1): sārājamāna A. IV. 359⁸.—With reference to § 131-135: an-abhisambhūnamāna D. I. 101^{3,11}; tiṭṭhamāna JāCo. I. 52²⁷; gacchamāna JāCo. IV. 3³; samphusamāna Sn. 671.—With reference to § 136: frequently from Passives (cf. § 175 ff.): diyyamāna DhCo. III. 191¹² (=diyamāna); hiyyamāna (root hā) Th1. 114; nīyamāna S. I. 127⁸ (verse); kayiramāna Vin. II. 289¹⁷, D. II. 103¹⁰; anubhīramāna M. III. 123²⁰; vuccamāna Vin. I. 60², III. 221²; vijjamāna JāCo. I. 214⁴, III. 127⁶; bhaññamāna Vin. I. 11³³, 70²¹, D. I. 46²⁹; tappamāna Th1. 32; gayhamāna DhCo. 18¹⁵ (=gṛhyamāna); vuyhamāna Th1. 88, Vin. I. 33¹⁵, S. IV. 179⁹; ḍayhamāna Th1. 39, Dh. 371; desiyamāna Vin. I. 17²; posiyamāna JāCo. I. 492¹²; sārīyamāna Vin. III. 221³⁴; vārīyamāna JāCo. IV. 2²²; dassiyamāna D. II. 124¹⁰; pūjiyamāna Bodh. 141¹⁰; vuttthāpiyamāna A. I. 139²¹; pucchīyamāna DhCo. I. 10¹⁰; yāciyamāna JāCo. IV. 138²⁷; even from a double Passive: -chijjiyamāna (§ 176. 2 at the end). From Denominative-stem (§ 188. 2, 3): aṭṭiyamāna Vin. II. 292¹⁷, JāCo. I. 292¹²; namassamāna Vin. I. 3²⁵.—With reference to § 137-138: jīramāna Th1. 32 or jīyamāna M. III. 246²²; (=jīryamāna); miyyamāna M. III. 246²²; jhāyamāna 'burning' Ud. 93³. From Denominative-stem (§ 186. 1): sukhāyamāna JāCo. II. 31⁴.—With reference to § 139: Only from uncontracted stems: sārāyamāna JāCo. I. 50¹, kārayamāna JāCo. I. 149¹⁶ etc. From Denominative-stem (§ 187. 1.): patthayamāna JāCo. I. 279²⁰.—With reference to § 140 and 142 f.: sayamāna Th1. 95 and semāna Jā. I. 180¹, D. II. 24³, A. I. 139²¹; saṇḍahamāna DhCo. 113²; dadamāna S. I. 19² (verse), JāCo. II. 154²² (Vedic dādamāna).—With reference to § 144-148: bhuñjamāna Th1. 12, Sn. 240; jānamāna Sn. 1064, JāCo. I. 168⁷; parigaṇhamāna JāCo. II. 2²³; añhamāna 'eating' Sn. 239 f. (from *añhāna=asñāna); suṇamāna JāCo. III. 215¹⁷, DhCo. III. 156³; kubbamāna Sn. 897

and kurumāna JāCo. I. 291¹³, Dpvs. 9. 17.—The suffix -māna has been pleonastically added to Past Participles in paduṭṭhamāna DhCo. I. 179⁹=paduṭṭha; vibhātumāna DhCo. I. 165¹¹=vibhāta, aladdhamāna Rasav. I. 35¹⁰=aladdha. These are constructions of later age.

§ 192. Present Participles in -āna¹ are rarer. They belong to the Gāthā-language; occasionally some forms may be found also in the canonical prose. Examples are: esāna 'seeking, desiring' Dh. 131 (Skr. eṣamāna); abhisambudhāna 'attaining the highest knowledge' Dh. 46; an-uṭṭhakāna 'not getting up' Dh. 280; a-heṭṭhāyāna 'not injuring' S. IV. 179³ (verse); patthayāna 'begging for' Sn. 976, Vv. 84. 7; sayāna 'lying' Jā. III. 95¹⁷, D. I. 90¹³ (=sayāna); saddahāna 'faithful' S. I. 20²⁵ (verse) and samādahāna S. I. 169¹⁶ (verse) (=dadhāna); kubbāna 'making' Dh. 217 (=kurvāna) and a-samkharāna S. I. 126²⁶ (verse), purekkharāna Sn. 910. From a Passive-stem: paripucchīyāna 'interrogated' Sn. 696. The root ās 'to sit' has āsīna Dh. 227, 386, Jā. I. 363¹², 390¹², III. 95¹⁷, D. II. 212²¹ (verse) as in Skr. The form is however archaic.

§ 193. Very rare is the construction of Future Participle in -nt from the futural stem. Thus Sg. Acc. marissam² (cf. § 97. 2) Jā. III. 214¹¹ for marissantam = marissyantam (Comm. yo idāni marissati tam); paccessam 'one who will return' Vin. I. 255²⁴ (root i + prati).

2. Participles of the Preterite.

§ 194. The Past Participle in -ta has mostly a passive meaning in the case of transitive verbs, and an active meaning in the case of intransitive verbs. There are numerous forms of historical origin. Thus from roots in ṛ, ṛ: ita 'gcne' (samita, atita, peta etc.), jita, nita as in Skr.; suta=śruta; bhūta=bhūta. As there is suta from supāti, so there is pariyāputa D. III. 203⁶ from pariyāpupāti 'learns'. From roots in ā: nāta=jñāta, sināta Jā. V. 330³, M. I. 39¹=snāta; gita 'sung' D. I. 99¹¹, JāCo. III. 61²⁵=gita; ṭhita=sthita; hita (ohita, pihita, vihita etc.)=hita; atta 'seized' in attadaṇḍa Dh. 406=ātta (root dā with ā).—Roots in r: kata=kṛta, mata=mṛta; saṁsita 'one who has wandered about (in the existences)' Sn. 730, D. II. 91² (verse)=saṁsṛta; saṁvuta 'restricted'=saṁvṛta; nibbuta 'released'

¹ In Pkr. these Participles are quite rare; Pischel, § 562 (at the end).

² E. Müller, PGr. p. 123 quotes from Dāṭhāvs. 8. 80 the form karissam. It is, however, clearly the 1. Sg.=karissāmi. The Sgh. paraphrase has keremi. On the Part. Future Active in Pkr. see Pischel, § 560.

Dh. 406, 414, Th1. 79, 96, Vin. I. 8²¹ (verse) = *nirvṛta*¹; *hata* = *hṛta*; *atṭa* (§ 64) = *ārta* (root *ar* with *ā*). Also from root *star* 'to stretch out' we have *atthata*, *saṁthata*, *vitthata* as against Skr. *stirṇa*.—Roots in nasal: *hata*, *mata*, *tata*; *nata*, *gata*; *nikhāta* Sn. 28, Jā. III. 24²⁸, D. II. 171¹ as also in Skr. Similarly *santa* 'quieted' = *śānta* (root *śam*); *santa* 'tired' = *śrānta*; *kanta* 'dear, charming' = *kānta*; *nikkhanta* 'gone out', *pakkanta* etc. = *krānta*; *jāta* 'born, originated' from *jan*.—Roots in surds and s-nants: *sitta* Th1. 110, JāCo. III. 144¹ = *sikta*; *vutta* = *ukta*, *durutta* = *durukta*; *bhutta* = *bhukta*; *yutta* = *yukta*; *puṭṭha* 'interrogated' = *prṣṭa*; *yitṭha* 'sacrificed' Jā. VI. 522⁸, M. I. 82¹⁵, A. II. 44⁸ (verse) = *iṣṭa* (root *yaj*); *saṁsaṭṭha* = *-sṛṣṭa* (root *sarj*), *suddha* 'purified' = *śuddha*; *khitta* 'hurled' = *kṣipta*; *vutta* 'sown' JāCo. I. 340¹⁹, III. 12²⁰ = *upta*; *sutta* 'one who has slept' Dh. 29, Th1. 22 etc. = *supta*. On *vatta*, *vaṭṭa* = *vṛtta*² see § 64. 1.—Roots in aspirates: *duddha* 'milked' Sn. 18 = *dugdha*; *siniddha* 'oily, smooth' Th2Co. 139¹⁸, JāCo. I. 89²³ (verse), 481¹ = *snigdha*; *daḍḍha* (§ 42. 3) = *dagdha*; *vuddha*, *vuddha* etc. (§ 64) = *vṛddha*; *laddha* 'attained' = *labdha*; *luddha* 'eager' Iv. 1¹⁰ (verse) = *lubdha*.—Roots in sibilants: *diṭṭha* = *dṛṣṭa*; *phuṭṭha* 'touched' = *sprṣṭa*; *naṭṭha* 'destroyed' = *naṣṭa*; *kaṭṭha* 'ploughed' S. I. 173³ (verse) = *kṛṣṭa*; *saṭṭha* 'taught, commanded' Jā. II. 298²³, III. 3²⁴ = *śāsta*; *saṁlatta* 'frightened' Jā. III. 77²⁵ = *-trasta*.—Roots in *h* = Indo-Iranian *ṣh*: *vūḷha* (§ 35) = *ūḍha*; *mūḷha* 'foolish' Iv. 2¹⁶ (verse) = *mūḍha*; *saṁyūḷha* (*saññūḷha*) 'spoken, composed' D. II. 267¹⁹, M. I. 386³³ (*saṁvūḷha* DCo. I. 38⁸) = *saṁ-ūḍha* (root *ūh*); *abbūḷha* 'torn out' Sn. 593, 779, D. II. 283²⁷, M. I. 139¹⁷ from *abbahati* = *ā-brhati*.

§ 195. Past Participles in *-ita* too have been handed down in large numbers in historical forms. Examples: *patita*, *carita*; *khāḍita*, *saṁdhāvita* D. II. 90¹⁴ etc., as in Skr.; *sayita* 'laid down to rest' D. II. 353⁸, JāCo. I. 338²⁴, III. 33¹⁸ = *śayita*; *paritasita* 'thirsty' Milp. 253²⁶ = *-tṛṣṭa* (root *tarṣ*); *vusita* Th1. 258, D. II. 206¹⁰ (verse) (besides *vuttha* Jā. I. 183²² etc.) = *uṣita* from root *vas* 'to dwell'; *gaḥita* = *grhita*. Often from Causatives: *dassita* = *darṣita*; *pesita* = *preṣita*; *kārita*, *codita*, *dāpita* as in Skr.; *addita* 'pained' Th2. 77, 328 = *ardita*³.

¹ But the users of the language felt that (*pari*)*mibbata* was the Past Participle of (*pari*)*mibbāyati*.

² Instead of *kanta* 'spun' M. III. 253⁹ I should like to read *katta* = *kṛtta*.

³ From the Causative of root *jān* we have *ñatta* Dh. 72 (cf. SBE. X 1, p. 22, note); *āṇatta* 'ordered' Dpvs. 6. 75, Mhvs. 5. 183, 10. 1; *paññatta* 'declared, fixed legally' Vin. I. 83²³, D. II. 74⁸ etc. = *jñāpta*, *ājñāpta*, *prajñāpta*.

Similarly from Desideratives: *jighacchita* 'hungry' M. III. 186², DhCo. III. 263¹³ = *jighatsita*; *jigucchita* 'scared' Mhvs. 6. 3 = *jugupsita*. From Intensives: *caṅkamita* Mhvs. 15. 208 = *caṅkramita*. From Denominatives, § 186: *cirāyita* DhCo. III. 305¹, *dhūpāyita* Th1. 448, *mamāyita* DhCo. I. 11¹⁰ (verse) as in Skr. With reference to § 187: *puṭṭhita* JāCo. I. 408²⁶, II. 36¹⁶, DhCo. I. 112²⁶ = *prārthita*; *mantita* Th1. 9, M. II. 105²¹ (verse) = *mantrita*; *dukkhita* Th2. 29 = *duḥkhita*.

§ 196. The type of Past Participle in *-ita* has moreover been very productive for the reason that new forms were evolved after it from every kind of Present stem¹. They are met with in every period of the language. With reference to § 130-133: *kilamita* 'tired' JāCo. III. 36²⁶ (besides *kilanta* = *klānta*); *saṁtasita* (root *tras*) Milp. 92² (besides *-tatta*); *vasita* 'inhabited' Mhvs. 20. 14, 16 (besides *vusita* and *vuttha* § 195); *āharita* S. IV. 59²³, 60³ (besides *āhaṭa* § 194); *saṁsarita* Th2. 496, D. II. 90¹⁴ (besides *saṁsita* § 194); *jinita* JāCo. II. 251²⁰ (besides *jita*); *gacchita* Th2Co. 126¹¹ (as explanation of *gata*).—With reference to § 134-135: *phusita* Th2. 158 (besides *phuṭṭha*); *pucchita* JāCo. II. 9¹⁸, Mhvs. 20. 8 (besides *puṭṭha*); *supita*, Sn. 331, S. I. 198⁷ (verse) (besides *sutta*); *icchita* Th2. 46, D. I. 120¹, DhCo. IV. 5⁹, Mhvs. 7. 22 (besides *iṭṭha*); *saṁpaṭicchita* DhCo. III. 439³; *pamuñcita* Vv. 53. 8 (or *pamuccita* VvCo. 237¹¹?).—With reference to § 136-138: *gijjhita* 'desired' Th2. 152; *saṁāpajjita* D. II. 109²⁷ (besides *saṁāpanna*), *maññita* M. III. 246¹², S. IV. 21³², 22³. Even *chijjita* Jā. III. 389¹⁷ from the Passive-stem *chijja-* (Comm. *chinna*); *vāyita* 'woven' M. III. 253⁹ (besides *vāta*); *gāyita* 'sung' DhCo. III. 233¹⁷ (besides *gīta*).—With reference to § 142-145: *jahita* JāCo. III. 32³⁴; *suddahita* M. II. 170³⁰; *paṭijaggita* DhCo. III. 138¹⁹; *saṁjānita* in the abstract noun *saṁjānitatta* Dhs. 4 (in elucidation of *saṁñā*).—Also *khādayita* 'fed' Vin. I. 278¹² (Caus. of *khād*), *patthayita* 'implored' Jā. III. 218²⁵ (Comm. *patthita*).

§ 197. Many Past Participles are formed also with the suffix *-na* as in Skr. Thus from roots in *ḍ*: *chinna*, *bhinna*, *-panna*, *-sanna* (but *nisinna* = *niṣaṇṇa*); *pakkhanna* 'fallen into something' Th1. 95, 258, 342 = *praskanna*; *tunna* 'goaded' Th2. 162 and *nunna* 'pushed, propelled' A. II. 41¹⁸, JāCo. VI. 527²⁰, Mhvs. 34. 60, as in Skr. Also *ruṇṇa* 'bemoaning' Jā. VI. 525⁴, 'wail, lamentation' Th1. 554, A. I. 261² (besides *roṇṇa* Th1. 555) as against Skr. *rudita* (root *rud*).²—

¹ Analogous constructions from the Present-stem also in Pkr., Pischel, § 565.

² Also Pkr. Māh. *ruṇṇa*; Pischel, PkrGr. § 566.

Further from certain roots in *ā*, *i*, *ū*: *hīna* (JPTS. 1907. 163) from root *hā*, *sīna* 'frozen' M. I. 79²⁹ (verse), Milp. 117¹⁸ = *sīna* (root *śyā*); *līna* (*a-līna* 'unattached, passionless' Dh. 245, Sn. 68, 717, *nilīna* 'concealed' Vin. II. 35⁴, JāCo. III. 26⁴, *patisallīna* 'withdrawn' Vin. I. 4³³ etc.) = *līna* (root *lī*); *vikkhīna* 'destroyed' Th2. 22 = *vikṣīna*; *lūna* 'cut off' Th2. 107 = *lūna*.—From certain roots in *r*: *jīṇṇa*, *tiṇṇa*, *pūṇṇa* = *ṇṇa*, *tīṇṇa*, *pūrṇa*. Also *patthiṇṇa* 'spread out' Vin. I. 286³⁴ = *prastīṇa* (besides *patthata* § 194), as well as *ciṇṇa* 'done, performed' Sn. 181 f., Vin. II. 39¹⁵, JāCo. I. 300⁶ (*āciṇṇa* 'done, customary' M. I. 372¹⁰ etc., *pariciṇṇa* Th1. 178, M. III. 264²³) besides *carita* as Skr. *cirṇa* and *carita*.—From some roots in *j* and *g*: (*saṃ*)*bhagga* 'broken' Dh. 154, Th1. 184, S. I. 123²⁸ = *bhagna*; *nimugga* 'drowned' (§ 18) Vin. I. 6³¹, D. I. 75¹⁷, II. 324⁵, JāCo. III. 47¹ = *nimagna* (root *majj*); *saṃvigga* 'disturbed, anxious' D. I. 50¹, S. IV. 290³⁰, JāCo. I. 59¹⁰, *ubbigga* Jā. I. 486¹⁰, JāCo. I. 503¹³ = *vigna* (root *vij*); *olagga* 'bound fast' Th1. 356 = *avalagna*.—The root *dā* 'to give' has *dinna* = Pkr. *diṇṇa*, *dinna*¹ against Skr. *datta* (this, e.g., in *dattūpajīvin* 'one who lives on what he receives as charity' DhCo. IV. 99¹⁸ as well as in proper names like *Brahmadatta*, as also in *atta* § 194).—Finally, there is the dialectal form *paṭimukka* 'bound down' Th2. 500, S. IV. 91²³, 92¹ (opposite of *ummukka* S. IV. 92¹) as against Skr. *pratimukta*².

§ 198. Past Participle Active. 1. The meagre traces of the Participle in *-vas* have been discussed in § 100.—2. We do not find any large number of Participles formed by affixing *-vant* to Participles in *-ta*. Thus *vusitavant* 'he who has lived' in the transferred sense 'perfect, complete', Sg. Nom. *-vā* Sn. 514, Iv. 96¹⁴, M. I. 4²³, D. I. 90²⁰, Pl. Gen. *-vataṃ* D. II. 223¹⁹, 229¹³; *bhuttavant* 'he who has enjoyed' Sg. Gen. *-vato* VvCo. 244⁶. In Kacc. IV. 2. 6 (Senart, p. 483) we have moreover *hutavā*. Of analogous construction is the Sg. Nom. *ādinnavā* 'he who has seized, utilised'³ Mhvs. 7. 42.—3. The Participles in *-tāvin* (flexion according to § 95) are an innovation of Pāli: *bhuttāvin* 'he who has eaten', Sg. Acc. *-vim* D. I. 109³⁵, 227⁴, Gen. *-vissa* D. II. 195³²; *vijitāvin* 'he who has been victorious', Sg. Nom. *-vī* Th1. 5 ff., S. I. 110⁸ (verse), D. I. 88³⁴,

¹ Kieckers, IF. 32. 88 ff.

² As var. lec. to *mudta* we have *mukka* in M. III. 61⁴⁵. The corresponding form in Pkr. is *mukka*; Pischel, § 566.

³ D. Andersen, PR. 112³¹ (Pgl. *sub voce*) reads *ādinnavā* 'he who has torn asunder', Skr. *dirṇa* from root *dar*.

Acc. *-vinam* Dh. 422, Pl. Gen. *-vinam* A. III. 151²⁶; *katāvin* 'expert', Sg. Nom. *-vī* M. II. 69⁷; *kīlītāvin* 'he who has played', Sg. Nom. *a-nikīlītāvī* S. I. 9⁶, Pl. Nom. *-vino* S. IV. 110²⁷; *saṃitāvin* 'he who has come to rest', Sg. Nom. *-vī* S. I. 188⁴ (verse); *sutāvin* 'he who has heard and learnt, learned', Pl. Nom. *a-ssutāvino* Th1. 95⁵.

3. Participles of Future—Passive.

§ 199. Of Future Passive Participles those in *-tabba*¹ = *-tavya* are the most numerous. 1. The following are some of the historical forms: *dātabba* 'that which has to be given' Vin. I. 46⁶, JāCo. III. 52² = *dātavya*, *pahātabba* Sn. 558, M. I. 7¹¹ (root *hā* 'to forsake') = *-hātavya*; *saddhātabba* JāCo. II. 37²⁵ = *śraddhātavya*; *paccuḥhātabba* 'he who is to be greeted by standing up' M. III. 205¹⁷ = *-sthātavya*; *nettabba* = *netavya*; *sotabba* = *śrotavya*; *gantabba* Vin. I. 46¹⁹ = *gantavya*; *vaṭṭhabba* Mhvs. 3. 12 (root *vas* 'to live') = *vastavya*; *daḥḥhabba* PvCo. 10¹⁸ (root *darś* 'to see') = *draṣṭavya*; *kaṭṭhabba* Dh. 53, JāCo. I. 453²² and (§ 6. 1) *kātabba* Vin. I. 47²⁰, JāCo. II. 112¹⁵ = *kartavya*; *viḥātabba* (from *viharati*) M. III. 294²⁷ = *-hartavya*. Similarly also forms with *i*: *bhavitabba* JāCo. I. 440⁴ = *bhavitavya*; *tikiḥhitabba* DhCo. III. 264¹ = *cikitsitavya*; *rakkhitabba* JāCo. III. 52² = *rakṣitavya* etc.—2. After this latter type are moreover constructed numerous new forms from Present-stems². With reference to § 130-132: *vasitabba* Sn. 678 from *vasati*; *pacitabba* Vin. I. 50⁵ from *pacati* as against *paktavya*; *-kamitabba* Vin. I. 50¹¹, D. I. 179¹⁰ from *-kamati*; *uddharitabba* Vin. I. 47⁶ from *uddharati*, *saṃharitabba* Vin. I. 46²⁹ (from root *har*); *jīnitabba* DhCo. III. 313⁹ (from root *ji*); *nisīditabba* Vin. I. 47¹⁹ (from root *sad*). With reference to § 134-138: *-khipitabba* Vin. I. 46²⁵, 47¹ as against *kṣeptavya*; *pucchitabba* Vin. I. 46³³ from *pucchati* as against *praṣṭavya*; *-visitabba* Vin. I. 47¹⁶ as against *veṣṭavya*; *ālimpitabba* Vin. II. 267¹ (from root *lip*); *āsiṇcitabba* Vin. I. 49¹¹ (from root *sic*); *-pajjitabba* Vin. I. 164¹⁰, D. II. 141¹⁴ from *-pajjati* (root *pad*); *paṭivijjitabba* 'that which is to be comprehended' DCo. I. 20²⁵ from *-vijjhati* (root *vyadh*). From Passive *-bhijjati*: *bhijjitabba* JāCo. III. 56²³ as against *bhetṭavya*; from *jāyati* 'is born, originated': *jāyitabba* Th2. 455. With reference to § 142, 144: *vijahitabba* Vin. III. 200¹⁷ (from root *hā*); *nidahitabba* Vin. I. 46²⁸, *saddahitabba* Milp. 310²

¹ The suffix may occasionally be extended by *ka*. Cf. *khādītabbaka* DhCo. III. 137⁹.

² As in Pkr.; Pischel, § 570.

from *duhati* (root *dhā*); *bhañjitabba* Vin. I. 74¹⁰ (from root *bhañ*), *bhañj*), *bhuñjitabba* Mhvs. 5. 127 (from root *bhuñ*).

§ 200. The Future Passive Participle of root *bhū* too may be constructed on the Present-stem¹: *hotabba* Vin. I. 46¹⁹, *paribhotabba* 'that which should be deprecated' S. I. 69², Sn. p. 91 from *hoti*, *-bhoti* (§ 131. 2). The *aya*-stems (Cl. X., Causatives, Denominatives) too derive it in the same way directly from the contracted *e*-stem². Examples are numerous: *codetabba* Vin. II. 2²¹ as against *coditavya*; *sāretabba* Vin. II. 2²² from *sāreti* (root *smar*); *pūjetabba* M. III. 205²⁰ (stem *pūjay-*); *lañchetabba* Vin. II. 267³ from *lañcheti* 'seals'; *ñāpetabba* Vin. II. 2²³ from *ñāpeti* (*jñā*); *ghaṃsāpetabba* Vin. II. 266²⁸ from *ghaṃsāpeti* 'causes to rub' (root *gharṣ*); *koṭṭāpetabba* Vin. II. 266²⁹ from *koṭṭāpeti* 'causes to hit'; *paṭiggahetabba* 'that which should be accepted' Vin. I. 46¹³ from *gaheti* (§ 139. 2) etc. A whole list of such forms is to be found in Vin. I. 46-50. I cite from there *otāpetabba* 'that which is to be heated', *paṭiyādetabba* 'that which is to be constructed' (root *yat*), *thapetabba* 'that which is to be erected' (root *sthā*), *thaketabba* 'that which is to be closed' (root *sthaḡ*, § 39. 1) etc. We have a curious form in *chedātabba* 'that which is to be cut off' Vin. I. 50¹⁵, the form expected being *chedetabba*. Besides it there is *chedāpetabba*³.

§ 201. Moreover there is in Pāli the Future Passive Participles in *-aniya* or *-aneyya*⁴=Skr. *-aniya*. Thus *labhaniya* Th2. 513 (*alabbhaneyya* 'unattainable' Jā. III. 205⁹ is due to contamination of *labbha* § 202 with *labhaniya*); *pūjanīya* Sn. 259 or *-neyya* Th1. 186=*pūjanīya*; *anattthaneyya* 'what should not be striven after, useless' Th1. 1073 from *arthay-*; *dassanīya* 'that which is worth seeing, charming' Vin. I. 38²⁵, D. I. 47¹¹, JāCo. I. 509⁸ and *dassaneyya* Dpvs. 15. 39=*darśanīya*. These forms have very often a substantive meaning. Thus *karaṇīya* 'task, duty'; *mohanēyya* 'enchantment' Jā. III. 499¹⁰; *yāpanīya* 'sustenance' Jā. VI. 224¹³, Vin. I. 59¹⁰; *bhojanīya* 'liquid food' and *khādanīya* 'solid food' Vin. I. 18²⁹, D. I. 108⁷ etc., Skr. *karaṇīya*,

¹ As in Pkr. AMāg., JMāb. *hoyavva*, S. Māg. *hodaova* besides S. *bhavidarva*; Pischel, § 570.

² Cf. Pkr. AMāg. *paritāveyavva*, *dameyavva*.

³ Instead of *tvaṭṭetabba* Vin. II. 121¹¹ from *tvaṭṭeti* 'lies down' one would expect *tvaṭṭetabba*.

⁴ In Pkr. *-añijja* and *-añia*. Cf. AMāg. *pūyāñijja*, *dampañijja* etc.; Pischel, § 571.

mohanīya etc.; *khamanīya* 'toleration' Vin. I. 59¹⁹, D. II. 99²², JāCo. I. 408¹¹=*kṣamanīya*.

§ 202. The Future Passive Participles in *-ya* mostly belong to the two oldest periods of the language.¹ Hence, for instance, even *hañña* 'he who should be killed' Jā. IV. 273²⁷ is explained in the Comm. by *hanitabba*, *saddheyya* 'worthy of credence' Jā. III. 62¹⁸ by *saddhāttabba*. Examples from roots in vowel: *neyya* 'that which should be led' Sn. 803=*neya* (root *nī*); *bhabba* 'capable of' Vin. I. 17¹⁸, A. III. 8³⁰=*bhavya* (root *bhū*); *pameyya* 'that which is to be measured' A. I. 266¹⁸, Pu. 35³=*prameya* (root *mā*); similarly *viññeyya* 'that which can be perceived' Vin. I. 184²⁰, D. I. 245¹⁷ etc., *deyya* Sn. 982, Vin. III. 11³, D. I. 87¹⁰, *peyya* 'drinkable' D. I. 244¹⁴, II. 89¹⁴, Milp. 2¹⁴=*viññeya*, *deya*, *peya*. Also *suppahāya* 'that which should be easily forsaken' Sn. 772 (root *hā*) as Rv. 10. 103.5 *viññāya*. From roots in *r*: *a-kāriya* 'unfeasible' Dh. 176=*kārya* (besides *kicca* 'that which should be done, task, duty' Dh. 276, Th1. 167 etc.=*kṛtya*), *a-saṃhāriya* 'indestructible' S. V. 219²=*-hārya*, both with Svarabhakti. From other consonant roots: *khajja* 'masticable' and *bhojja* 'edible' Milp. 2¹⁴=*khādya*, *bhojya*; *vajja* 'that which should be avoided, sin' Dh. 252, D. I. 63¹⁵ etc.=*variya*; *vajjha* 'he who must be killed' Jā. VI. 528², JāCo. I. 439⁴=*vadhya*; *a-bhejja* 'inseparable' JāCo. III. 51⁴=*bhedyā*; *labbha* 'attainable, possible' D. II. 118²⁹, M. II. 220¹³=*labhya*; *sayha* 'that which is to be borne' Sn. 253=*sahya*. From root *lih* 'to lick' we have in Milp. 2¹⁴ *leyya* instead of **leyha*=*lehya*, due to attraction of *peyya* occurring at its side. Svarabhakti is in evidence in *a-sādhīya* 'incurable' Mhvs. 5. 218=*sādhya*. We have a new construction in *a-sakkuṇeyya* 'impossible' JāCo. I. 55³ from the Present *sakkuṇāti*, after the pattern of *deyya* from *dadāti*.

§ 203. The Future Passive Participles in *-tāya*, *-tayya* or *-teyya* are a peculiarity of Pāli². Examples out of the two oldest periods of the language: *nātayya*, *datthayya*, *pattayya* 'that which is to be known, seen, attained' S. IV. 93⁶⁻⁷, *nāteyya*, *dattheyya*, *patteyya* S. I. 61²⁶⁻²⁷ (root *jñā*, *darś*, *āp* with *pra*); *a-tasitāya* 'where one need not

¹ The corresponding Prākṛit forms (cf. AMāg. *bhavva*, *pejja*, JMāb. *neya*=*jñeya*) in Pischel, § 572.

² R. O. Franke, PGr. p. 35, N. 4, II; Trenckner, Notes 66, foot-note 27 (JPTS, 1908, p. 117).

fear' S. III. 57²⁷. From Causatives: *ghātetāya* 'to be killed', *jāpetāya* 'to be conquered', *pabbājetāya* 'to be banished' (root *vraj*) M. I. 231²⁻³, II. 122¹⁻². Also *lajjitāya*¹ 'that of which one has to be ashamed' Dh. 316.

4. Infinitives.

§ 204. 1. The Infinitives in *-tave* = Ved. *-tave* or *-tavai*, as well as some forms in *-tāye*, *-tuye*² are confined to the Gāthā-language (and the artificial poetry). (a) Infinitives in *-tave*. From roots in vowel: *netave* Dh. 180, S. I. 107²⁴ (verse); *sotave* Kacc. IV. 2. 12 (Senart, p. 485); *dātave* Sn. 286, Jā. I. 190³, *yātave* Sn. 834, *hātave* Dh. 34, Sn. 817. Also *nidhetave* Jā. III. 17⁶ (Comm. *nidhānatthāya*) from the *e*-stem of root *dhā*. From other *e*-stems: *rajatave* Th1. 1155 from *rajeti* 'colours, paints', *lapetave* Ud. 21¹⁴ (verse) from *lapeti* 'speaks, addresses'. From roots ending in consonant: *gantave* 'to go' Th2. 32, Jā. IV. 221²⁶ (Comm. *gantum*), *vattave* 'to say' S. I. 205³ (verse) = *gāntave*, *vāktave*. (b) Infinitives in *-tuye*: *kātuye* Th2. 418 (root *kar*, Comm. *kātum*); *marituye* Th2. 426; *gaṇetuye* Bu. 4. 28 from *gaṇeti* 'counts'; *hetuye* Bu. 2. 10 from *hoti*. (c) Infinitives in *-tāye*: *dakkhitāye* D. II. 254⁷ (verse) = S. I. 26²⁵ from the new Present-stem *dakkha-* derived from the Future of *darś*; *jagghitāye* 'to laugh' Jā. III. 226¹⁰ (Comm. *hasitvā*, or *hasitena*), *pucchitāye* 'in order to ask' Jā. V. 137⁶ (Comm. *pucchitum*); *khāditāye* 'to eat' Jā. V. 33⁷ governed by *arahati*.—2. A rare and archaic Infinitive form is to be found in *etase* Th2. 291 'to go' (Comm. *etum*, *gantum*), governed by *nāsakkhim*.—3. Finally, the Datives of Verbal Nouns are not seldom used as Infinitives: thus *savanāya* (governed by *labhati*) '(is fortunate enough) to hear' D. III. 80¹⁶; *dassanāya* (governed by *paṇoti*) '(is in a position) to see' M. II. 131²⁴; *karaṇāya* (governed by *arahati*) '(can) do' Jā. III. 172²³⁻²⁴; *idhāgamanāya* (governed by *pariyāyamakāsi*) '(has made it possible) to come here' D. I. 179⁸ etc.; *vicakkhukammāya* 'in order to dazzle' S. I. 112¹³; *adubbhāya* (governed by *sapaṇṇu*) '(swear) not to injure' S. I. 225¹⁹ etc.

¹ Norman in his edition of DhCo. III. 490 wrongly divides the words into *alajjitāye* and *lajjitāye*. Cf. the Commentary.

² In Pkr. there are corresponding Infinitives in *-ttae*, *-ittae*, such as AMāg. *ittae*, *hattae*, *pucchitae*; E. Müller, Beitr. z. Pkr. Gr., p. 61; Pischel, PkrGr. § 578.

§ 205. The Infinitive which is most current in every period of the language is however that in *-tum*. The number of historical forms is very large. Thus from roots ending in vowels: *dātum*, *saddhātum*, *nātum* from roots *dā*, *dhā*, *jñā*; *nibbātum* 'to die' Mhvs. 5. 219 (root *vā*); *vinetum* JāCo. I. 504¹⁸, III. 103⁴ (root *nī*); *etum* Th2Co. 224²⁹ (root *i*); *ketum* 'to buy' Jā. III. 282¹⁴, *vikketum* 'to sell' JāCo. III. 283¹² = (vi)kretum; *ocetum* 'to collect' Th1. 199 = *avacetum*; *sotum* Sn. 384, D. II. 2⁷ = *śrotum*. From roots in *r*: *kātum* = *kartum*; *uddhātum* 'to draw out' Th1. 88, *āhattum* M. I. 395⁵ = *āhartum* from root *har* = *-hartum*. From roots in nasal: *gantum*; in mute: *vattum* Sn. 431, S. I. 129²⁷ (verse) = *vaktum*; *puṭṭhum* Sn. 91, S. I. 15⁷ (verse) = *praṣṭum*; *avabhottum* 'to enjoy' Jā. III. 272²³ = *-bhoktum* (root *bhu*); *yaṭṭhum* 'to sacrifice' Sn. 461 = *yaṣṭum* (root *ya*); *chettum* Th1. 188 = *chettum*; *pattum* 'to attain' DhCo. III. 399⁴ = *prāptum*; *sottum* S. I. 111² (verse), apparently derived directly from *svaptum* 'to sleep'; *laddhum* 'to attain' JāCo. II. 352¹⁴, DhCo. III. 117¹⁴ = *labdhum*. From roots in sibilant: *daṭṭhum* = *draṣṭum*.—Also constructions with *i* are quite numerous: *jivitum* JāCo. I. 263³ = *jivitum*; *kīṭum* JāCo. III. 188²⁸ = *kriḍitum*; *bhavitum* JāCo. IV. 137²⁵ = *bhavitum*; *uddharitum* (besides *uddhātum*) JāCo. I. 313⁶ from root *har* (Skr. *haritum* besides *hartum*). From Desideratives: *tikicchitum* JāCo. I. 485¹¹ = *cikitsitum*, *vīmaṃsitum* Mhvs. 37. 234 (Colombo ed. 184) = *mīmāṃsitum*. From a Causative: *dhārayitum* Anāgatavs., JPTS. 1886. 35²³ = *dhārayitum*. From a Denominative: *gopayitum* DhCo. III. 488¹⁰.

§ 206. The Infinitive is very often derived directly from the Present-stem¹. Thus *pappotum* 'to attain' Th2. 60 = S. I. 129¹⁶ from *pappoti*; *hotum* from *hoti*. Also in the case of *e*-stems (Causative etc.) the Infinitive may be directly derived from the Present-stem: *sodhetum* Vin. II. 34⁵, JāCo. I. 292¹⁴; *bhāvetum* DhCo. III. 171¹⁰; *vāretum* JāCo. IV. 2¹⁸; *gaḥetum* Vin. I. 92³⁷, JāCo. I. 222³¹, Mhvs. 8. 23 (cf. § 139. 2), *gāhetum* Mhvs. 33. 48 and *gāhāpetum* JāCo. I. 506²⁸; *ṭhapetum* Vin. II. 194³³, D. II. 177⁷; *kārāpetum* Mhvs. 5. 80. The form *tārayetum* Sn. 319 is a double-construction,—a contamination of *tārayitum* and *tāretum*.—The type in *-itum* has been very productive. In later literature it has in many cases supplanted the historical forms in *-tum*. The form *bhottum*, for instance (see § 205), has been explained in the Comm. by *bhuñjitum*. Examples of new construc-

¹ Corresponding innovations also in Pkr. Cf. AMāg. *vāreum*, Māh. JMāb. *marium*, Māh. *pucchium*, S. *bhuñjidum*, *sunidum* etc.; Pischel, § 573 ff.

tions: With reference to § 130-132: *cajitum* JāCo. III. 69⁴ as against *tyaktum* (root *tyaj* 'to forsake'); *maritum* D. II. 330⁸ as against *martum*; *abhivijinitum* M. II. 71³² (root *ji*); *nisiditum* Dpvs. 1. 55; *utthahitum* JāCo. II. 22¹⁷, *upatthahitum* DhCo. III. 269²⁰ from *thahati*. With reference to § 134-135: *pucchitum* Sn. 510, Vin. I. 93²⁷; *ukkkhipitum* JāCo. I. 264⁹ as against *kṣeptum*; *phusitum* Th1. 945, DhCo. III. 199⁴ (verse) as against *spraṣṭum*; *pavisitum* JāCo. III. 26⁶ as against *veṣṭum*; *supitum* Th1. 193; *paṭicchitum* JāCo. IV. 137²⁶; *muñcitum* D. I. 96¹⁰; *siñcitum* JāCo. VI. 583³⁷; *nibbinditum* 'to feel disgust' D. II. 198²² from root *vid*, *vindati*. With reference to § 136-138: *naccitum* DhCo. III. 102⁷; *-pajjitum* Th1. 1140, A. III. 8¹⁸; *pamajjitum* Th1. 452; *virajjitum* 'to be free' D. II. 198²²; *vijjhitum* Mhvs. 6. 28; *passitum* JāCo. I. 222⁷, Mhvs. 4. 21. Also from a Passive stem: *pamuccitum* 'to free oneself' Th1. 253; *vimuccitum* D. II. 198²². Further: *sināyitum* M. I. 39⁶; *jhāyitum* 'to meditate' Vin. II. 147³⁴ (verse); *palāyitum* JāCo. II. 19²⁶; *sajjhāyitum* (§ 188. 1) DhCo. III. 445²¹. With reference to § 142: *jahitum* JāCo. I. 138⁹, III. 94⁷; *saṃvidahitum* Vin. I. 287¹³ from root *dhā*; *paṭijaggitum* Th1. 193. With reference to § 144-148: *bhañjitum* Th1. 488; *bhuñjitum* (see above); *chinditum* VvCo. 119⁷; *kiñitum* JāCo. III. 282¹⁰ and *vikkīñitum* JāCo. III. 283²³ (in explanation of *vikketum*); *bandhitum* Th2. 299; *gaṇhitum* JāCo. II. 159⁴, III. 26²; *suñitum* Milp. 91¹⁶; *pāpūñitum* A. II. 49¹⁶, M. III. 167²⁰, JāCo. IV. 297⁶.

§ 207. As in Skr., in compounds with *-kāma* the Infinitive has the ending *-tu*¹: *jīvitukāma* 'he who desires to live' Dh. 123, D. II. 330⁸; *pabbajitukāma* 'he who desires to forsake the world' DhCo. III. 273⁸; *gantukāma* 'he who wishes to go' JāCo. I. 222¹³; *daṭṭhukāma* 'he who wishes to see' Sn. 685; *amaritukāma* 'he who does not wish to die' D. II. 330⁸ etc.

5. Gerunds.

§ 208. The Gerunds are formed with the suffixes *-tvā* and *-ya*, for the first of which there often appears, particularly in the Gāthā-language, also the suffix *-tvāna*. The suffix *-ya* appears particularly after compounds, but this rule is not so strictly followed in Pāli as in Skr. The suffix *-tvā*, *-tvāna* is clearly widening its sphere progress-

ively, and is by no means confined only to the simplex. According to statistics prepared by me on the basis of a large section of the Jātaka-Commentary, the Gerunds in *-tvā* occur 8 to 9 times more frequently than those in *-ya*. In the canonical prose the difference is not so great. In the Commentaries too the forms in *-ya* are readily replaced by those in *-tvā*, as *saddhāya* Jā. V. 176⁸ by *saddahitvā*, *aññāya* Jā. I. 368²¹ by *ajāñitvā*. The few forms in *-tūna*¹ are confined to the Gāthā-language, as also those in *-yāna*, which is evidently a new construction on the analogy of *-tvā*: *-tvāna*.

§ 209. There are many historical forms among the Gerunds in *-tvā*, *-tvāna*. From roots in vowel: *ñatvā*, *ñatvāna* = *jñātvā*, *nāhatvā* = *snātvā*, *datvā* = *dattvā* (in analogy with these forms also *pidhatvā* Th2. 480 from root *dhā* as against *(d)hitvā*, and *ṭhatvā* from root *sthā* as against *sthitvā*); *pītvā*(na) Dh. 205, Th1. 103, 710, Jā. II. 71⁶ = *pītivā* (root *pā*); *hitvā*(na) Sn. 60, 234 etc. = *hitivā* (root *hā*). Also *jītvā* Th1. 336 from root *ji*; *sutvā* = *śrutvā*, *hutvā* = *bhūtvā*. From roots in *r*: *katvā*(na) = *kṛtvā* (*purakkhatvā* D. II. 207²³, Jā. VI. 516¹⁹ or *purakkhitvā* Vv. 84. 49). From roots in mutes: *mutvā* (§ 58. 3) Jā. I. 375⁵ = *muktvā* (root *muc*); *vatvā* = **vaktvā*; *bhutvā*(na) Th1. 23, S. I. 8²⁵ (verse), Jā. III. 53¹⁷ = *bhuktvā* (the *o* of *bhotvā* S. IV. 74⁷ (verse) is to be explained according to § 10. 2); *chetvā*(na) Dh. 283, 346, Vin. I. 83¹, JāCo. III. 396²⁵ = *chittvā* (*e* according to § 10. 2, or due to analogy of *jetvā*, *netvā*, § 210); *bhetvā*(na) Th1. 753 = *bhittvā*²; *patvā* from root *āp* (Skr. *āptvā*) with *pra*; *laddhā*(na) Sn. 67, 228 etc., *paṭiladdhā* Vv. 80.7 = *labdhvā*. From root *darś* the Gerund is *disvā*(na) = *dṛṣṭvā*³. The roots in *n*, *m* retain the nasal through the influence of forms like Skr. *śāntvā*. Thus we have also *hantvā* as against *hatvā*; *mantvā* Mhvs. 12. 50 (besides *mantā*⁴ Vv. 63. 6) as against *matvā*; *gantvā*(na) (*āgantvā* Sn. 415, JāCo. I. 151¹ etc.) as against *gatvā*.—Historical forms in *-itvā*: *patitvā*, *pacitvā*, *vanditvā*, *khāditvā* as in Skr.; *nikkhamitvā* JāCo. III. 26¹⁴, *akkamitvā* Vin. I. 188²⁸ etc. = *kramitvā* (besides *krāntvā*); *sayitvā* JāCo. II. 77¹⁴ = *śayitvā*

¹ The same suffix occurs also in Pkr. in the form *-tūna*, *-ūna*; Pischel, § 584, 586. The distinction made in Skr. between the use of *-tvā* and *-ya* is unknown also in Pkr.; *ibid.*, § 581.

² Also in Pkr. AMāg. *chettā*, *bhettā*; Pischel, § 582.

³ As AMāg. *dissā*; *Ibid.* § 334. According to H. Kern (Toevogsgelen op 't Woordenboek van Childers I. 63) the form *dṛṣṭvā* is retained in a *diṭṭhā* (var. *lec.* of *adaṭṭhā*) Jā. IV. 192⁶.

⁴ As AMāg. *hantā*, *mantā*.

¹ Similarly also in Pkr.; Pischel, § 577.

(root *śi*). Similarly from Causatives¹: *bhojayitvāna* Jā. VI. 577²⁹ = *bhojayitvā*; *gāhayitvā* Mhvs. 10. 31 = *grāhayitvā*, *ghāṭayitvā* Milp. 219¹⁶ from *ghāṭeti* (root *han*), *janayitvā* Milp. 218²¹ as in Skr.; *ṭhapa-yitvāna* Mhvs. 19. 31 = *sthāpayitvā*, and in the same way from double-causatives: *gāhāpayitvā* Mhvs. 7. 49 etc. From Desideratives, Intensives and Denominatives: *a-jigucchitvā* JāCo. I. 422²⁰ = *jugup-sitvā*; *vīmaṃsitvā* JāCo. VI. 368² = *mīmaṃsitvā*; *vavakkhitvāna* D. II. 256⁸ (verse) = *vivakṣitvā*; *cīrāyitvā* Mhvs. Tī. 124²² etc.

§ 210. New constructions out of Present-stems are again quite frequent. Thus we have forms from Causatives, Denominatives etc. with the contracted *e*-stem, and in fact these forms are more frequent than those in *-ayitvā*. Examples: *desetvā* JāCo. I. 152¹⁰; *codetvā* Vin. II. 2²²; *sāretvā* (root *amar*) Ibid.; *bhāvetvā* A. V. 195¹⁵; *ghāṭetvā* Mhvs. 25.7; *ṭhapetvā* Dh. 40, D. I. 105²⁷ etc.; *gaḥetvā* (§ 139.2); *vandāpetvā* Vin. I. 82²³, *kārāpetvā* Ibid.; *āmantetvā* (§ 187. 1) Th1. 34, JāCo. II. 133²; *a-gaṇetvā* JāCo. II. 229¹¹ etc. occurring very frequently. The roots in *ṭ* too take after them: *jetvā* Sn. 439, Th2. 7 from *jetī* (root *ṭi*) as against Skr. *ṭitvā*; *netvā(na)* Sn. 295, Vin. II. 11¹¹ as against *nītvā*. Also *abhibhotvāna* Th1. 429, from an *abhibhoti* 'overcomes'.—The number of new constructions in *-itvā*² derived from Present-stems is extraordinarily large. With reference to § 130: *labhitvā* JāCo. I. 150²⁰ as against Skr. *labdhvā*; *vasitvā* JāCo. I. 278²⁶ as against *uṣitvā*; *uddharitvā* D. I. 234⁶, JāCo. III. 52¹⁴, *saṃharitvā* JāCo. I. 265²⁷ from *harati* as against *hṛtvā*; *otaritvā* JāCo. I. 223¹⁹, II. 19⁵ as against *tīrtvā*; *saritvā* Th2. 40 as against *sṛtvā*; *ghaṃsitvā* JāCo. III. 226¹ as against *ghṛṣṭvā*. With reference to § 131: *vinayitvāna* Sn. 485 besides *netvāna*; *a-jīnitvā* Mhvs. 32. 18 besides *jetvā*; *-bhavitvā* Sn. 52 as against *bhūtvā*. With reference to § 132: *pīvitvā* JāCo. I. 419²⁹ besides *pītvā*; *nīṣḍitvā* passim; *(v)utṭhahitvā* Vin. I. 2²⁹, JāCo. I. 208¹ etc. Also *ghāyitvā* DhCo. III. 270³ as against Skr. *jighṛtvā*. With reference to § 133: *ārohitvā* Vin. I. 15¹⁶, *oroḥitvā* Vin. I. 15³³ as against *rūḍhvā*. With reference to § 134: *pakkhipitvā* JāCo. I. 265³ etc. as against *kṣiptvā*; *ādisitvāna* Th2. 311 from root *diś*; *pavisitvā* D. II. 331¹⁹ etc. from root *viś*; *gilītvā* Mhvs. 31. 52; *okīritvā* JāCo. III. 59¹⁴; *supitvāna* Th1. 84 as against *suptvā*. With reference to § 135: *icchitvā* JāCo. I. 256¹⁷ from root *iṣ*; *muñcitvā* JāCo. I. 375¹¹, in explanation of *mutvā*; *siñcitvā* Sn. 771; *vilimpitvā* JāCo. I.

¹ As AMāg. *uttāsaittā*, *vigovaittā*.

² Corresponding Pkr. forms, particularly in AMāg., in Pischel, § 582. Cf. *vasittā*, *jīṇittā*, *bhavittā*, *jāṇittā*, *kīṇittā*, *giṇhittā*, *karittā* etc.

265²⁹ as against *liptvā*. With reference to § 136: *nīḥyitvā* JāCo. I. 500¹³, III. 26¹⁶; *kujjhitvā* Mhvs. 5. 141; *saṃnayhitvā* D. II. 175¹⁵, M. II. 99⁶, JāCo. I. 129²; *-pajjhitvā* Th1. 158, JāCo. I. 138⁸, II. 70¹⁸; *sussitvā* JāCo. II. 5²⁸, 339¹⁰; *pamajjitvā(na)* Dh. 172, Th1. 871; *vijjhitvā* JāCo. I. 150¹⁸; *laggitvā* JāCo. II. 19²²; *passitvā* Th1. 510, JāCo. II. 155⁴; *chijjitvā(na)* JāCo. I. 167²⁷, Mhvs. 17. 47; *namassitvā* S. I. 234³³ (verse); *ādiyitvā* JāCo. I. 430²⁶. With reference to § 138: *yāyitvā* Sn. 418; *nhāyitvā* Vin. III. 110¹⁶; *nahāyitvā* JāCo. II. 27⁶; *gāyitvā* DhCo. I. 15¹⁴; *sajjhāyitvā* (§ 188. 1) DhCo. III. 447¹⁹. With reference to § 140 and 142 f.: *hanitvāna* Jā. III. 185²⁹; *a-vijahitvā* Thūpavs. 8³⁷; *-dahitvā* Vin. I. 287¹⁶, III. 53⁴, JāCo. V. 176¹³ from *dahati* (root *dhā*); *paṭijaggitvā* DhCo. III. 30¹⁰; *daditvā* Th1. 532, S. I. 174⁹ (verse). With reference to § 144: *chinditvā* D. I. 224¹⁴, JāCo. I. 222²⁹, II. 90¹⁵, and *bhinditvā* JāCo. I. 425⁴, 490²⁹ besides *chetvā*, *bhetvā*; *bhuñjitvā* JāCo. III. 53²⁰ in explanation of *bhutvā*; *riñcitvā* Th2. 93 as against *riktvā*. With reference to § 145 f.: *jānitvā* Jā. I. 293¹⁴, JāCo. II. 246¹³ besides *natvā*; *kiñitvā* Milp. 48¹⁶; *gaṇhitvā* passim, as against *gṛhitvā*; *nimmīnitvāna* Th1. 563; *bandhitvā* Vin. I. 46¹⁷, JāCo. I. 428²⁶ as against *baddhvā*. With reference to § 147-149: *vicinitvā* Vin. I. 133¹⁴ as against *citvā*; *suñitvā(na)* Th2. 44, Jā. V. 96⁹; *a-pāpuñitvāna* Th2. 494; *karitvā* Sn. 444, Jā. VI. 577³⁰, JāCo. I. 267³¹ besides *katvā*.

§ 211. Of examples of Gerunds in *-tūna* there occur in Kacc. IV. 3. 15, 4. 6 and 7 (Senart, p. 497, 503): *janitūna*, *kātūna* (*kattūna*), *gantūna*, *khantūna*, *hantūna*, *mantūna*. I quote here from literature: *hātūna* Jā. IV. 280¹⁷ from root *har* (Comm. *haritvā*), *apakiritūna* Th2. 447 (Comm. *chaddetvā*), *nikkhamitūna* Th1. 73; *āpucchitūna* Th2. 426. Also *chaddūna* Th2. 469 from **chardtūna*, Comm. *chaddetvā* 'after throwing away.'

§ 212. Gerunds in *-ya*¹. From roots ending in vowel: *abhi-ññāya*², *aññāya* = *abhi-*, *ā jñāya*; *ādāya* (and other compounds of *dā*) = *ādāya*; *nīdhāya* Dh. 142, 405 and other compounds of *dhā* = *nīdhāya*; *utthāya* (*paṭthāya* as postposition 'starting from') = *utthāya*. From root *i* (Skr. *-itya*) we have *pecca* 'after dying' Dh. 15 ff., JāCo. II. 417¹ (verse) = *pretya*, *paricca* Th2. 71 = *paritya*, *samecca* D. II. 273²⁰ (verse) = *sametya*, *paṭicca* 'in consequence of' = *pratitya*. From root *bhū*: *abhibhuyya* Dh. 328, Sn. 45, Th1. 1242, D. II. 110⁸. In

¹ Corresponding Pkr. forms in Pischel, § 589 ff.

On the contraction of *-āya* into *-ā* see above § 27. 2.

analogy of *abhibhoti* : *abhibhuyya* there has been formed from *pappoti* a Gerund *pappuyya* Sn. 593, 829, Th1. 364, 876, S. I. 7²⁵ (verse), 212¹⁸ (verse). In Vin. II. 156²⁸ (verse) there is *appuyya* from the simplex **appoti*=*āpnoti*. From root *kar* : *nikacca* Vin. III. 90²⁴ (verse)=*nikṛtya*, *sakkacca* Vv. 11.6 (mostly *sakkaccam*)=*sakkṛtya*, *paṭigacca* (§ 38. 1). From roots in nasal : *āhacca*, *ūhacca* Jā. II. 71¹⁶, III. 206²², *nihacca* Th2. 109=*-hatya* (root *han*); *palikhañña* Sn. 968 or *palikhāya* S. I. 123⁶ (verse) from root *khan* with *pari* 'to dig out, exterminate'=Skr. *-khanya* and *-khāya*; *āgamma*, *saṅgamma* etc.=*-gamyā*; *nikkhamma* Mhvs. 5. 221 = *niṣkramyā*; also simplex *gamyā* Jā. V. 31⁴ (Comm. *gantvā*). From roots in mute : *āpuccha* Th2. 416 (Comm. *āpucchitvā*), *sampuccha* S. I. 176¹³ (verse), DhCo. IV. 9²=*-pṛcchya*; *pariccajja* 'after forsaking' Jā. III. 194²⁹=*parityajya*; *pavibhajja* 'after separating' Th1. 1242=*-bhajya*; *saṃcicca* 'after deliberation' Vin. I. 97²=*saṃcītya*; *pabhijja* Th1. 1242=*prabhidya*; *-pajja*=*-padya*; *-sajja*=*-sadya*; *panujja* 'after frightening away' Sn. 359, 1055=*pranudyā*; *ativijja* 'after piercing through' M. II. 112¹=*-vidhya* (root *vyadh*); *ārabbhā* 'beginning with'=*ārabhya*; *olubbhā* 'hankering after.....' Th2. 17, S. I. 118³, JāCo. I. 265¹⁴=*-lubhya*. From a root in sibilant : *okkassa* 'by dragging after' (p. 79, foot-note 4) D. II. 74^{29,31}=*avakṛṣya*. From roots in *h* : *ā-*, *abhi-*, *o-ruyha* Th1. 147, JāCo. I. 438²⁴, II. 27⁵=*-ruhya*; *abbuyha* 'after tearing out' Th1. 298, Th2. 15=*ābṛhya*; *-gayha*=*-grhya*; *pasayha* 'forcibly' D. II. 74²⁹=*prasahya*. Besides *-gayha* there is also *gahāya* 'after seizing' Sn. 791, *saṃuggahāya* Sn. 797, clearly from *gahāyati* (§ 186. 5). The proportion *gaheti* : *gahāya* has also led to the formation of *anvāya* (post-position) 'on account of, by means of' D. I. 13¹², JāCo. II. 39¹⁶ from *anveti*¹ (root *i* with *anu*) and *uñchāya* 'having searched' Jā. V. 90¹⁰ (Comm. *uñchitvā*).

§ 213. The Svarabhakti-vowel *i* appears not seldom before the suffix *-ya*. Thus in *pakiriya* 'letting (the hair) loose' D. II. 139³⁰=*-prakīrya*; *līngiya* Th2. 398=*-līngya* (Comm. *ālīngitvā*); *abhirūhiya* Th2. 27 (besides *-ruyha*); *(saṃ)avakkhiya* Sn. 115, Mhvs. 5. 195, *pekkhiya* Mhvs. 5. 194=*-ikṣya*; *nikujjiya* Th2. 28, 30 from *nikujjati* (Skr. *kubj*) 'turns round, upsets'; *vivajjiya* Th2. 167 from *vivajjeti*; *virājiya* Th2. 18 from *virājeti* 'sends away from oneself, is displeased

with'; *cintiya* Mhvs. 7. 17=*-cintya*; *kāriya* Mhvs. 3. 5=*-kārya*. On the analogy of *kāretum*, *kāreti* : *kāriya* there has been formed a *nicchiya* 'after deciding' Mhvs. 37. 233 (Colombo ed. 183) to *niccheti* (= *nicchinati* § 131), *nicchetum* (§ 205).—A new type of Gerunds in *-iya* was originated in this way, and the new formations derived from the Present-stem took after this type. Thus with reference to § 130 : *sumariya* Mhvs. 4. 66, as against *-smṛtya*; *atitariya* Sn. 219 as against *-tīrya*. With reference to § 135 : *nisiñciya* Mhvs. 7. 8 as against *-sicya*. With reference to § 136 : *passiya* Th2. 399. With reference to § 144 : *chindiya* Th2. 480 as against *-chidya*. With reference to § 145 f. : *avajāniya* Sn. 713 as against *-jñāya*; *bandhiya* Th2. 81 as against *-badhya*. With reference to § 147 ff. : *suṇiya* Mhvs. 23. 102 as against *-śrutya*; *kariya* Th2. 402 as against *-krtya*. Also the new Present-stem *dakkha-* (§ 136. 3) has given rise to *dakkhiya* Th2. 381 f.

§ 214. Examples of Gerunds in *-yāna* are : *uttariyāna* Jā. V. 204⁹ (Comm. *uttaritvā*, *avattharitvā*); *ovariyāna* Th2. 367, 369 (instead of it *ovadiyāna* Th2 Jo. 250²⁶ explained as *ovaditvā*); *pakkhandiyāna* Vv. 84. 11 (in VvCo. 338¹³ explained as *pakkhanditvā*) from root *skand*.—Nasal ending is to be found in *khādiyānam* 'having eaten' Jā. V. 24⁴, *anumodiyānam* 'having been pleased' Jā. V. 143⁹, etc.

¹ A double-construction with the suffixes *-ya* and *-tvā* is to be found in *abhirūhitvā* quoted in Kacc. II. 6. 5 (Senart, p. 321), as against the usual *abhirūhitvā* and *abhirūyha*. Similarly *ogayhitvā* from *ogahati* 'dips in' Mhvs. 38. 102 (ed. Colombo).

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